THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 5 annas.

Part I.—Notifications by Government.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Military Secretary's Office	821
Public Department—	
Public	822
Marine	824
Ecclesiastical	824
Home Department—	
Judicial	825
Miscellaneous	826
Financial Department—	
Financial	827
Revenue Department	840
Forest Work Department	856
List of Papers placed at the disposal of the Press.	855
Supplement—	
Indian War Loan, 1917—(English), (Tamil), (Telugu), (Canarese), (Malayalam), (Hindustani) and (Uriya).	

MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION.

Government House, Ootacamund,
7th July 1917.

No. 8.—

Programme of His Excellency the Governor's visit to Madras.

Month and date.	Day of week.	Place.	Arrival or Departure	Time. a.m.	Time. p.m.	Remarks.
1917						
July 13 ..	Sunday ..	Ootacamund ..	Departure ..	..	3-30	By motor. Departure private.
„ 15 ..	Do ..	Mettupalayam ..	Arrival ..	..	5-14	Arrival private.
„ 15 ..	Do ..	Do. ..	Departure ..	..	5-40	By special train. Departure private.
„ 16 ..	Monday ..	Madras (Cape ..	Arrival ..	9-45	..	Arrival private

All letters, telegrams, etc., [illegible] for His Excellency and party should be addressed "Madras Governor's Camp, India," with[illegible] edition of any post town

The party accompanying His [illegible]ncy will be—
T. E. Moir, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
Lieut.-Col. E. G. Munn, I.M.S., Military Secretary.*
Captain J. E. Morris, Aide-de-Camp.

* Will proceed to Madras in advance.

E. G. MUNN, Lieut.-Col.,
Military Secretary.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

(Public.)

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, July 3, 1917.

No. 202.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. Richard Arthur Jenkins, I.C.S., privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

APPOINTMENT.

No. 203.—Mr. Alexander Fotheringham, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, to act as District and Sessions Judge, Kurnool, during the absence of Mr. R. A. Jenkins, I.C.S., on leave or until further orders.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, July 2, 1917.

No. 204.—

APPOINTMENTS TO THE CIVIL SERVICE IN INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council desires to make it clear that the purpose of the Indian Civil Service (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1915, is to render possible, during the continuance of the present war and for a period not exceeding two years thereafter, the appointment to the Indian Civil Service of persons who have been prevented by the war and consequent developments from entering by the usual Open Competition.

1. OPEN COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION.

The Annual Open Competition will continue to be held under the normal conditions, but a greatly reduced number of places will be offered for competition while the war continues.

Any person not engaged in military or naval services who desires to enter the Indian Civil Service must enter for the Open Competition, full particulars of which can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners, London, W. Candidates must be natural born subjects of His Majesty, and, except in the cases described below, must be between the ages of 22 and 24 on the 1st August in the year of examination. Any candidate who has served in the Army or Navy for three months subsequent to the 4th August 1914 may deduct three months from his age, and any candidate who has served for more than three months may deduct one year from his age. This concession extends to certain forms of service rendered with the armed forces of the Crown in a non-combatant capacity, provided that the employment has not been on ordinary commercial terms. Particulars as to the exact terms of the concession can be obtained from the Civil Service Commissioners.

For entry to the examination to be held in 1917 application must be made to the Civil Service Commissioners before the 1st June 1917.

Not less than one-fourth of the persons appointed to the Indian Civil Service during the period in which the Act of 1915 is in force must be admitted through the Open Competition.

2. APPOINTMENT WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

Under the special powers conferred by the recent Act, the Secretary of State in Council will fill by nomination in the manner described below not more than three-fourths of the vacancies during the period in question.

To avoid misunderstanding, it is desired to make it clear that those persons only will be eligible for appointment by nomination whose educational qualifications and character would have qualified them for appointment in the normal way had they been successful at the Open Competition.

As regards age the Secretary of State for India in Council has provisionally decided that no candidate will be eligible whose age exceeded 24 years on the 1st August 1915; but this limit will be open to reduction in the light of future circumstances.

As regards European candidates the Secretary of State for India has stated in Parliament that no candidate would be eligible for nomination who had not rendered military or naval service during the present war; and that his present intention was not to make nominations until the end of the war, when a strong representative Committee would be constituted to consider and report on the qualifications of the candidates. The Committee will be guided by rules made under the Act, which will specify the conditions of eligibility, such as age-limits, length of military service, education and the like.

The Secretary of State also stated that in view of the curtailment of the number of posts offered for competition, he proposes as an exceptional measure to nominate such number of Indian candidates, from among those who appeared at the Open Competitions in 1916 and later, as may be necessary to bring the number of Indians appointed during the period to the Indian Civil Service up to the average number successful during the preceding ten years. No Indian candidate will be appointed by nomination unless he has competed at the examination, and has been certified by the Civil Service Commissioners to have shown himself to be possessed of the educational qualifications necessary for appointment under normal conditions, to be eligible in respect of health and to be of good moral character.

INDIA OFFICE,
25th January 1916

Re-issued 31st March 1917.

REGISTRATION AT INDIA OFFICE OF NAMES OF APPLICANTS FOR REGULATIONS AS TO APPOINTMENTS WITHOUT EXAMINATION.

NOTE.—A register is being kept in the India Office of those who desire to receive copies of the regulations and form of application for appointments without examination to the Indian Civil Service whenever they may be issued.

Applications for names and addresses to be entered in this register should be made to the Secretary, Judicial and Public Department, India Office, Whitehall, S.W., and if any change should at any time be desired in the addresses given intimation should be made to that effect.

It should be understood that this register is kept merely for the convenience of intending candidates, and that it serves only the limited purpose above stated. The eligibility of candidates will be determined solely by the regulations which will be made hereafter, and no date can at present be stated for their future issue.

INDIA OFFICE,
31st March 1917.

Ootacamund, July 5, 1917.

No. 205.—The regulations governing the pay and allowances of officers and soldiers of the Indian Defence Force, other than Government servants, who are called out for general military service or ordered to perform actual military duty, are published for general information.

Annexure to India Army Order No. 720 *of* 1917.

The following regulations are made governing with effect from the 1st April 1917 the pay and allowances of officers and soldiers of the Indian Defence Force, other than Government servants, who are called out for general military service or ordered to perform actual military duty under paragraphs 22 and 23 of the Indian Defence Force Rules, 1917.

201. Subject to the provisions of the following paragraphs, every officer and soldier is entitled to the Indian pay and allowances for the time being admissible in the like circumstances to a person of corresponding rank in the British Regular Forces.

202. Every officer and soldier is entitled to the rations for the time being admissible to a person of corresponding rank in the British Regular Forces.

203. Officers will be granted exchange compensation allowance.

204. Soldiers who are not required to live away from their homes will be granted in addition to ordinary army pay and allowances a daily lodging allowance of 8 annas if single or 1 rupee if married. In such cases they may also draw a ration allowance in lieu of rations in kind at the rate annually fixed by the Controller of Military Accounts under Army Regulations, India, volume I, paragraph 643 (*j*).

205. Soldiers of Electrical Engineer Companies called out for actual military service are granted, instead of proficiency pay, a special rate of engineer pay, which is admissible (except as provided in paragraph 9 below) for every day they are present and effective, at the undermentioned rates:—

	Rs.	A.	P.
First rate	1	8	0
Second rate	1	4	0
Third rate	0	12	0

(i) The following are the conditions under which engineer pay is granted:—

First rate to men classed as expert.
Second rate to men classed as extra-efficient.
Third rate to men classed as efficient.

NOTE.—For the year ending 31st March 1918 the classification of expert, extra-efficient and efficient will be that current in the Volunteer Force in the preceding year under Army Regulations, India, volume IX, and thereafter as laid down by Regulation.

(ii) No allowance for overtime is permissible except when an engine-driver is employed as such in excess of the ordinary working hours for continuous periods, in which case he may be granted engineer pay at one-fourth of his daily rate for each two hours in excess, if specially sanctioned by the Officer Commanding.

(iii) Engineer pay is not admissible for any day on which pay is forfeited, or when—

(*a*) In receipt of extra duty pay, except to a non-commissioned officer granted extra duty pay for acting in a higher rank.

(*b*) On the sick list in hospital or in quarters as the result of alcoholism or venereal disease.

(*c*) Under close arrest charged with an offence of which afterwards found guilty.

(*d*) Confined to barracks or camp (even though employed at his craft while so confined).

(*e*) Awarded punishment for an offence under the Army Act. A non-commissioned officer or man shall, on conviction by court-martial or by a civil court, revert to the next lower rate to that of which he was in receipt at the time of conviction.

General zeal and activity while on work as well as skill will be considered as elements of qualifications for advancement to any rating for engineer pay.

206. When an officer or soldier engaged on actual military service is wounded in action or otherwise injured in the performance of military duty, or where an officer or soldier so engaged is killed in action or dies of wounds or injuries so received, disease so contracted, he or any

member of his family, as the case may be, shall be entitled to the pension, gratuity or compassionate allowance admissible in the like circumstances to a person of corresponding rank in the British regular forces under the Royal Warrant for the time being in force.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Marine.)

LEAVE.

Ootacamund, July 9, 1917.

No. 43.—Lieutenant Commander Francis Henry Cooke, R.N.R. (Retired), Port Officer, Cuddalore, privilege leave for six weeks from or after the 15th July 1917 under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

No. 44.—Lieutenant Commander Augustus Edward Grosholz, R.N.R. (Retired), Port Officer, on return from leave, to be Port Officer, Calicut, and to be in additional charge of the Port Office, Tellicherry.

No. 45.—Mr. Alfred Lorrain Rose, Port Officer, Calicut, to be Port Officer, Cuddalore, with effect from the date on which Lieutenant Commander F. H. Cooke, proceeds on leave.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, July 2, 1917.

No. 46.—The Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention imposed in the ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Muscat, intimation having been received that the port has been free from plague.

No. 47.—The Governor in Council is pleased to withdraw the regulations under the Paris Sanitary Convention imposed in the ports of the Madras Presidency against vessels arriving from the port of Charak near Lingah on the Persian Gulf, intimation having been received that the port has been free from plague.

Ootacamund, July 6, 1917.

No. 48.—In the schedule of landing and shipping fees now in force at the port of Vizagapatam and published in the notification of the Marine Department No. 60, dated the 9th October 1911, in pages 985—1000, Part I, *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th October 1911, against "item 77—Myrobalams" in the consolidated schedule.

	Unit.	Rate.
For—		
"Per bag of 168 lb. gross" under "Vizagapatam"	.. .. ..	1¼ pies.
Read—		
"Per cwt. or less"	.. ..	1 pie.

The revised rate shall come into force on the 15th August 1917.

No. 49.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 6, sub-section (1) of the Indian Ports Act 1908, the Governor in Council proposes to issue the following revised boat rules for the Port of Madras, in supersession of those published in notification No. 108, dated 3rd September 1908, on pages 710—715 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th September 1908, and No. 96, dated 15th November 1912, on page 1190 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd September 1912 :—

The draft of the revised rules is published hereunder as required by section 6, sub-section 2 of the Act, for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is hereby given that they will be taken into consideration on or after the 15th August 1917.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to the revised rules before the date fixed as aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

BOAT RULES FOR MADRAS PORT.

Boats plying within the Port to be licensed.

1. No person or persons shall use any boat or catamaran to carry goods or passengers to or from any ship or vessel at the port, as defined for the time being, or from place to place within the limits of the port, unless such person or persons shall hold a licence—vide Appendix A—

granted by the registering officer as to use such boat or catamaran, and unless the boat or catamaran so used shall have been registered. This rule is not to be considered as interfering with boats forming part of the vessel's equipment or maintained solely for purposes of pleasure.

Minor and female owners.

2. Should the owner of a boat be a minor, the licence may be obtained by the guardian of the minor. Should the owner of a boat be a female, who owing to the custom of the country can not appear in public, the licence may be obtained on her behalf by her duly constituted agent. In such cases the guardian or the agent shall be deemed to be the owner for the purposes of these rules.

Licences and rules to be kept in the boat.

3. Owners of licensed boats shall supply the tindal of each of their registered boats with the boat's licence, which shall be kept in the boat when plying and shall be produced at any time when demanded by any duly authorised person. A printed copy of these rules, and of any written directions issued by the registering officer for carrying the same into effect shall be supplied by the owner to the tindal, and shall be shown by such tindal to any consignor or passenger by such boats who shall demand to see them.

Steam launches.

4. Every boat being a steam launch having engines of under 50 nominal horse-power shall, when plying, whether for hire or not, have on board in charge of engines a person possessing a certificate of competency as an engine-driver granted under the Indian Steam Ships Act, 1884, or under the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884. When application is made to the registering officer for a licence for a steam launch, of which the owner or master does not hold a certificate of survey under the Indian Steam Ships Act, 1884, or the Inland Steam Vessels Act, 1884, the application shall be accompanied by a fee of Rs. 25.

Electric, oil and petrol launches.

5. (a) Every boat having engines driven by electricity, oil or petrol shall, when in use, whether plying for hire or not, have on board in charge of her engines a person experienced in his work and able to prove to the registering officer's satisfaction, by starting, stopping, reversing and slowing the engines, that he is competent to be in charge; and a second person who has had sea-experience and understands how to handle a boat in a seamanlike manner. The owner or owners of such boats shall keep them clean and free from oil-refuse.

(b) Owners of power-propelled launches, other than steam launches, must submit their engines for inspection not less frequently than once a year. For such inspection the registering officer will obtain a competent inspector from the Port Conservators. The registering officer may, at his discretion, insist on more frequent inspection of such engines.

Registration and numbering of fishing boats.

6. Every boat used for the purpose of fishing, not being a catamaran, shoe-dhonis or canoe used exclusively for fishing, shall be registered and the owner or owners of every such boat shall obtain a licence; and every such boat shall carry on one of its sails and on each of its sides, a number to be assigned to it by the registering officer at the time of registration, together with the name of the port at which it was registered; and no person shall use any such boat for the purpose of fishing until it has been registered and a licence obtained for it and a number and port name have been placed upon it as described above. Registration and licensing for fishing in one port shall free every such boat for fishing in all other ports in the Madras Presidency.

Distinctive numbering of boats.

7. Every owner of a registered boat, not being a catamaran shoe-dhonis or canoe used exclusively for fishing, shall paint upon a white ground, in black English figures not less than six inches in length, on a conspicuous part of the bow of such boat on one side and of the quarter on the other, the number and tonnage of such boat as given in the register and in his licence. The number of the boat shall be placed over the figure of the tonnage, a space of not less than three inches dividing the two—example $\frac{7}{4}$. No person shall paint or cause to be painted or counterfeited upon any boat not duly registered any such figures as aforesaid or other mark likely to induce the belief that such boat has been registered.

Precautions in regard to numbering.

8. For the better prevention of fraud and omission in figuring registered boats, the number and tonnage of each boat on its being registered shall be cut or branded thereon in Tamil characters and the owner or owners of every such boat shall keep cut or branded and painted on his or their boat the English and Tamil registered figures and shall not hide or obliterate them or any of them. No person, whether an owner of a registered boat or boats or not, shall alter or erase, or shall assist in altering or erasing, any such figures as aforesaid. On the licence granted in respect of a registered boat being withdrawn, all numbers painted or branded on such boat shall be effaced by the owner.

Changes of ownership or of control.

9. No boat which has (a) changed ownership, or (b) been mortgaged or been out of the owner's control, shall ply without in case (a) obtaining a fresh licence, or in case (b) having the licence endorsed by the registering officer within six days after the change of possession.

Changes in crew or of structure.

10. Whenever the tindal of any registered boat or the number of its crew shall be changed, or any alteration in the boat shall be made so as to affect any of the particulars contained in the licence granted for it, such change or alteration shall be reported within 48 hours after it has occurred, by the owner or owners of such boat to the registering officer, who will amend such licence; except in cases in which such alteration affects the carrying capacity of such boat, in which cases, the boat shall be remeasured and the original licence held by the owner or owners thereof shall be cancelled and a fresh licence be issued, and no such boat shall ply until such fresh licence shall have been issued. If a boat is absent from the port at the time when such change takes place, the change should be reported within 48 hours of its return to the port.

Registration of tindals and of boatmen.

11. The owner of every registered boat shall be required to produce the tindal and crew of his boat whenever required by the registering officer, for the purpose of their names being registered in a book (vide Appendix B) to be kept for the purpose. Except with the permission of the registering officer, the owner shall not employ any person as a tindal or boatman in a registered boat, or permit his registered boat to be used, until such tindal or boatman shall have been registered by the registering officer on the application of the owner of such registered boat. Provided that if the boat is absent from the port on the date fixed, the owner shall produce the tindal or boatman within 24 hours after it has returned.

Annual and special inspections of boats and crews.

12. All owners of registered boats shall submit their boats together with their licences for inspection every year during the month of January. In addition to the January general inspection, special or partial inspections may be held by the registering officer or by any person duly authorised by him, at any times he may consider necessary. At these musters each boat shall have its full complement of crew and equipment, and no person who, in the opinion of the registering officer, is unaccustomed to the use of boats or is inefficient shall be employed either as a tindal or as a boatman.

Repair of boats ordered on inspection.

13. Owners of registered boats shall execute such repairs to their boats as the inspecting officer shall direct in order to render them efficient, and no owner or other person shall use any such boat until such repairs shall have been duly executed thereto and the registering officer shall have granted permission for their use.

Owner responsible for crews. Tindal for working boat.

14. The owner or owners of a registered boat shall provide the boat with such full complement of crew and with such equipment as may have been determined upon by the registering officer and noted in the licence. The tindal of the boat shall be responsible that the boat, when plying and underway, is always manned by the full complement of crew and equipment, as prescribed in the licence and if so required, he shall carry the full number of passengers or quantity of goods entered in the licence granted in respect of the boat of which he is in charge.

Badges for crews.

15. The owner or owners of a registered boat shall cause the tindal and every boatman employed in such boat to wear, when afloat in such boat, a metal badge engraved with the registered number of such boat. These badges will be supplied by the registering officer of the port free of charge in the first instance, and shall be returned to him in the event of the boat being sold or broken up, or of the licence of the boat or of the tindal or of the boatman being cancelled. Boat owners may transfer these badges to tindals or boatmen employed temporarily to relieve the men registered for the boat, a written request of such transfer being sent with the names and thumb prints of the substitutes to the registering officer within 48 hours from the time of the transfer.

Refractory or obstreperous crews.

16. If any tindal or boatman serving in any registered boat shall, by wilful neglect of his duty or by any unlawful action, cause any impediment to the service of such boat, or to any person employed therein or to any public servant in the execution of his duty, or to the boat traffic generally, the licence of such boat shall be liable to be withdrawn.

Obstructing boat traffic.

17. No tindal or boatman serving in any registered boat shall, without reasonable excuse, obstruct or hinder the loading, discharge or service of such boat or of any other boat, or obstruct or hinder the boat traffic in the port.

Refusal to ply without lawful excuse.

18. Should either the owner or the tindal in charge of a registered boat plying for hire, without reasonable excuse, of which, subject to the appeal provided in rule 27, the registering officer shall be sole judge, refuse to allow such boat to ply for hire when required to do so, the licence of such boat shall be liable to be withdrawn.

Bad weather as affecting the working of boats.

19. Without the special permission of the registering officer no registered boat shall ply when the signals indicating bad weather or high sea are displayed from the Harbour Office flagstaff. When the Great Danger Signal is hoisted, all small craft and lighters must at once go into Springhaven Basin for safety.

20. No person shall overload or cause to be overloaded any registered boat with passengers or cargo beyond the number or quantity specified in its licence by the registering officer; and no such boat other than a steam boat shall be allowed to carry both passengers and cargo at the same time to or from any ship or vessel at the port.

Permissible load of boats in fine and bad weather.

21. Whenever the number of passengers or the quantity of cargo in a boat exceeds the number or quantity entered in the licence, the tindal or owner may, before starting from the vessel or from the shore, require any passenger to leave the boat or any consignor, consignee or shipping or landing agent concerned to remove from the boat the whole or any part of the cargo.

Power of owner or tindal to prevent overloading.

22. No tindal or other person in charge of or navigating any registered boat shall attempt to make such boat fast to any mooring buoy; or shall take it alongside of a vessel approaching an anchorage before such vessel shall have come to anchor or been moored to a buoy.

Boats interfering with vessels mooring or with buoys.

23. (a) All goods shall be landed or shipped within the limits of the port as determined by Government. All passengers, whatever their class, will embark or disembark at such place or places as may be defined from time to time by the Chairman, Madras Port Trust. No person shall ship or land passengers or goods beyond the limits of the port unless the sanction in writing of the Chief Customs Officer at the port has previously been obtained.

Landing of passengers and goods to be in port limits.

(b) All passengers coming under the Native Passenger Ships Act or under the Emigration Act, when embarking or disembarking not directly at a quay but by boat, must use the Springhaven Steps for embarking and disembarking. Officers and crews of vessels in the harbour and first and second class passengers may use either the Springhaven Steps or the Anchor Steps opposite the Harbour Office. At the Springhaven Steps shelters have been provided for all classes of passengers, and the disinfecting shed and the plague passport office are close by. At the Anchor Steps also there are all conveniences for waiting passengers.

(c) Any licensed jolly boat or catamaran embarking passengers at any other place in contravention to the above rules will be liable on conviction to be deprived of its license by the Deputy Port Conservator.

24. No owner of a registered boat licensed to ply for hire, or person deputed by the owner of such boat to carry passengers for hire, shall demand a rate beyond that sanctioned from time to time by Government for the carriage of such passengers.

Rates of boat hire.

25. The tindal of every registered boat shall be responsible that, when his boat is at anchor or moored, with cargo on board, by day or by night, at least one member of the crew remains on board as watchman whose duty it shall be to guard the boat from leakage, collision or other danger, and to cause the alarm should assistance be required.

Watchmen on moored or anchored boats.

26. No boat of any description shall be hauled up for repairs without the permission of the registering officer, and such boats shall be beached only where he shall direct.

Permission for hauling boats up for repairs.

27. The registering officer may cancel the licence or licences held in respect of any or all boats by a boat-owner who has been convicted of a breach of any of the foregoing rules; and the registering officer may also require a boat-owner, on pain of cancellation of his licence, to dismiss from his boat a tindal or any member of the crew who has been convicted of a breach of these rules.

Withdrawal of licence.

28. Upon any matter in connection with these rules an appeal shall lie from the decision of the registering officer to the Conservators of the Port, provided that such appeal be preferred in writing within seven days after the decision of the registering officer shall have been communicated in writing to the party or parties concerned. The decision of the Conservators of the Port of Madras shall be final.

Appeal from the registering officer to the Conservators.

29. The following fees shall be leviable for survey, registration, licensing and inspection of boats and of catamarans plying for hire:—

Fees for survey, registration, licensing and inspection.

Service rendered	Boats other than dinghies and shore-dhonies.	Canoes and shore-dhonies.	Catamarans plying for hire.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
For each survey and measurement as required by the Boat Rules provided the boat is found seaworthy	1 0 0	0 8 0	..
For each boat that on subsequent re-survey proves unseaworthy	0 8 0	0 4 0	..
For registration on each occasion prescribed by the Rules.	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
For granting a licence on each occasion prescribed by the Rules	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0
For each annual inspection	1 0 0	0 8 0	0 8 0

No fee is leviable for amending a licence or register. For the grant of a duplicate licence when the original licence is lost, mislaid or rendered illegible, half the prescribed fee may be levied.

NOTE.—ATTENTION IS CALLED TO SECTION 54 OF THE INDIAN PORTS ACT, 1908 (XV OF 1908) AS AMENDED BY ACT VI OF 1916.

"54. If any person disobeys any rule or order which a Local Government has made in pursuance of this Act and for the punishment of disobedience to which express provisions have not been made elsewhere in this Act, he shall be punished for every such offence with fine which may extend to Rs. 100."

Penalty for disobedience to rules and orders of the Local Government.

APPENDIX A.

License granted to owner of boat, measuring feet long, feet broad and feet deep, Reg. tons. *To carry cargo or passengers to the extent specified below, to and from the shipping at or off the Port of Madras, under the restrictions and subject to the penalties laid down in the Boat Rules sanctioned by Government in their Order No. Marine, published in "Fort St. George Gazette."*

Date of registry.	Name, number and description of boat.	Rig and equipment.	When built and where.	When registered and in what condition.	Weight of cargo without passengers.	Number of passengers without cargo.	Number of the crew.	Particulars respecting the owner or owners of the boat.			Particulars respecting the build of the boat.		Period for which the license is to be in force.	Remarks.
								Name or names.	Occupation.	Place or places of residence.	Name.	Place of residence.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
					In fine weather.	In fine weather.	In fine weather							
							Tidal Leeway							
					In rough weather	In rough weather.	In rough weather.							
							Tidal Leeway.							

* Measured in accordance with G.O. No. 101, dated 3rd May 1879. † Two children under 12 years of age = adult.

APPENDIX B.

Register showing the names, ages, places of residence and thumb prints of lascals and boatmen employed in the Port of Madras for the year 19 .

Date of registry.	Number of boat.	Names.	Ages.			Places of residence.	Thumb prints.	Remarks.
			Years.	Months.	Days.			

Government, July 2, 1917.

No. 50.—The following draft rules for the examination of and the grant of certificates of competency to engine-drivers of sea-going steam-ships having engines of under 50 nominal horse-power and to engine-drivers of motor vessels which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 26 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884), are published as required by subsection 1 of section 42 of the Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby; and notice is given that the draft rules will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 1st September 1917.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be received from any person with respect to these rules within the aforesaid period will be considered by the Governor in Council.

Rules for the examination of and grant of certificates of competency to engine-drivers of sea-going steam-ships having engines of under 50 nominal horsepower and engine-drivers of motor vessels.

General Rules.

Certificate of competency granted to persons who pass requisite examinations.

1. (1) Certificates of competency as engine-drivers of sea-going steam-ships or of motor vessels will be granted to those persons who pass the examinations to be held by examiners appointed for such purpose and otherwise comply with the requisite conditions.

(2) Such examinations shall be held, whenever necessary, at the port of Madras.

How to apply.

2. A candidate for examination must apply on the proper form obtainable at the Presidency Port Office. The form properly filled in together with the candidate's certificates of discharge, testimonials, and previous certificates, if any, must be lodged with the Presidency Port Officer not later than ten days before the examination.

Testimonials as to character.

3. In addition to the usual certificates of discharge, a candidate will be required to produce satisfactory testimonials as to his experience, ability, sobriety and general good conduct up to the period immediately preceding the date of his application.

'Testimonials as to service.'

4. (1) Testimonials as to workshop service which must be signed by the employer must testify to the candidate's ability and conduct and state the nature of work he was engaged on and the period of such service.

(2) Testimonials regarding service at sea must testify to the candidate's sobriety, experience and ability and general good conduct for at least the last 12 months of such service and must be signed by the Chief Engineer or by the Superintending Engineer, who shall state clearly the periods, if any, during which the applicant was on regular watch and in regular charge of a watch on the main engines and boilers.

(3) Testimonials regarding service on board motor driven vessels must testify to the candidate's sobriety, experience, ability and general good conduct for at least the last six months of such service in the case of candidates who have served in workshops or in the case of other candidates for at least the last twelve months of such service and must be signed by the master or the managing owner of the vessel.

Foreign service.

5. The testimonials of service of British and foreign seamen serving in foreign vessels, which cannot be verified in the Presidency Port Office must be confirmed either by the consul of the country to which the ship in which the candidate served belonged or by some other recognized official authority of that country, or by the testimony of some credible person on the spot having personal knowledge of the facts required to be established.

Provided that the mere production of such proofs shall not necessarily be deemed sufficient, each case being decided on its merits, and that if in any case the sufficiency of the proofs given appear to be doubtful, the point shall be referred to the Government.

Gaps in service.

6. The examiners shall be particularly careful to ascertain that there are no gaps in the candidate's service which are not properly accounted for, before he is allowed to appear for examination.

Age.

7. If any doubt exists as to the age of a candidate, he may be required to produce a certificate of his birth or baptism.

Sea service.

8. The sea service required by these rules shall be service performed in regular foreign-going or home-trade steam-ships.

Foreigners must know English and Hindustani.

9. Foreigners must prove to the satisfaction of the examiners that they can speak the English and Hindustani languages sufficiently well to perform the duties required of them on Board a British vessel.

Return of testimonials, etc.

10. A candidate's testimonials and other papers will be returned to him when the examination is finished, and if he passes he will receive a form authorising the Port Officer to whom it is addressed to issue the certificate.

Issue of certificates.

11. Certificates of competency for engine-drivers of sea-going steam-ships or of motor vessels shall be made and issued by the Government in the form hereunto annexed. Each certificate shall be made in duplicate and one copy shall be delivered to the person entitled to the certificate and the other shall be kept and recorded by the Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

Failure.

12. If a candidate fails in his examination he may not present himself for re-examination until he can produce proof of at least three months' further satisfactory service at sea, if the past examination showed that he might be expected to qualify in that time.

Fees to be paid

13. (1) A candidate for examination, when making his application on the prescribed form will be required to pay the examination fee before any action is taken under these rules.

(2) If it appears that his service is not sufficient to entitle him to be examined, or that his testimonials are unsatisfactory, he may be allowed to present himself again for examination without paying any further fee, when he has completed the requisite service or is able to produce satisfactory testimonials, as the case may be.

Payment of fee and penalty for offering gratuity

14. (1) Subject to the provisions of rule 13 the fee for such examination under these rules shall be 15 rupees which must be remitted with the application to the Presidency Port Officer at the Presidency Port Office.

(2) If a candidate offers a gratuity to any servant of the department, he shall be regarded as having committed an act of misconduct, and shall be rejected, and not allowed to be examined for the next twelve months at any port.

Fee not to be returned on failure

15. If a candidate fails in his examination, no part of the examination fee shall be returned to him.

Qualifications for certificates of competency as engine-drivers of steam-ships.

1. A candidate for a certificate of competency as engine-driver of a sea-going steamship must not be less than twenty-two years of age, and must—

(*a*) have served an apprenticeship of at least four years if in India, or three years if in Europe, in the making and repairing of steam-engines, and eighteen months at sea as engineer on regular watch on the main engines and boilers of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship having engines of not less than 50 nominal horse power; or

(*b*) have served at sea for at least five years in the engine room of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship three years of which service must have been as serang or principal tindal under a certificated engineer or engine-driver; or

(*c*) have served at sea for at least one year as engine-driver on regular watch on the main engines and boilers of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship having engines of not less than 30 nominal horse-power, whilst holding a first class engine-driver's certificate of competency for steam-vessels granted under the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1884; or

(*d*) have served at sea for at least two years as engine-driver on regular watch on the main engines and boilers of a foreign-going or home-trade steam-ship having engines of not less than 30 nominal horse power, whilst holding a second class engine-driver's certificate of competency for steam-vessels granted under the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1884.

2. The candidate must also—

(*a*) satisfactorily pass a viva voce examination as to the working of the various types of engines and boilers at sea; the uses of the different fittings in engine room and stoke holds, and in salt or foul water;

(*b*) have a fair knowledge of the construction of steering engines, electric light and fan engines, and the construction and uses of evaporators, feed heaters and feed filters;

(*c*) have a fair knowledge of the effects of forced draft, and be able to explain the art of economical stoking and prevention of smoke;

(*d*) be able to name the principal parts of oil engines (internal combustion engines), and understand how such engines work; and

(*e*) be able, if required, to show his practical qualifications by actually working the engines of a steamer for such period as may be prescribed after fulfilling the other tests to which he may be subjected.

Qualifications for certificates of competency as engine-drivers of motor vessels.

1. A candidate must be of not less than twenty-one years of age.

2. (*a*) He must have served for not less than one year in a workshop where motor-engines are made or repaired and for not less than six months on board a motor-driven vessel which has been plying regularly; or

(*b*) he must have been employed for not less than one year and a half on board a motor-driven vessel which has been plying regularly; or

(c) he must hold a certificate of competency as engine-driver granted under the Inland Steam-Vessels Act, 1884, or the Indian Steam-Ships Act, 1884.

3. He must pass a viva-voce examination before the Board of Examiners as to the working of a motor, the names and uses of its different parts and the defects which are usually met with in a motor. He must be able to explain the action of the battery in use and how to remedy its defects.

4. He must be able if required to show his practical qualifications by actually working the engines of a motor vessel after fulfilling all the other tests to which he will be subjected.

ANNEXURES.

Port of Madras.

APPLICATION TO BE EXAMINED FOR AN ENGINE-DRIVER'S CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY OF SEA-GOING STEAM-SHIPS OR MOTOR VESSELS.

Rotation No.

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. ISSUED BY ORDER OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

NOTE.—Divisions (A), (B), (C), (D), (E) and (G) of this Paper are to be filled up by the applicant for examination and handed to the President, with his testimonials and former certificate, if any.

(A) Name, etc., of applicant.

Name in full (1)	Surname (2)	Permanent address stating town, street and number of house and name of person (if any) with whom residing (3)

Date of Birth			Where born.	
Day (4)	Month (5)	Year (6)	Town. (7)	Country. (8)

(B) Particulars of all previous certificates (if any).

Number. (9)	Competency or service. (10)	Grade. (11)	Where issued. (12)	Date of issue. (13)	If at any time suspended or cancelled, state by what court or authority. (14)	Date. (15)	Cause. (16)

(C) Certificate now required.

Grade. (17)	Competency (18)	Mercantile marine office to which it is to be sent. (19)

(D) If applicant has failed in a previous examination for the certificate now required, he must here state when and where. If he has not failed, he must state so in writing across this division.

Day. (20)	Month. (21)	Year. (22)	Port (23)	Subjects in which he failed. (24)

(E) Declaration to be made by applicant.

NOTE.—Any person who makes, procures to be made, or assists in making any false representation for the purpose of obtaining for himself, or any other person, a certificate either of competency or service, is for each offence liable to be punished as for a misdemeanor.

I DO HEREBY DECLARE that the particulars contained in divisions (A), (B), (C), (D) and (E) of this form are correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that the PAPERS enumerated in division (G) and sent with this form are true and genuine documents, given and signed by the persons whose names appear on them. I further declare that the statement (G) contains a true and correct account of the whole of my services without exception.

And I make this declaration conscientiously believing the same to be true

Dated at Madras this day of 191 .

Signed in the presence of the President, Board of Examiners, Madras.

Signature of applicant,
Present address.

(F) President To Examiner.

THE DECLARATION (E) above was signed in my presence and the fee of Rs. received by me

Dated at Madras this day of 191 .

Commander, R.I.M.,
President, Board of Examiners.

(G) List of testimonials and statement of service on shore and at sea.

(The testimonials to be numbered consecutively according to the number given in column 25 below.)

Number of testimonials (if any) (25)	Where employed or ship's name. (26)	If service on board ship: Horse power of engines. (27)	If service on board ship: Port of registry and official No. of ship. (28)	Service of applicant: Capacity. (29)	Service of applicant: Date of commencement. (30)	Service of applicant: Date of termination. (31)	Time employed in this service: Years. (32)	Time employed in this service: Months. (33)	Time employed in this service: Days. (34)	Remarks. (35)	Initials of verifier. (36)
						Total service ..					
						Ditto on shore ..					
						Time served for which certificates are now produced ..					
						Time served for which no certificates are produced ..					

(H) Certificate of Examiner.

NOTE.—The Examiner should fill up divisions (H) and (I) and in all cases as soon as possible forward this paper to the President, Board of Examiners. If the applicant passes, his testimonials and previous certificate, if any, must be sent with this paper to the President. The new certificate and the testimonials will be delivered to the applicant at the office mentioned in division (C), column 12.

Date and place of examination.		Insert passed or failed in each column.		Rank for which passed.
Date (37)	Place. (38)	In working out the questions. (39)	In the viva voce examination. (40)	(41)

(I) Personal description of applicant.

Height.		Complexion (44)	Personal marks or peculiarities, if any (45)	Colour of	
Feet. (42)	Inches. (43)			Hair. (46)	Eyes. (47)

I HEREBY CERTIFY that the particulars contained in divisions (H) and (I) are correct. This form and the testimonials are forwarded to the President.

This day of 191 .

Signature of Examiner.

To the President, Board of Examiners, Madras.

Name of Applicant	Revision No.

Authority given to the above candidate to obtain his certificate of competency from the Presidency Port Officer and President, Board of Examiners.

This day of 191 .

Examiner.

Approved.

Commander, R.I.M.,

Presidency Port Officer and

President, Board of Examiners

Port of Madras.

EXAMINER'S AUTHORITY FOR DELIVERY OF A CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY TO AN APPLICANT WHO HAS PASSED HIS EXAMINATION.

ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

N.B.—This authority is subject to the approval of the Presidency Port Officer and President, Board of Examiners, Madras

Name, etc., of applicant.

Name in full. (1)	Surname (2)

Personal description of applicant.

Height.		Complexion. (5)	Marks, etc. (6)	Colour of		Signature of applicant. (9)
Feet. (3)	Inches. (4)			Hair (7)	Eyes (8)	

PLEASE TO DELIVER the to person named above the certificate of competency and testimonials or other documents forwarded to you by the Presidency Port Officer, Madras, for him, on his complying with the office regulations.

Dated at Madras, this 191 .

Signature of Examiner.

To

The

NOTE.—An authority in this form is to be given by the Examiner to each applicant who passes his examination. It is then to be presented to the Port Office at which the applicant has stated in his application that he wishes to receive his certificate.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF FORT ST. GEORGE IN COUNCIL.

Certificate of competency as engine-driver of a sea-going steam-ship under Act VII of 1884.

To

Whereas it has been reported to His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council that you have been found duly qualified to fulfil the duties of engine-driver on a sea-going steam-ship having engines of under 50 nominal horsepower, I do hereby, in pursuance of Act VII of 1884, grant you this certificate of competency.

By order of the Government of Madras, this day of 191 .

Chief Secretary to the Government of Madras.

Countersigned.

Commander, R.I.M,
Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

Registered at the office of the Presidency Port Officer, Madras.
Number of Certificate.

Bearer, son of, by caste, date and place of birth, showing village, taluk and district.
Residence showing village, taluk and district.

Height.
Personal description, stating particularly any permanent marks or scars.
Signature.

Any engine-driver who fails to deliver up a certificate which has been cancelled or suspended is liable to a penalty not exceeding Rs 500.

N.B.—Any person other than the owner hereof becoming possessed of this certificate is required to transmit it forthwith to the Presidency Port Officer, Madras.

Issued at Madras on the day of 191 .

Registered.

Commander, R.I.M.,
Presidency Port Officer.

Certificate of competency as engine-driver of a motor-vessel under Act VII of 1884.

To

Whereas it has been reported to His Excellency the Governor (of Fort St. George) in Council that you have been found duly qualified to fulfil the duties of engine-driver of a motor vessel, I do hereby in pursuance of Act VII of 1884 grant you this Certificate of Competency.

(By order of the Government of Madras.)

Given under my hand and seal,

Secretary to the Government of Madras

This the day of 191 .

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

(Ecclesiastical.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, July 4, 1917.

No. 61.—Mr. Albert Cyril Woodhouse, B.A., to be a lay trustee of Mannantoddy, *vice* Mr. C. J. Puddicombe who has left the station.

Ootacamund, July 7, 1917.

No. 62.—Mr. Alexander Farringdon Campbell, to be a lay trustee of St. Paul's Church, Villupuram, *vice* Mr. A. McIntosh, who has left the station.

RE-APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, July 4, 1917.

No. 63.—Sir Frederick Augustus Nicholson, K.C.I.E., and Colonel Henry Charles Wright, I.A., to be lay trustees of All Saints' Church, Coonoor.

POSTINGS.

Ootacamund, July 7, 1917.

No. 64.—The Rev. Horace Ernest Hotes Athins, M.A., to be Chaplain of St. John's Church, Bangalore, with effect from the 11th July 1917, *vice* the Rev. C. F. W. Hatchell whose services have been transferred to the Government of Bombay.

No. 65.—The Rev. Bertram Milford Morton, M.A., to act as Senior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, with effect from the 13th July 1917.

No. 66.—The Rev. William Edward Careless, M.A., to act as Junior Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, Madras, with effect from the 13th July 1917.

No. 67.—The Rev. William Edward Careless, M.A., to be Chaplain of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, with effect from the 2nd August 1917.

No. 68.—The Rev. George Cecil Augustus Smith, M.A., to be Chaplain of Wellington, with effect from the 2nd August 1917.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Judicial.)

POSTINGS.

Ootacamund, July 6, 1917.

No. 464.—Mr. Norman Leslie Mitchell, Acting Deputy Superintendent of Police, to be Personal Assistant to the Superintendent of Police, the Nilgiris.

[This cancels Mr. Mitchell's posting in charge of Tiruvannamalai subdivision, North Arcot district, ordered in Home (Judicial) Department notification No. 273, dated the 18th April 1917, published at page 438 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 24th April 1917.]

No. 465.—M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Seshadri Ayyangar Avargal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Cocanada subdivision, Godavari district, on relief, to charge of Nandikotkur subdivision, Kurnool district.

No 466.—Muhammad Zia-ud-din Sahib Bahadur, Probationary Deputy Superintendent of Police, in charge of Cocanada subdivision, Godavari district.

CONFIRMATION.

Ootacamund, July 6, 1917.

No 467.—Mr. C. O'D. Hervey is confirmed as Superintendent, Central Jail, Bellary, with effect from the 3rd January 1916.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS

Ootacamund, July 3, 1917.

No. 468.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 22 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. William Henry Hart Chatterton to be a Justice of the Peace within and for all the territories administered by the Governor in Council of Fort St. George, excepting the Presidency town.

Ootacamund, July 5, 1917.

No. 469.—Under section 357 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are authorised to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R.Ry. Panuganti Sri Hari Rao Pantulu Garu, First-class Magistrate in the district of Kurnool.

Ootacamund, July 6, 1917.

M.R.Ry. Palla Krishna Rao Pantulu Garu, First-class Magistrate in the district of South Arcot.

Ootacamund, July 7, 1917.

M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar Mattuswami Ayyar Avargal, First-class Magistrate in the district of Guntur.

Mr. Samuel Henry Slater, I.C.S., Subdivisional First-class Magistrate, Vizagapatam district.

Ootacamund, July 6, 1917.

No 470.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undermentioned officers are appointed to be magistrates of the second class, and under section 37 they are invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 562:—

(1) Mr. Benjamin George Holdsworth, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Madura district.

(2) Mr. Elder Gael Foster, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Ramnad district.

Ootacamund, July 7, 1917.

No. 471.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, Mr. Samuel Henry Slater, I.C.S., is appointed to be a magistrate of the first class, and under section 37 he is invested with all the powers specified in the fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a magistrate of that class, except the power to try cases summarily under section 260.

No. 472.—Under sections 9 and 193 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council appoints Mr. Samuel Henry Slater, I.C.S., Subdivisional First-class Magistrate, Vizagapatam district, to be an Additional Sessions Judge in the Vizagapatam (Agency) Sessions Court, and directs that he shall try such cases and appeals as may be made over to him by the Sessions Judge of the Vizagapatam (Agency) Sessions division, provided that the Additional Sessions Judge shall not try any cases which he, as a Magistrate, has committed for trial.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, July 10, 1917.

No. 478.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

HOME DEPARTMENT.

POLICE.

Simla, the 20*th June* 1917.

No. 332.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878 (XI of 1878), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the exemption made by entry (5) of schedule I of the Indian Arms Rules, 1909, in favour of native officers retired from His Majesty's Indian Forces shall cease to extend to Najib Khan, a retired Subedar of Sialmagar in the Fatehpur district.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Ootacamund, July 3, 1917.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the post mortem shed at Tammampatti, Attur taluk, Salem district ; and, under sections 8 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the said land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Attur taluk, Tammampatti village.			
Dry, S. No. 453-1 C.	Karnam Venkam Ayyar, Alagappa Goundan, Ramaswami Goundan and Nalla Goundan.	North, S. Nos. 453-1 A, 451 and 441 ; east, S. No. 453-1 A ; south, S. No. 453-1 A ; west, S. Nos. 453-1 A and 451.	cents. 12

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

(Miscellaneous.)

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Ootacamund, June 29, 1917.

No. 75.—Under sections 8 and 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the licenses granted under the said sections to the Rev. William Arthur Kirkham of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society in the Chingleput district on the 25th day of August 1914, are hereby revoked.

NOTIFICATION.

Ootacamund, July 10, 1917.

No. 76.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

Simla, the 9*th June* 1917.

No. 6334-Emi.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 116-F of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), as subsequently amended, the following rules are issued in substitution of rule 24 of the Assam Labour Board Rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 295-132-J., dated the 20th November 1916.

Rule.

24. (1) The cess shall be payable in the following manner :—

(a) The cess payable on a garden-sardar shall be deposited by the employer in the local treasury in Assam prior to the concession of the certificate of such garden-sardar by the Inspector of Labourers or Magistrate under the provisions of section 59 of the Act, and when the

cess has been realised, the said Inspector or Magistrate shall cause an endorsement to be made on the certificate to that effect. The total amount of the cess so deposited in each month shall be remitted by the Deputy Commissioner within the first week of the succeeding month by Remittance Transfer Receipt to the Chairman of the Board.

Recovery of cess.

When the cess at the prescribed rate has been deposited in the treasury in respect of all the garden-sardars whose certificates have been countersigned under section 69 of the Act during the month covered by the remittance, the Deputy Commissioner shall, when making the remittance, furnish the said Chairman with a certificate to that effect. When the cess has not been so deposited in respect of all or any of such garden-sardars, the Deputy Commissioner shall, within the first seven days of the succeeding month, furnish the said Chairman with a list of the garden-sardars in respect of whom the full cess has not been deposited. The names and addresses of the employers of the said sardars shall also be entered in the said list.

(2) The cess payable on every person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 91 of the Act shall be payable within the month following that in which such person has been despatched to the labour district from the recruiting district in which he is registered. Where an employer has appointed a local agent, the cess shall be remitted through such local agent to the Chairman of the Board, and where a local agent has not been so appointed, the employer shall remit the sum due as cess direct to the said Chairman.

(3) If default in payment of the cess be made, the Chairman of the Board may—

(a) in the case of a garden sardar referred to in clause (1) (a) of this rule, on receipt of the list of garden-sardars in respect of whom cess has not been paid,

(b) in the case of a person recruited or engaged as a labourer or assisted to emigrate under Chapter IV or section 91 of the Act, on the expiry of the month following that in which such person was despatched to the labour district from the recruiting district in which he had been registered,

send a demand by registered letter to the defaulting employer for the amount due, and if, within a period of a month after the postal receipt for the registered letter has reached the Chairman, payment is still in arrears, the Chairman may proceed to recover the amount due by making application under section 215 of the Act to the Magistrate of the district in which the defaulter resides.

(3) To each recruiting district the Superintendent of Emigration shall furnish the Chairman of the Board with a monthly statement showing, in respect of each employer who has not appointed a local agent, the total number of persons recruited or engaged as labourers or assisted to emigrate by each employer during the month to which the return relates, and the number of persons as aforesaid despatched to each estate in the labour districts by each such employer.

(4) It shall be the duty of the supervisors appointed by the Board, in the course of their inspections of the local agencies within their respective charges, to check the payment of the cess leviable by local agents in respect of the persons recruited or engaged as labourers or assisted to emigrate by garden-sardars working under the supervision of such local agents, and to report the result of such check to the Chairman.

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, June 26, 1917.

No. 22.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—PUBLIC DEBT.

Simla, the 18th June 1917.

No. 1847-F.—In continuation of the Government of India Notification in the Finance Department No. 1122-F., dated the 21st May 1917, it is announced that applications for the payment of subscriptions to the Indian War Loan in England in the shape of British treasury bills will be received by the Controller of Currency at Calcutta between the 18th June 1917 and the 31st October 1917, inclusive.

2. The application should state the subscription in cash made to the loan in India, the date and place of such subscription and the amount which it is desired to subscribe in treasury bills. The Controller of Currency will verify the facts stated in the application and inform the Secretary of State for India that treasury bills may be received on behalf of the applicant up to a named amount, an intimation being simultaneously sent to the latter.

3. The applicant should then arrange with his representative in England for the tender of the treasury bills to the Secretary of State along with a certificate of ownership of the bills prior to the 17th April 1917. He should also pay to the credit of Government in India any cash subscription required to make up an exact multiple of Rs. 100, and forward the acknowledgment of the Government treasury or Presidency Bank to the Controller of Currency. On receipt of the acknowledgment and of a telegraphic intimation from the Secretary of State regarding the tender of the treasury bills, the Controller of Currency will issue to the applicant allotment letters which can be exchanged at the Public Debt Office for War Loan scrip in the usual way.

Ootacamund, July 10, 1917.

No. 23.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 29th June 1917.

An Ordinance to provide for the acquisition of gold imported into British India.

Whereas an emergency has arisen which makes it necessary to provide for the acquisition by the Governor-General in Council of gold imported into British India after the commencement of this Ordinance :

5 & 6 Geo. V., c. 61. Now, therefore, in exercise of the power conferred by section 72 of the Government of India Act, 1915, the Governor-General is pleased to make and promulgate the following Ordinance :—

ORDINANCE No. III OF 1917.

Short title and extent. 1. (*1*) This Ordinance may be called the Gold (*Import*) Ordinance, 1917.

(*2*) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan and the Sonthal Parganas.

Definitions. 2. In this Ordinance, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

'coin' means metal used for the time being as money, and stamped and issued by the authority of some State or sovereign power in order to be so used,

'gold' means gold coin or gold bullion,

'import' means the bringing by sea or land into British India.

Power to take possession of imported gold. 3. (*1*) Subject to the provisions of this Ordinance, the Governor-General in Council or any person appointed by him in this behalf may by order in writing within ten days from the date of import, take possession of any gold imported into British India after the commencement of this Ordinance, and such gold shall thereupon vest absolutely in His Majesty.

(*2*) Where any gold is taken possession of in the exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (*1*), the Governor-General in Council shall pay to the owner thereof on production of such documents as the authority making the order under sub-section (*1*) may require, a sum in respect of such gold calculated at the rate set out in the schedule.

(*3*) If any dispute arises as to the fineness of any such gold, a certificate of assay by the Assay III of 1906. Master of any mint established under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, shall be conclusive.

SCHEDULE.

Class of gold.	Rate.
(1) Gold coins coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint in England or at any mint established in pursuance of a Proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint. Provided that such coins have not been called in by any Proclamation made in pursuance of the Coinage Act, 1870, or have not lost weight so as to be of less weight than that for the time being prescribed for like coins by or under the said statute as the least current weight.	Rs. 15 for one sovereign. ....
(2) All other gold not included in entry No. 1	Rs. 1 for every 7·53344 grains troy of fine gold.

SIMLA,
The 29th June 1917.

CHELMSFORD,
Viceroy and Governor-General.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

ACCOUNTS AND FINANCE—MINT.

Simla, the 29th June 1917.

No. 1468-F.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to prohibit the import of all gold coin or gold bullion, provided that nothing in this notification shall apply to any gold coin or bullion imported by or for the use of Government, or under a license granted by the Chief Customs Officer at the place of import.

No. 1470-F.—In pursuance of section 2 of the Defence of India (Criminal Law Amendment) Act, 1915, as subsequently extended, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following amendment shall be made in the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, namely :—

After rule 21 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely :—

Prohibition regarding current gold or silver coin. "21-A. No person shall melt, break up or use otherwise than as currency any current gold or silver coin.

In this rule, 'coin' means coin which is legal tender under the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (III of 1906)."

No. 24.—

Statement of Provincial Revenue and Expenditure of the Government of Madras for April 1917.

REVENUE	Current year.			Previous year.	Actuals 1917-1918 compared with Budget proportion plus or minus.
	April 1917.	Budget proportion.	Budget estimate 1917-1918.	April 1916.	
	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.
CIVIL RECEIPTS.					
I.—Land Revenue	38,68,823	39,85,000	3,54,96,000	37,39,459	— 1,16,207
IV.—Stamps	5,46,048	4,12,000	36,21,000	4,94,485	+ 54,048
V.—Excise	13,90,137	12,75,000	1,30,50,000	12,53,619	+ 1,15,137
VII.—Income-Tax	1,75,713	80,000	3,00,000	81,605	+ 95,713
IX.—Forest	2,20,790	2,21,000	42,10,000	1,82,174	— 210
X.—Registration	1,03,556	1,45,000	20,00,000	1,93,727	+ 58,556
XI.—Interest	64,456	60,000	4,86,000	80,816	+ 4,456
XVI-A.—Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	36,697	50,000	11,48,000	47,527	— 13,303
XVI-B.—Law and Justice—Jails ..	9,497	20,000	5,05,000	38,029	— 10,503
XVII.—Police	40,203	10,000	5,12,000	40,791	+ 30,203
XVIII.—Ports and Pilotage ..	..	..	450	..	..
XIX.—Education	4,209	2,000	4,18,000	2,404	+ 2,209
XX-A.—Medical	7,141	6,000	1,54,000	5,441	+ 1,141
XX-B.—Sanitation	913	1,000	12,000	318	— 138
XXI-A.—Agriculture	10,858	10,000	(a) + 200 2,00,000	(a) + 200 2,50,000	+ 858
XXI-B.—Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	56,852	15,000	(a) — 200 17,01,000	(a) — 200 11,067	+ 41,852
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuations, etc.	33,144	10,000	1,23,000	31,074	+ 3,144
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing	8,451	7,000	1,23,000	9,850	+ 1,451
XXV.—Miscellaneous ..	8,563	12,000	3,1..,000	6,892	— 3,437
XXIX.—Major Works—Direct Receipts ..	6,928	6,000	1,20,000	6,528	+ 928
XXX.—Minor Works and Navigation—					
Civil Officers ..	743	1,000	21,000	1,913	— 257
Public Works Officers.	6,926	6,000	2,50,000	5,491	+ 1,926
XXXI.—Civil Works—					
Civil Officers ..	305	..	10,000	99	+ 305
Public Works Officers ..	21,870	20,000	3,02,000	21,407	+ 1,870
Total, Revenue ..	41,38,169	41,24,000	7,03,38,000	41,50,503	+ 2,14,169

EXPENDITURE.	Current year.			Previous Year.	Actuals 1917-1918 compared with proportionate allowed grant plus or minus.
	April 1917.	Proportionate allowed grant.	Budget estimate 1917-1918.	April 1916	
	a.	a.	a.	a.	a.
CIVIL CHARGES.					
3. Refunds and Drawbacks ..	10 027	14,000	3 34 000	10,131	— 3,973
5. Assignments and Compensations ..	12,402	11,000	2,00,000	10,504	+ 541
6. Land Revenue	4,01,671	10,00,000	1,25,00,000	4,08,544	— 6,329
8. Stamps	12,794	13,000	3,02 000	10,590	+ 204
7. Excise	78 738	70,000	9,28 000	73,454	+ 8,284
10. Income Tax	2 468	2 000	33,000	2,476	+ 468
11. Forest	1,88,719	6,10,000	28,73,000	1,87 013	+ 71 781
12. Registration	1,07,189	1,23,000	13,39,000	96,932	+ 10,257
13. Interest on Ordinary Debt ..	..	..	3,49,000	..	..
18. General Administration	1,55 808	1,41,000	16,91,000	1,21,549	+ 14,808
19-A. Law and Justice—Courts of Law.	6,74,647	6,40,000	80 15 000	5,46,606	+ 33 647
19-B. Law and Justice—Jails ..	1 27 050	1,40,000	16,48 000	1,11,075	— 12,945
20. Police	9,02,265	9,10,000	3,17,..,000	8,24,417	— 7,735
21. Ports and Pilotage	618	4,000	47 000	3,742	— 3,382
23. Education	2,31 488	9,10 000	64,79 000	2,01,191	+ 78 294
24-A Medical	1,71,..,0..	1,..,000	72,00,000	1,40,151	+ 1,250
24-B Sanitation	66,491	33,000	13,70,000	38,1.5	+ 1,271
25. Political	8,033	7,000	85 000	7,395	+ 1,038
22-A Agriculture	76,104	82,000	16,60 000	69 938	+ 6,166
				(b)— 2,100	(b)— 2,100
26-B. Scientific and Miscellaneous Departments.	87,872	1,30,000	16,80,000	1,02,809	— 42,127
29 Superannuations etc.	5,80,054	5,87,000	24 00,000	5,31,945	+ 63 054
30. Stationery and Printing ..	44,4.0	47,000	10,78,000	41,014	— 2,596
32 Miscellaneous	88,710	82,000	4,30,000	84,429	+ 7,310
42 Major Works—					
Working Expenses	26,767	58,000	11 28,000	39,101	— 12,933
Interest on Debt	..	..	10,47,000	..	..
43. Minor Works and Navigation—					
Civil Officers	18,781	18,000	8,00 000	11,726	+ 4 781
Public Works Officers	2,62,811	2,40,000	33,00,000	2,05,231	+ 35 811
48. Civil Works—					
Civil Officers	13,806	10,000	20,87,000	6 856	+ 3 806
Public Works Officers ..	4 76 618	4 77 000	93 15 000	5,81,..71	— 2 465
Total, Expenditure ..	80,48,069	87,90,000	7,94,11,000	67,61,758	— 7,41,931

(a) Receipts on account of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine — Bacteriological section.

(b) Charges on account of the King Institute of Preventive Medicine — Bacteriological section.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

POSTING.

Ootacamund, July 5, 1917.

No. 803.—The following posting of a deputy collector is ordered:—

M.R.Ry. Venkatanarayana Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal, from general duty, Madura, to special duty, Madura, for the disposal of suits under the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, July 2, 1917.

No. 804.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby cancels notification No. 260, dated 2nd June 1916, published under section 4 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882 on page 711 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 23th June 1914.

Ootacamund, July 5, 1917.

No. 805.—His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares, under the provisions of section 4 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, that it is proposed to constitute the area described in the schedule below, reserved forest, under the Act.

SCHEDULE

District.	Taluk.	Number of block.	Name of block.	Description and boundaries
Anantapur ..	Penukonda.	52	Addition to the Penukonda reserve.	The addition comprises S. No. 381 of Penukonda village, measuring 3 acres 45 cents according to the settlement register and is surrounded on all sides by the Penukonda reserved forest.

2. His Excellency the Governor in Council under clause (c) of section 4 of the same Act appoints the Revenue Divisional Officer, Penukonda, for the time being, to be the Forest Settlement officer (1) to inquire into and determine the existence, nature and extent of any rights claimed by, or alleged to exist in favour of, any person in or over the land comprised within the boundaries mentioned above, or of any alleged right in regard to any forest produce on such land and (2) to deal with such claims in the manner provided in Chapter II of the Act. The Governor in Council, under section 4 of the Act, appoints the District Forest Officer, Anantapur, for the time being, to attend on behalf of Government during the inquiry.

3. His Excellency the Governor in Council, under the authority vested in him by section 14 of the Act, appoints the Collector of Anantapur, for the time being, to hear appeals from the orders of the Forest Settlement officer under sections 11, 12 and 13 of the same Act.

No. 806.—The agraharam village of Polayyavalasa in the Chicacole taluk of the Ganjam district will be included in respect of first crop irrigation in schedule A and, in respect of second crop irrigation, in schedule B appended to the rules framed under section 1-A of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act, 1865, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, with the Revenue Department notification No. 508, dated 22nd April 1914.

Ootacamund, June 10, 1917.

No. 807.—His Excellency the Governor in Council, with the previous sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, hereby declares, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, that the area specified below which was declared to be reserved forest under section 16 of the Act, in notification No. 482, dated 12th October 1897, published on page 1278 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th October 1897, shall cease to be reserved forest with effect from 1st August 1917.

Specification of land disforested.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disforested	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres	Brief description.	Boundaries
Potamsalapatta reserve Bit 1.	Ganjam.	Espalla	Potamsalla and Mukkuna.	649	Vide reasons for disafforestation.	Vide notification No. 482, dated 12th October 1897, published on page 1278 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th October 1897.

Reasons for disafforestation.—The portion is a swamp with a few scattered palmyrah trees and adjoins cultivated lands. It has been placed in class VI and its disafforestation is in accordance with the Forest Committee's recommendation.

No. 308.—His Excellency the Governor in Council declares, under the provisions of section 24 of the Madras Forest Act of 1882, that the following reserves which were declared to be reserved forests under section 16 of the Act in the notifications noted below each in the schedule below, shall cease to be reserved forests with effect from 1st August 1917.

Specification of lands disafforested.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disafforested.	District.	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres.	Brief Description.
1. Narthadur reserve, blocks 1 and 2.	Guntur ..	Guntur ..	Narthadur.	329·78	Babul topes.

(Vide Notification No. 65, dated 18th February 1890, published on page 131 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th February 1890).

2. Nidumarru reserve, blocks 1-A and 1-B.	Guntur ..	Guntur ..	Nidumarru.	....	....

(Vide Notification No. 43, dated 21st January 1890, published on page 79 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 28th January 1890).

3. Nidumarru reserve, blocks 2 and 3.	Guntur ..	Guntur ..	Nidumarru.	402·12	Babul topes.

(Vide Notification No. 372, dated 8th December 1899, published on page 670 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th December 1899).

4. Extension I to Nidumarru block 1-A.	Guntur ..	Guntur ..	Nidumarru.	....	....
5. Extension I to block 1-A.	Guntur ..	Guntur ..	Kantera ..	..	....

(Vide Notification No. 137, dated 14th March 1904, published on page 335 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th March 1904).

6. Dindi extension No. 1.	Guntur ..	Repalle ..	Dandi ..	330	This is a small narrow strip of plain forest adjoining cultivation along its southern boundary. Part of it is mangrove forest, part scrub jungle and part is salt swamp.

(Vide Notification No. 422, dated 25th October 1901, published on page 1049 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th October 1901).

7. Adavaladiviparra reserve (Pt. No. 1.	Guntur ..	Repalle ..	Adavaladivi	605·00	This reserve consists of swamp land containing no growth of any kind. A portion of the reserve is subjected to tidal currents throughout the year. The whole of this reserve is said to be under water during the rainy season.

(Vide Notification No. 611, dated 13th November 1891, published on page 1133 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th November 1897).

8. Adavaladiviparra reserve, (Pt. No. II (part).	Guntur ..	Repalle ..	Adavaladivi	201·01	The portion is a small piece with a fringe of mangrove forest near the creek and with cultivation adjoining and cannot much inconvenience to the adjoining villagers.

(Vide Notification No. 844, dated 13th November 1897 published on page 1113 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th November 1897).

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the south-west corner of survey No. 251 of Adavaladivi village, the boundary runs along the southern boundaries of survey Nos. 251, 253, 93 and 87; thence along the southern and the eastern boundaries of survey No. 86 and the eastern boundary of survey No. 95 to the north-east corner of the last-named number. Thence the line runs along the northern boundary of survey No. 94 to the south-west corner of survey No. 99; thence it runs eastwards along the southern boundary of survey No. 90 to its junction with the Nallarpalem to Kothapalem creek (river).

East and South.—Thence the line runs south wards along the west bank of the Nallarpalem to Kothapalem creek to its junction with the Uppetaru creek; thence along the north bank of the Uppetaru creek to the south-east corner of survey field No. 504.

West.—Thence the line runs along the eastern boundaries of survey Nos. 531, 536, 513 and 512 to the starting point.

9. Pelamurukuparra Pt. II (part).	Guntur ..	Repalle ..	Petamuraka and Malakanta	214·60	The portion of the reserve to be disafforested is a swamp and contains no growth. It adjoins cultivation near Malakanta village.

(Vide Notification No. 462, dated 13th October 1897, published on page 1178 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 19th October 1897).

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the south-west corner of S. No. 1231 of Petamuraka village the boundary runs along the southern boundary of that field and of S. Nos. 1230, 1218, 1235, 1236, 1233, 1232, 1215 and 1174 to the south-west corner of the last-named field; thence the line runs in a straight line to the south-west corner of S. No. 1023.

East.—From the last-named point the line runs in a straight line south by west for one furlong to a point on the western boundary of Lankamalibba reserved forest.

South.—Thence the line runs in a straight line west by south to the round village boundary stone counting south from the one at the south-west corner of S. No. 1231 (all of Petamuraka village).

West.—From the last-named point the line runs along the boundary between D. and Petamuraka villages to the starting point.

Specification of lands disafforested—cont.

Name of reserve or portion of reserve disafforested.	District	Taluk.	Village.	Area in acres	Brief description.
18 Nizampatam extension I (part).	Guntur	Repalle ..	Nizampatam	158·6	The area occupies a narrow fringe of land between cultivation and the Upputeru river and practically all of it was in the Forest Department and at the same time protecting the villagers of Gobburmotlam and Allur to much inconvenience.

(Vide Notification No. 159, dated 1st August 1899, published on pages 969 and 970 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th August 1899).

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the southern corner of S. No. 411 on the north bank of the Upputeru river the line runs along the southern boundary of S. Nos. 411 and 424 to the south-east corner of the latter field; thence north-east along the eastern boundaries of S. Nos. 424, 418 and 416 to the south-east corner of the last-named field. Thence continues along the southern boundary of S. No. 415 to its south-east corner; thence in a straight line across the creek (S. No. 648) to the south-west corner of S. No. 670; thence along its southern boundary for 12 furlongs in a mile.

East and South.—From the last-mentioned point the line runs in a straight line to the south-west corner of S. No. 670/A; thence along the western boundary of S. No. 728-A, 670/A, and the southern boundary of 800/A to its south-east corner (all the survey fields specified above appertain to Allur village). Thence the line runs in a straight line in a south-south-westerly direction along the village boundary between Allur and Nizampatam to the south-east corner of the reserve. Thence west for two chains to the east bank of the Upputeru river.

West.—Thence the east bank of the Upputeru river to the starting point.

19. Nizampatam reserve (part).	Guntur ..	Repalle ..	Nizampatam.	31·8 ..	The portion is a narrow strip of land adjoining cultivated lands. It is not of much use to the Forest Department but causes much inconvenience to the adjoining cultivators.

(Vide Notification No. 492, dated 26th November 1898, published on page 1750 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 13th December 1898).

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the point at which the boundary of the east and south portion is to be disafforested in Nizampatam extension I reserve meets the east bank of the Upputeru river, the line runs along that boundary to the south-east corner of the extension.

Boundaries.

East.—Thence the line runs along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 190, 192, 772, 764, 742, 740, 145, 266, 744, 760, 758, 756 and the south corner of S. No. 765/3 765/5 to the north-west corner of S. No. 718. Thence along the western boundaries of S. Nos. 709, 691, 804, 826, 818, 827, 825, 133, 135 and 139 to the south-west corner of the last-named field.

South.—Thence the line runs due west to the east bank of the Upputeru river.

West.—Thence the line runs along the east bank of the river to the starting point.

20 Arundalupalli reserve (part).	Guntur ..	Repalle .	Arundalupalli	24	The portion of the reserve to be disafforested is a piece containing absolutely no growth of any kind and inconvenience the people considerably. It is of no use to the Forest Department.

(Vide Notification No. 401, dated 29th August 1897, published on page 1066 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 24th August 1897).

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the second survey stone counting from the south-west corner of S. No. 798 of Arundalupalli village on the southern boundary of that field the line runs northwest along the southern boundaries of S. Nos. 784, 804, 806, 807, 808, 809, 870, 1026, 1040, 1041, 1048, 1068, 1071, 1080 and 1083 to the south-east corner of the last-named field (all the survey fields appertain to Arundalupalli village).

East.—Thence the boundary runs along the western boundary of Pragavam village, to its junction with the boundary of Adavalleri puma reserve Bit I.

South.—Thence the line runs south-west to mile No. 20 where the Arundalupalli reserve meets the south-west corner of Adavalleri puma Bit I and the north-west corner of Adavalayi reserves.

West.—Thence the boundary runs north-west in a straight line to the starting point.

13 Kottayalam extension I (part).	Guntur ..	Repalle ..	Dandi ..	615·00	The portion is a swamp containing luxuriant growth here and there and often unclimbable.

(Vide Notification No. 114, dated 27th February 1901, published on page 348 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th March 1901).

Boundaries.

North.—Starting from the north-east corner of S. No. 490 of Dandi village, which is a point on the southern boundary of Kottayalam II reserved forest, the line runs east along that reserved forest boundary to mile 11 (marks the western boundary of S. No. 482; thence along the western and the southern boundaries of that field and the southern boundary of S. No. 483 to the south-east corner of the latter field. Thence the line runs in a straight line to a mile 10·64 links south-east of the south-west corner and 630 links to the south of the south-east corner of S. No. 606 of that village.

East and south.—Thence the line runs in a straight line west by south to the great Trigonometrical station on the western boundary of the Kottayalam extension I reserve.

West.—Thence the line runs north by east along the reserve boundary to the starting point.

Reasons for disafforestation.—The areas have been placed in class VI and their disafforestation is in accordance with the Forest Committee's recommendation.

Cutcamund, July 10, 1917.

N., 869.—The following notifications of the Government of India are republished :—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY

IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

Simla, the 23rd June 1917.

No. 6977-C W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that the following addition shall be made in the schedule appended to this department Notification No. 5011-C.W., dated the 5th May 1917, as subsequently amended, viz. :—

Netherlands East Indies.

Abdul Salam Rafqai, Koepang

No. 7118-C. W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :—

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

RELATING TO THE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

GEORGE R.I.,

Whereas by section 43 of the Customs Consolidation Act, 1876, it is provided that the importation of arms, ammunition, gunpowder, or any other goods may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by the Prohibition of Import (Consolidation and Amendment) Proclamation, 1917, the importation of certain goods has been prohibited accordingly :

And whereas it is expedient that the importation into the United Kingdom of certain other goods should be prohibited :

Now, therefore, we, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, in pursuance of the said Act and of all other powers enabling Us in that behalf, do hereby proclaim, direct and ordain as follows :—

As from and after the date hereof, subject as herein after provided, the importation into the United Kingdom of the following goods is hereby prohibited, viz. :—

Animals, wild.	Gum kauri.
Gum copal.	Manufactures of rubber.

Provided always, and it is hereby declared, that this prohibition shall not apply to any such goods which are imported under licence given by or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and subject to the provisions and conditions of such licence.

This Proclamation may be cited as the Prohibition of Import (No. 18) Proclamation, 1917.

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 7121-C W.—The following Royal Proclamation is published for general information :

By the King.

A PROCLAMATION

PROHIBITING, UNDER SECTION 3 OF "THE CUSTOMS AND INLAND REVENUE ACT, 1879," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE EXPORTATION OF ARMS ACT, 1900," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION PROHIBITION) ACT, 1914," AND SECTION 1 OF "THE CUSTOMS (EXPORTATION RESTRICTION) ACT, 1914," THE EXPORTATION FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

GEORGE R.I.,

Whereas by section 5 of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," it is enacted that the exportation of arms, ammunition, and gunpowder, military and naval stores, and any articles which We shall judge capable of being converted into arms made useful in increasing the quantity of military or naval stores, provisions, or any sort of victual which may be used as food for men may be prohibited by Proclamation :

And whereas by section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," it is enacted that We may by Proclamation prohibit the exportation of all or any of the following articles, namely, arms, ammunition, military and naval stores, and any article which We shall judge capable of being converted into or made useful in increasing the quantity of arms, ammunition, or military or naval stores, in any country or place the rest named whenever We shall judge such prohibition to be expedient in order to prevent such arms, ammunition, military or naval stores, being used against Our subjects or forces or against any forces engaged or which may be engaged in military or naval operations in co-operation with our forces :

And whereas by section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," it is enacted that section 8 of the aforesaid Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879, shall have effect while a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if in addition to the articles therein mentioned there were included all other articles of every description :

And whereas it is further enacted by section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Prohibition) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation or Order in Council made under section 8, as so amended, of "The Customs and Inland Revenue Act, 1879," may whilst a state of war exists be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade :

And whereas by section 1 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," it is enacted that section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," shall have effect whilst a state of war in which We are engaged exists as if, in addition to the articles therein mentioned, there were included all other articles of every description;

And whereas it is further enacted by section 2 of "The Customs (Exportation Restriction) Act, 1914," that any Proclamation made under section 1 of "The Exportation of Arms Act, 1900," may, whether the Proclamation was made before or after the passing of the Act now in recital, be varied or added to by an Order made by the Lords of the Council on the recommendation of the Board of Trade;

And whereas a Proclamation dated the 13th May, 1914, and various Orders dated respectively the 25th May, the 9th and the 26th June, the 4th and the 29th July, the 15th August, the 8th and the 29th September, the 23rd October, the 17th November, the 12th and the 15th December, 1914, the 15th and the 19th January, the 2nd, the 16th and the 23rd February, the 12th and the 30th March, and the 1st May, 1915, prohibiting the exportation of certain articles therein referred to from the United Kingdom to certain or all destinations have been issued in pursuance of the aforesaid powers;

And whereas it is expedient that the said Proclamation and Orders should be consolidated, with amendments and additions, and that such Proclamation and Orders should be revoked;

And whereas We have deemed it expedient to prohibit the exportation of the articles hereinafter enumerated;

Now, Therefore, We have thought fit, by and with the advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, declaring, and it is hereby declared, that the above-mentioned Proclamation and Orders be and the same are hereby revoked;

And We have further thought fit, by and with the advice aforesaid, and in virtue and in exercise of the powers aforesaid, further to declare, and it is hereby declared, as follows:—

That the exportation of the goods mentioned in the Schedule hereto be prohibited as follows:—

(1) Goods marked (a), to all destinations;

(2) Goods marked (b), to all ports and destinations abroad other than ports and destinations in British Possessions and Protectorates;

(3) Goods marked (c), to all destinations in foreign countries in Europe and on the Mediterranean and Black Seas, other than France and French Possessions, Russia, Italy and Italian Possessions, Spain and Portugal, and to all ports in any such foreign countries, and to all Russian Baltic ports.

Schedule

(b) Accoutrements;
(a) Aerated and mineral waters;
(a) Aeroplane dope;
(a) Aeroplane engines and their component parts,
(c) Agar-agar;
(a) Aircraft of all kinds and their component parts together with accessories and articles suitable for use in connection with aircraft;
(a) Albumen;
(c) Algae;
(c) Alum and its compounds.
(a) Alumite;
(a) Aluminium powder;
(a) Aluminium, alloys of aluminium and manufactures of Aluminium;
(a) American cotton ties, varnished or blacked;
(a) Anchors;
(a) Aneroids suitable for aircraft;
(a) Animals, living, for food;
(a) Animals, pack, saddle and draught, suitable, or which may become suitable, for use in war;
(c) Antimony and alloys of antimony;
(b) Anvils;
(c) Apparel, waterproof wearing, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(a) Armour plates, armour quality castings, and similar protective material;
(a) Arms, not being firearms and their component parts;
(c) Arrowroot;
(c) Asbestos and articles manufactured wholly or partly of asbestos;
(c) Asphalt;
(c) Asphalt, coal tar;
(c) Axes;
(a) Baggings, old;
(c) Bags, wrappers or sacks not otherwise specifically prohibited (except unworn paper bags), other than such bags, wrappers or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped, as such coverings;
(a) Bags and sacks made wholly or partly of jute, other than such bags or sacks as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings;
(c) Balsam;
(c) Bamboo;
(a) Barographs, suitable for aircraft;
(a) Barometers and their component parts;
(a) Barrels and casks, empty, and their distinctive component parts, including barrel shooks and staves, other than such barrels or casks as have been previously imported full and are being returned empty whether whole or in parts;
(a) Basic slag;
(c) Baskets and basket ware;
(a) Basutuhe skin;
(b) Bauxite;
(a) Bayonets and their component parts;
(a) Bearings, ball and roller, and steel balls and rollers suitable for bearings;
(c) Bedding (not including bedsteads and parts thereof);
(a) Beer and ale;
(c) Beeswax;
(c) Belting, woven hair;
(a) Bicycles and their component parts;
(a) Binder twine;
(a) Binoculars,
(a) Binnacles,
(c) Bitumen, liquid or solid;
(a) Bladders;
(c) Blankets;
(b) Boats and craft,
(a) Boiler tubes;
(a) Boilers;
(c) Bone black,
(a) Bones (except fish bones) in any form and bone ash;
(a) Boots and shoes with soles or uppers of leather.

(c) Boots and shoes not otherwise prohibited;
(z) Boots and shoes materials and tools used in the manufacture of, the following:—
Boot and shoe grindery, including clog nails;
Cutters;
Drivers;
Eyelets;
Grooversa;
Hooks;
Shoemakers' tools, hand and machine;
(a) Bottles, metal, such as can be used for containing mercury;
(c) Bristles;
(a) Bronze powder;
(c) Brooms and brushes, except dandy brushes;
(a) Brushes, dandy;
(z) Buckets, suitable for camp use;
(c) Burners, acetylene;
(a) Cables, chain;
(c) Cables, insulated;
(z) Cadmium, alloys of cadmium and cadmium ore;
(a) Calfskins;
(a) Calves' stomachs;
(a) Camel fleece, khaki;
(z) Camp equipment, military, articles of;
(z) Camphor;
(a) Candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow;
(c) Candles (except candles manufactured wholly or partly of paraffin wax or tallow);
(c) Canes, unmounted;
(a) Cannon and other ordnance, and their component parts;
(a) Canvas, old ship;
(a) Canvas cuttings;
(z) Capsicums;
(a) Capsicum, oleo-resin of;
(a) Carbon, Brasilium;
(a) Carbon, gas;
(a) Carbons, suitable for searchlights;
(a) Card clothing;
(z) Carpets and carpet rugs made wholly or partly of wool or hair;
(a) Carriages and mountings for cannon and other ordnance and their component parts;
(a) Cartridges, charges of all kinds, and their component parts;
(z) Carts, two wheeled, capable of carrying 15 cwt. or over, and their component parts;
(a) Cassia and preparations thereof;
(a) Castings;
(a) Castings, malleable, hematite iron;
(a) Celluloid;
(c) Celluloid, articles wholly or partly manufactured of;
(a) "Celluloid" sheet, 'non-inflammable,' and similar transparent material non-soluble in lubricating oil, petrol or water;
(a) Cerium and its alloys (except ferro-cerium);
(c) Charcoal;
Chemicals, drugs, dyes, dye stuffs, and medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, the following:—
(z) Acetanilide;
(a) Acetone, all metallic;
(a) Acetic acid;
(a) Acetic anhydride;
(a) Aceto cellulose;
(a) Acetones and their compounds and preparations;
(a) Acetyle heylic acid (aspirin) and its preparations;
(a) Alcohol, absolute;
(a) Alcohol, methylic, and its esters;
(c) Aloes;
(a) Aluminium nitrate;
(z) Aluminium, oxides of, and mixtures containing aluminium oxides;
(c) Aluminium, salts of (except aluminium nitrate and sulphate, alum or ferric and ammonium alum);
(z) Aluminium sulphate;
(c) Alumino-ferric;
(a) Amidol and mixtures containing amidol;
(z) Amidopyrine;
(c) Ammonium and its salts, whether simple or compound (except ammonium nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate and sulphocyanide);
(z) Ammonia, liquefied;
(z) Ammonia liquor;
(z) Ammonium alum;
(a) Ammonium nitrate, perchlorate, sulphate and sulphocyanide;
(a) Amyl acetate, and other amyl esters;
(a) Anthracene oil, and mixtures and preparations containing anthracene oil;
(c) Antimony, compounds of (except sulphides and oxides of antimony);
(c) Antimony, sulphides and oxides of;
(a) Antipyrine (phenazone) and its preparations;
(a) Anti-tetanus serum;
(c) Arsenic, compounds of arsenic, and mixtures containing arsenic;
(z) Barium peroxide;
(z) Barium sulphate;
(a) Belladonna and its preparations;
(a) Belladonna alkaloids, and their salts and preparations;
(c) Benzoic acid (synthetic) and benzoates;
(a) Bismuth and its compounds and preparations;
(c) Bismuth and its salts (except bismuth nitrate);
(a) Bismuth nitrate;
(a) Bleaching powder;
(c) Borax and mixtures containing borax
(c) Boric acid;
(c) Boron compounds;
(z) Bromine and alkaline bromides;
(c) Caffeine and its salts;
(a) Calcium carbide;
(c) Calcium silicide;
(c) Calcium salphate;
(c) Calcium sulphide;
(c) Cantharides;
(a) Carbolic acid and compounds thereof, and preparations containing carbolic acid;
(a) Carbon disulphide;
(z) Carbon tetrachloride and its preparations,
(c) Cascara sagrada,
(c) Cerium, oxide and salts of;
(c) Chloral and its compounds and preparations,
(a) Chlorates, all metallic;
(c) Chlorine;
(z) Chromium, compounds of (except chromium acetate, chromium chlorate and chromium nitrate), and mixtures containing such compounds of chromium;
(a) Chromium acetate;
(a) Chromium chlorate;
(a) Chromium nitrate;
(z) Cinchona bark;
(z) Citric acid;
(a) Coal tar, all products obtainable from and derivatives thereof, suitable for use in the manufacture of dyes and explosives, whether obtained from coal tar or other sources, and mixtures and preparations containing such products or derivatives;

(A) Cobalt nitrate;
(B) Cobalt, oxides and salts of (except cobalt nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of cobalt;
(A) Cocaine and its salts and preparations;
(B) Colchicum and its preparations;
(A) Collodion;
(A) Copper acetate;
(C) Copper, compounds of (except copper acetate, copper iodide, copper nitrate, copper sulphate, and suboxide of copper), and mixtures containing such compounds of copper;
(B) Copper iodide;
(A) Copper nitrate;
(B) Copper, suboxide of, and mixtures containing suboxide of copper;
(B) Copper sulphate;
(A) Creosote, and creosote oils (except wood tar oil) and mixtures and preparations containing such creosote or creosote oils;
(A) Cresol, compounds and preparations of cresol (except saponified cresol) and nitro-cresol;
(B) Cresol (saponified);
(A) Cresylic acid;
(A) Diethyl arbituric acid (veronal) and veronal sodium;
(A) Dimethylaniline;
(A) Dyes and dyestuffs manufactured from coal tar products, and articles containing such dyes or dyestuffs;
(A) Emetin and its salts;
(B) Ergot of rye;
(A) Ether, acetic;
(A) Ether, formic;
(A) Ether, sulphuric;
(A) Eucaine hydrochloride, eucaine (benzamine) lactate, and their preparations;
(C) Fluorine compounds, not otherwise prohibited;
(C) Formates not otherwise prohibited;
(C) Formic acid;
(B) Formic aldehyde;
(A) Fusel oil (amyl alcohol);
(B) Gentian root;
(A) Glycerine, and preparations containing glycerine not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Green oil, and mixtures and preparations containing green oil;
(B) Guaiacol and guaiacol carbonate;
(C) Halogen derivatives of aliphatic hydrocarbons (except carbon tetrachloride);
(B) Henbane and its preparations;
(B) Hexamethylene tetramin (urotropin) and its compounds and preparations;
(B) Hydrobromic acid;
(B) Hydrochloric acid;
(B) Hydrogen peroxide;
(A) Hydroquinone, and mixtures containing hydroquinone;
(A) Indigo, natural and synthetic;
(C) Iodine and its compounds and preparations;
(C) Iodine compounds;
(C) Iron, oxides of;
(C) Iron sulphates;
(A) Ipecacuanha root;
(C) Jalap;
(A) Lead compounds, and mixtures containing lead compounds;
(B) Magnesium chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing magnesium chloride or sulphate;
(C) Manganese compounds, not otherwise prohibited;
(A) Manganese, peroxide of, and mixtures and preparations thereof;
(A) Menthol;
(C) Mercury, compounds and preparations of (except nitrate of mercury), and mixtures containing such compounds of mercury;
(A) Mercury nitrate;
(A) Methylaniline;
(B) Methyl salicylate;
(A) Metol, and mixtures containing metol;
(B) Molybdic acid and its salts;
(A) Naphthalene and its compounds and preparations;
(A) Neo-salvarsan;
(A) Nickel nitrate;
(B) Nickel, oxides and salts of (except nickel nitrate), and mixtures containing such oxides or salts of nickel;
(A) Nitrates, all metallic;
(A) Nitric acid;
(A) Nitro toluol;
(A) Novocain and its preparations;
(C) Nux vomica and its preparations;
(C) Nux vomica alkaloids and their salts and preparations;
(A) Opium and its preparations;
(A) Opium alkaloids and their salts and preparations;
(C) Osmium compounds;
(C) Oxalates, not otherwise prohibited;
(B) Oxalic acid;
(C) Palladium compounds;
(B) Paraffin, liquid medicinal;
(A) Paranitranisaldehyde;
(A) Paraldehyde;
(A) Perchlorates, all metallic;
(A) Phenacetin and its preparations;
(A) Phosgene (carbonyl chloride);
(B) Phosphorus and its compounds;
(A) Picric acid and its compounds;
(A) Platinum, salts of;
(A) Potash, caustic, and articles containing caustic potash;
(A) Potash, muriate, nitrate (saltpetre), sulphate and crude muriate potash salts, and mixtures containing any of these substances;
(B) Potash salts, and mixtures containing such potash salts, not otherwise prohibited;
(A) Potassium chlorate, and mixtures containing potassium chlorate;
(A) Potassium cyanide, and mixtures containing potassium cyanide;
(A) Potassium perchlorate;
(A) Potassium permanganate;
(A) Potassium prussiates and mixtures containing potassium prussiates;
(A) Pyridine;
(A) Pyrogallic acid, and mixtures containing pyrogallic acid;
(B) Quinine and its salts;
(A) Radium compounds;
(C) Rhodium compounds;
(C) Rhubarb (medicinal);
(C) Ruthenium compounds;
(A) Saccharin;
(B) Salicylic acid and its preparations;
(A) Salipyrine;
(B) Salol and its preparations;
(A) Salvarsan;
(C) Santonin and its preparations;
(C) Senega;
(B) Senna leaves and pods;
(A) Soda caustic;
(C) Soda lime;
(C) Sodium bicarbonate;
(B) Sodium carbonate;

(a) Sodium cyanide, and mixtures containing sodium cyanide;
(b) Sodium hyposulphite (thiosulphate), and mixtures containing sodium hyposulphite;
(a) Sodium prussiate and mixtures containing sodium prussiate;
(b) Sodium salicylate and its preparations;
(a) Sodium silicate and mixtures containing sodium silicate;
(a) Sodium sulphate and bisulphate (nitre cake);
(c) Sodium sulphide;
(a) Spent oxide;
(b) Stramonium leaves and seeds;
(a) Strontium compounds, and mixtures containing strontium compounds;
(c) Sulphites, metallic, not otherwise prohibited;
(a) Sulphonal;
(a) Sulphur and preparations containing sulphur;
(a) Sulphur, chlorides of;
(a) Sulphur dioxide, liquefied;
(a) Sulphuric acid and mixtures containing sulphuric acid;
(a) Sulphuric acid, fuming (oleum);
(b) Tartaric acid, cream of tartar, and alkaline tartrates;
(a) Theobromine sodium salicylate;
(c) Thiosulphates, metallic, not otherwise prohibited;
(a) Thorium, oxide and salts of;
(a) Thymol and its preparations;
(a) Tin, chlorides of;
(c) Tin, compounds of (except chlorides and oxide of tin);
(a) Tin, oxide of, and mixtures and preparations containing tin oxide;
(a) Titanium compounds;
(a) Toluol and its compounds and preparations;
(a) Trional;
(a) Trioxymethylene;
(a) Triphenyl phosphate;
(a) Tungsten compounds;
(c) Ultramarine, and mixtures containing ultramarine;
(c) Uranium compounds;
(a) Urea and its compounds;
(c) Vanadium compounds;
(a) Xylol and its compounds and preparations;
(a) Zinc chloride and sulphate, and mixtures containing zinc chloride or sulphate;
(a) Zinc oxide.
(a) Zinc sulphide;
(a) Zirconium compounds;
(c) China stone;
(a) Chrome ore;
(a) Chronometers;
(a) Cinematograph films;
(c) Clay, China, potters', and ball;
(a) Coal, except coal allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as bunker coal;
(a) Cobalt, cobalt ore, and alloys cobalt;
(a) Coir yarn;
(a) Cake, petroleum;
(a) Cake, except petroleum cake;
(a) Compasses for ships, and component parts thereof;
(a) Compasses, other than ships' compasses;
(a) Copper manufactures, the following:—
All articles wholly or partly manufactured of copper or its alloys except articles partly manufactured of copper or its alloys in which the total weight of copper and copper alloy does not exceed five per cent of the total weight of the article and does not exceed 56 lbs;
(a) Copper ore, regulus, matte concentrate and precipitate;
(a) Copper stamps for stamping woven piece-goods;
(a) Copper, whether refined or unrefined, unwrought, wrought or partly wrought of all kinds and descriptions, including brass, bronze, yellow metal and all other alloys of copper;
(c) Cork and cork dust and articles manufactured from cork or cork dust;
(c) Cotton, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(a) Cotton pulp;
(a) Cotton rags and rags containing cotton;
(a) Cotton, raw;
(a) Cotton, Sea Island, yarn made from or containing;
(a) Cotton, shoddy;
(a) Cotton wadding and articles containing cotton wadding;
(a) Cotton waste and articles containing cotton waste;
(a) Cotton wool and articles containing cotton wool;
(a) Crucibles (plumbago);
(a) Cryolite;
(a) Curry combs;
(a) Cylinders, metal, such as can be used for containing compressed gas;
(a) Deer skins;
(a) Dextrine, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing dextrine;
(a) Diamonds suitable for industrial purposes;
(c) Docks, floating, and their component parts;
(a) Draw plates, jewelled, for drawing wire;
(c) Electrical apparatus and plant for the generation, distribution and utilisation of electric power, not otherwise prohibited;
(a) Electric lamps (except carbon filament lamps, arc lamps for street lighting, and pocket electric lamps and their component parts;
(c) Electric lamps, pocket, and their component parts;
(a) Electrodes, carbon, for electric furnaces;
(a) Emery and corundum and manufactures thereof, carborundum, alundum, crystolon and all other artificial abrasives and manufactures thereof;
(a) Equipment, military;
(a) Esparto grass;
(a) Explosives;
(a) Furs, all animal and vegetable, and articles and mixtures containing such furs, not otherwise prohibited;
(a) Fatty acids and articles and mixtures containing fatty acids;
(c) Feathers and down, except ornamental feathers.
(c) Felspar;
(c) Felt (except saddle felt);
(a) Fencing staples;
(c) Ferrets;
Ferro alloys, the following:—
(a) Ferro-cerium;
(b) Ferro-chrome;
(a) Ferro-manganese;
(a) Ferro-molybdenum;
(a) Ferro-nickel;
(b) Ferro-titanium;
(a) Ferro-tungsten;
(a) Ferro-vanadium;
(a) Silicon-spiegel;
(a) Spiegeleisen;
(a) Ferro-silicon;
(a) Fibre, New Zealand flax;

(c) Fibres, vegetable, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and cordage, twine, and yarns made therefrom, except coir yarn;
(a) Field glasses;
(a) Firearms, rifled, and their component parts;
(a) Firearms, unrifled, and their component parts;
(a) Fire bricks and fire clay;
(a) Fish bones;
(c) Fishing gear, including tackle for fishing by rod and line;
(a) Flax, raw;
(a) Flax shakings;
(a) Flax tow;
(a) Flax waste;
Forage and feed which may be used for animals, the following:—
(a) Beans, all kinds, including haricots;
(a) Buckwheat;
(a) Cakes and meals, the following:—
Biscuit meal;
Calf meal;
Cocoanut and poonac cake;
Compound cakes and meal;
Cotton seed cake, and cotton seed meal;
Fishmeal and concentrated fish;
Gluten meal or gluten feed;
Ground nut or earth nut cake and meal;
Hempseed cake and meal;
Husk meal;
Linseed cake and meal;
Locust bean meal;
Maize germ meal;
Maize meal and flour;
Meat meal;
Palmnut cake and meal;
Poppy seed cake and meal;
Rapeseed or colzaseed cake and meal;
Sesame seed cake and meal;
Soja bean cake and meal;
Sunflower seed cake and meal;
Whale cake;
Whale meal;
(a) Chick peas;
(a) Dari;
(a) Forage, green;
(a) Grains, brewers' and distillers';
(a) Gram or dhol;
(a) Hay;
(a) Lentils;
(a) Lupin seeds;
(a) Maize;
(a) Maize germs;
(a) Malt dust, malt flour, culms, sprouts or combings;
(a) Millet;
(a) Offals of corn and grain, the following:—
Bran;
Middlings;
Mill dust and screenings;
Pollard;
Rice meal (or bran) and dust;
Sharps;
(a) Patent and proprietary cattle foods of all kinds;
(a) Pigeon peas;
(a) Straw.
(a) Forges, portable;
(a) Fuel economisers constructed of cast iron pipes, used as auxiliary heating apparatus in connection with land or marine steam boilers;
(a) Fuel, manufactured;
(c) Furs, and manufactures thereof;
(a) Fuses;
(a) Fustic (chips and extract);
(a) Galvanised sheets, corrugated or flat;
(a) Glass for optical instruments;
(a) Gloves, made wholly or partly of leather;
(a) Gloves, men's woollen;
(a) Glucose, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing glucose;
(c) Glue, essence and concentrated size, fish glue, isinglass, finings and other kinds of gelatine;
(a) Glue stock of all kinds, including animal hoofs, untanned hides and pelts not otherwise specifically prohibited, fish bladders and fish skins;
(c) Goat skins;
(a) Goldbeaters' skin;
(c) Gold paint containing sulphide of tin;
(a) Gramophone and other sound records, including perforated music rolls;
(c) Gramophone record compositions;
(a) Graphite, and mixtures containing graphite;
(a) Grenades and their component parts;
(a) Grindstones;
(a) Guanos;
(a) Gum arabic;
(a) Gum dammar;
(a) Gums containing cantchouc;
(a) Gums, not otherwise prohibited;
(a) Guts;
(a) Hacksaw blades;
(a) Hammers;
(a) Hair, animal, and tops, noils, mixtures, waste, and yarns thereof;
(a) Hair, human;
(c) Hair, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(a) Handles and helves for grubbers, pickaxes, spades and shovels;
(a) Harness and metal fittings therefor;
(a) Hatchets;
(a) Heliographs;
Hemp and hemp manufactures, the following:—
(a) Hemp ropes, old;
(a) Hemp waste;
(a) Italian, Russian and Manila hemp, Maguey fibre, and manufactures thereof, except Tagal braid;
(a) Other hemp and manufactures thereof, not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(c) Tagal braid;
(a) Hides and pelts, clippings of;
(a) Hides of cattle, buffaloes, and horses;
(a) Horns, nails and pony shoes;
(a) Huts, wooden;
(a) Implements and apparatus designed exclusively for the manufacture of munitions of war, for the manufacture or repair of arms or of war material for use on land or sea, the following:—
Cordite presses;
Dies for cartridge cases;
Gauges for cartridges or shells;
Incorporators;
Lapping machines;
Rifling machines;
Wire-winding machines;
Insulating materials, the following:—
(c) Compounds intended for the purpose of electrical insulation;
(c) Leatheroid;
(c) Oiled cloth and tape;
(c) Vulcanised fibre;
(c) Zinc-baryum pigments made from zinc salts and barium sulphate (exceptzinc oxide);
(c) Iridium and its alloys;
(a) Iron and iron articles containing chrome, cobalt, molybdenum, nickel, tungsten or vanadium;

(A) Iron angles, channels, joints, tees and other sectional material;
(A) Iron bars, including flats, rounds and other sections and shapes;
(A) Iron billets, blooms and slabs;
(A) Iron bridgework, pier work and constructional material;
(A) Iron hoops and strips;
(A) Iron ingots;
(A) Iron ore;
(A) Iron pig;
(A) Iron pipes (wrought);
(A) Iron plates and sheets;
(A) Iron pyrites;
(A) Iron scrap;
(A) Iron sheet bars;
(A) Iron tubes;
(A) Ivory, vegetable;
(B) Jute cordage and twine;
(B) Jute padding;
(B) Jute, piece goods made wholly or partly of;
(A) Jute rags;
(A) Jute, raw and cardad;
(B) Jute threads;
(B) Jute twist;
(A) Jute waste;
(B) Jute webbing;
(A) Jute wrappers (Gunny bags), other than such wrappers as constitute the coverings of goods to be shipped for exportation, and are allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped as such coverings;
(B) Jute yarns;
(A) Kettles, camp;
(B) Laces, not including lac dye;
(B) Lanterns suitable for camp use;
(B) Lead ore;
(A) Lead, lead alloys, and manufactures of lead or of lead alloys;
(A) Lead rooted sheets;
(A) Leather;
Leather goods of the following descriptions:—
(A) Articles of personal equipment suitable for military purposes;
(B) Bandoliers;
(B) Belting, hydraulic leather, pump leather and leather manufactures suitable for textile machinery;
(B) Belts;
(B) Laces;
(B) Pouches;
(B) Goods manufactured wholly or partly of leather, not otherwise prohibited;
(C) Leather waste;
(C) Lichens;
Linen manufactures, the following:—
(C) Canvas hose;
(B) Cloth unbleached woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns, whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material:—
(i) being of a weight per square yard exceeding 8 ounces; or
(ii) if of a weight per square yard of 8 ounces or less, aggregating 96 threads or more per inch warp and weft combined;
(C) Cloth woven from bleached or unbleached flax yarns not otherwise specifically prohibited whether the cloth or yarn is pure or mixed with any other material;
(C) Linen thread;
(C) Linen yarn;
(A) Linen rags;
(A) Linen waste;
(C) Linoleum;
(B) Logwood (chips, extract, and preparations);
(B) Lubricants and articles and mixtures containing lubricants;
(A) Machine guns, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof;
(A) Machinery, agricultural, including hand tools which can be used for agricultural purposes;
(B) Machinery, metal-working, and component parts and accessories thereof;
(A) Magnesite, and magnesite bricks;
(A) Magnesite, caustic or lightly calcined, and dead burnt magnesite;
( ) Magnesium and its alloys;
(A) Magnetos and component parts thereof;
(B) Manganese and manganese ore;
(A) Mantles, incandescent;
(A) Manures, compound;
(A) Manures, organic;
(B) Maps and plans of any place within the territory of any belligerent, or within the area of military operations, on a scale of four miles to one inch or on any larger scale, and reproductions on any scale by photography or otherwise of such maps or plans.
(C) Matches;
(B) Matchets;
(C) Mats and matting made of fibre, grass or straw;
(A) Mercury;
(C) Mess tins;
(B) Mica, mica splittings, mica powder, micanite, and articles made from and insulating materials containing them;
(B) Mineral jellies;
(B) Mines and their component parts;
(A) Molasses;
(B) Molybdenum and molybdenite;
(B) Monazite sand;
(A) Moss, Carragheen;
(C) Mosses, other than Carragheen moss;
(B) Motor spirit (except benzol);
(C) Motor vehicles, motor bicycles, and their component parts and accessories;
(C) Nails, wire;
(A) Nautical instruments;
(A) Needles for boot-making machines;
(B) Needles, hosiery, machine (latch and bearded);
(B) Nickel, alloys of nickel, and nickel ore;
(C) Nickel manufactures, not otherwise prohibited (except nickel-plated goods);
(B) Nightlights;
(B) Oakum;
(A) Oats;
(C) Oil, blast furnace;
(B) Oil fuel, except oil fuel allowed by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to be shipped for use on board the exporting ship;
(B) Oil fuel, shale;
(B) Oils, animal, not otherwise specifically prohibited, and articles and mixtures containing such oils;
Oils, vegetable, the following and articles and mixtures containing such oils:—
(A) Coconut;
(A) Cotton seed;
(A) Ground nut;
(A) Palm kernel;
(B) All other vegetable oils except essential oils;
(C) Oils, essential (except turpentine oil);
(B) Oil waste;
(B) Oil, fish and seal, not otherwise prohibited, and mixtures containing such oils;

(A) Oil, sea-elephant, and mixtures containing such oil;
(A) Oil, seal, and mixtures containing such oil;
(A) Oil, whale, and mixtures containing such oil;
(B) Oil, wood tar;
(A) Oil-cake;
(A) Oleo-margarine;
(C) Opium and its alkyls;
(B) Ovens, suitable for camp use;
(A) Packing cases, empty wooden, and their distinctive component parts, including box shooks and sides, other than such wooden packing cases as have been previously imported full and are being returned empty whether whole or in parts;
(C) Packings, engine and boiler;
(C) Palladium and its alloys;
(C) Paper coated with gelatine;
(B) Paper, Japanese tissue;
(A) Paper, waste;
(B) Paper, waxed;
(B) Paraffin oil;
(A) Paraffin wax;
(C) Peat;
(A) Pegs, wooden, suitable for use in the manufacture of boots and shoes;
(A) Pepper;
(A) Periscopes and their component parts;
(B) Petroleum fuel oil;
(B) Petroleum, lighting oil;
(B) Petroleum, gas oil;
(B) Petroleum spirit and articles containing petroleum spirit;
(C) Petroleum and its products not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(A) Phosphate rock, namely:—
Arative:
Phu phate of lime and alumina;
(A) Photographic sensitive films, plates, and printing paper, whether exposed or not;
(A) Pickaxes;
(B) Pickled grains and fleshes;
(B) Pipeknus;
(B) Pimento;
(A) Pipes, cast iron;
(C) Pitch and all mixtures, preparations, and commodities of which pitch forms an ingredient;
(A) Platinum, alloys of platinum, and manufactures containing platinum;
(B) Plumbago;
(A) Plywood;
(A) Projectiles of all kinds and their component parts;

*Provisions and victuals which may be used as food for man, the following:—
(A) Animals, living, for food;
(A) Arrowroot;
(A) Baking powder;
(A) Barley, barley meal, and pearled and pot barley;
(A) Bean flour and meal;
(A) Beans, all kinds, including haricots;
(A) Biscuits;
(A) Bread;
(A) Butter;
(A) Cakes;
(A) Caramel, liquid or solid;
(A) Cassava powder;
(A) Cereals, prepared foods wholly or partially derived from;
(A) cheese;
(A) Chicory;
(A) Cocoa, raw, and manufactures thereof;
(A) Cocoa husks;
(A) Cocoa shells;
(A) Coffee;
(C) Condiments (except table salt) not otherwise prohibited;
(A) Cornflour;
(A) Corn grits;
(A) Eggs in shells;
(A) Egg powder;
(A) Egg, yolk and liquid;
(A) Farina;
(A) Fish;
(A) Fruit and fruit preserves;
(A) Game;
(A) Ginger, crystallised or preserved;
(A) Hominy;
(A) Honey, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing honey;
(A) Lard of all kinds (including imitation lard);
(A) Lentil flour and meal;
(A) Macaroni;
(A) Malt;
(A) Malt extract, and preparations containing malt extract;
(A) Malt sugar;
(A) Mandioca;
(A) Margarine;
(A) Meat, extract of;
(A) Meat of all kinds (including tinned and potted meat);
(A) Milk, condensed or preserved;
(A) Milk powder;
(B) Mustard;
(A) Nuts used as fruit;
(A) Oatmeal and rolled oats;
(A) Onions;
(A) Pea flour and meal;
(A) Peas;
(A) Pickles,
(A) Potatoes,
(A) Potato flour;
(A) Poultry;
(A) Rennet powder, rennet extract, and other preparations of rennet;
(A) Rice and rice flour, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing rice or rice flour;
(A) Rye and rye flour and meal;
(A) Sago and sago flour and meal;
(C) Sauces;
(A) Sausages;
(A) Semolina;
(A) Soups, solidpressed and desiccated;
(A) Spaghetti;
(A) Sugar, cane and beet, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing sugar, cane or beet;
(A) Syrups which may be used as food for man;
(A) Tapioca and tapioca flour;
(A) Tea;
(A) Tomato pulp;
(A) Vegetables of all kinds, whether fresh, dried, preserved, canned or bottled;
(A) Vermicelli;
(A) Wheat, wheat flour, and wheatmeal, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing them;
(C) Yeast, and articles, mixtures, and preparations containing yeast;
(A) Pulp-board waste;
(A) Quercitron bark extract;
(C) Quillaia bark;
(A) Raffia;
(A) Railway carriages, locomotives and waggons, and their component parts;
(C) Railway material (except railway carriages, locomotives and waggons, and their component parts, steel rails and steel sleepers);

(a) Railway material of iron or steel, the following:—
Rails;
Sleepers;
Springs;
Other railway constructional material;
Wheels, axles and tyres;
(z) Ramie stockings and ramie fabrics suitable for the manufacture of gas mantles;
(a) Range finders and their component parts;
(o) Rattan, woven;
(a) Rattans;
(a) Resins, resinous substances (except such as contain caoutchouc), and articles containing resins and resinous substances;
(z) Resinous substances containing cacoutchouc;
(a) Revolution indicators suitable for aircraft;
(o) Rhodium and its alloys;
(n) Rock crystal;
(z) Rubber (raw, waste, and reclaimed), solutions containing rubber, jelly containing rubber, and any other preparations containing rubber and also balata, gutta percha, and the following varieties of rubber, viz.:—Borneo, Guayule, Jelutong, Palembang, Pontianac, and all other substances containing caoutchouc;
(z) Rubber, gutta-percha or balata, goods made wholly or partly of;
(u) Rubies, natural or synthetic;
(o) Rugs (except horse rugs);
(z) Rugs, horse;
(u) Ruthenium and its alloys;
(o) Sabadilla seeds and preparations therefrom;
(s) Sackings, old.
(z) Sacks, coal
(a) Saddlery, and metal fittings therefor;
(o) Salt, rock and white (except table salt);
(u) Sapphires, natural or synthetic;
(a) Sea-wave skins;
(z) Sea-lions, untanned hair;
(z) Seed-delights and their component parts;
Seeds, the following:—
(c) Canary;
(A) Carrot;
(a) Cauliflower;
(z) Clover;
(z) Grass;
(a) Kohl-rabi;
(a) Mangold;
(a) Mustard;
(a) Onion;
(a) Parsnip;
(a) Swede;
(a) Turnip;
(z) Selenium;
(z) Sheepskins, haired or woolled, and pelts;
(z) Shellac;
(a) Ship-building materials, the following:—
Condenser tubes;
Engines for use on board ship (including Diesel and other internal combustion engines for marine propulsion) and component parts of such engines;
Iron and steel castings and forgings for hulls and machinery of ships;
Machinery for steam ships and component parts thereof;
Structural materials for shipbuilding;
Ships' auxiliary machinery;
Ships' telegraphs and component parts thereof
Steering gear and component parts thereof;
Winches;
Windlasses;
(z) Signalling lamps and their component parts;
(a) Silica bricks;
(a) Silicon manganese,

Silk and silk manufactures, the following:—
(a) Cocoons;
(a) Raw silk and all threads, yarn and twists thereof;
(a) All threads, yarn and twists of Tussah silk and of artificial silk;
(a) Silk waste of all kinds (including artificial silk waste) and all thread yarns and twists thereof, including noils and noil yarns;
(z) Tissues and fabrics of silk of all kinds, including artificial silk), whether pure or mixed with other yarns or materials (except metal threads) in the gray or discharged, mordyed, dyed or printed, unweighted or weighted, not including velvets, plushes, nets, laces gauzes, tulles, muslins, grenadines noiles, crêpes, mêpes-de-chine and similar fabrics, and also not including piece goods of less than 12 inches in width (except braids), trimmings, hosiery, and all made-up articles;
(a) Sisal strings, old,
(A) Sisal waste;
(o) Slagwool:
(A) Soap containing more than one per cent of glycerine;
(c) Soap (except soft soap) containing one per cent or less of glycerine;
(z) Soap, soft, containing one per cent or less of glycerine;
(z) Sodium;
(c) Sounding machines and gear,
(a) Sparking plugs;
(A) Spelter and spelter dross;
(z) Spelmogel;
(c) Spices and mixtures thereof (except pepper),
(z) Spiegeleisen;
(A) Sprits, methylated, and mixtures containing methylated spirits;
(A) Spirits of a strength of not less than 43 degrees above proof;
(c) Spirits, potable, of a strength of less than 43 degrees above proof;
(z) Sponge, raw and prepared;
(a) Starch, articles containing starch, and mixtures and preparations of starch;
(a) Steel containing 18 per cent or molybdenum, and any tools or other articles made from such steel;
(a) Steel and steel articles containing chrome, cobalt, nickel, or vanadium;
(a) Steel angles, channels, joists, tees and other steel sectional material;
(a) Steel bars, including flats, rounds, and other sections and shapes,
(a) Steel billets, blooms and slabs,
(a) Steel bridgework, pinwork, and structural castings;
(a) Steel flyers;
(a) Steel hawsers;
(a) Steel hoops;
(a) Steel ingots;
(a) Steel plates and sheets;
(a) Steel rivets, bifurcated;
(a) Steel scrap;
(a) Steel sheet bars;
(a) Steel stampings, axial in for aircraft;
(a) Steel cutting pins of all kinds, including card pins, comb pins, fallor pins, glut pins, and lackie pins;
(a) Steel travellers;
(z) Steel tubes;
(a) Steel wire rope;
(o) Sticks, ammounted;
(A) Straw-board waste;

(o) Submarine sound-signalling apparatus;
(a) Superphosphates;
(a) Surgical bandages and dressings (except cotton wadding and cotton wool),
(a) Surgical instruments;
(a) Swords and their component parts;
(a) Syringes, hypodermic;
(c) Talc, all forms, including French chalk;
(a) Tallow;
(a) Tanning extracts and substances for use in tanning;
(a) Tantalum, alloys of tantalum and ores containing tantalum;
(a) Tar, coal;
(a) Tar, vegetable,
(a) Tar wood.
(a) Tarpaulins,
(a) Telegraphs (including wireless) and telephones, and instruments and material for;
(a) Telescopes;
(a) Tents and their component parts;
(a) Terneplates and terne plates made from terneplates;
(a) Theodolites;
(a) Thermometers,
(a) Thorium and its alloys;
(a) Tin, and alloys of tin not otherwise specifically prohibited;
(c) Tin, manufactures of (except hollow-ware, tin plates, and receptacles made from tin plates;
(a) Tin ore;
(a) Tin plates and receptacles made from tin plates;
(c) Tissues manufactured wholly or partly of wool or hair (except khakhi woollen or worsted cloth);
(a) Titanium, alloys of titanium and titanium ores;
(c) Tobacco;
(a) Tools, small, the following:—
Boring cutters;
Chucks;
Files, other than shoemakers' seat files;
Hacksaws;
Lathe tools,
Measuring tools;
Milling cutters;
Reamers;
Screwing tackle,
Slitting saws;
Thread milling hobs;
Twist drills,
(a) Torpedoes and their component parts.
(a) Torpedo nets;
(a) Torpedo tubes;
(a) Tungsten (except tungsten filaments for electric lamps);
(a) Tungsten filaments for electric lamps;
(a) Tungsten ores (including herbenite, hubnerite, scheelite, and wolframite);
(a) Turnbuckles suitable for aeroplanes;
(a) Turpentine (oil and spirit), and articles containing turpentine;
(a) Turpentine substitute, and articles containing turpentine substitute;
(a) Tyres for motor vehicles and for cycles (whether attached to a vehicle or cycle or not), together with articles and materials especially adapted for use in the manufacture or repair of tyres;
(a) Umbrella rods, tubes, and tube frames;
(a) Uniform clothing (except second hand naval and military uniform clothing);
(a) Uniform clothing, second-hand naval and military;
(a) Uranium, alloys of uranium, and uranium ores;
(a) Valves, gas, steam and water
(a) Vanadium;
(a) Varnishes containing shellac, oil, turpentine or turpentine substitute;
(c) Varnishes not otherwise prohibited,.
(a) Vaseline;
(a) Vices;
(a) Vinegar containing not more than 6 per cent of acetic acid;
(a) Vinegar essence and similar preparations containing more than 6 per cent of acetic acid
(c) Waggons, four-wheeled, capable of carrying one ton or over, and their component parts;
(a) Waggon covers;
(c) Water bottles suitable for military use;
(c) Wax, carnauba;
(a) Waxes, animal, mineral, vegetable, and composite waxes not otherwise prohibited;
(a) Web equipment;
(a) Whalebone;
(a) Whale fins;
(a) Whalebone meal;
(c) Wire;
(a) Wire, barbed, and galvanised wire, and implements for cutting or fixing such wire;
(a) Wire, card;
(a) Wire, heald;
(a) Wire, iron;
(a) Wire, rod;
(a) Wire rods, iron;
(a) Wire, steel;
(a) Wire rods, steel,
(a) Wires, insulated;
(c) Wood screws made of iron or steel;
(a) Wood and timber of all kinds, hewn, sawn or split, planed or dressed;
(a) Wood pulp;
Wood and wool manufactures, the following:—
(a) Saddle felt;
(a) Saddle serge;
(c) Scarves, shawls, jerseys, cardigan jackets, men's gloves, men's socks, men's hosiery and men's underwear of all kinds manufactured wholly or partly of wool;
(a) Stockinets manufactured wholly or partly of wool;
(a) Wool, raw and mixtures thereof;
(a) Wool tops and mixtures thereof;
(a) Wool noils and wool waste and mixtures thereof;
(a) Woollen and worsted yarns and mixtures thereof;
(c) Woollen and worsted cloth, khaki, and mixtures thereof;
(a) Woollen collar check;
(a) Woollen rags, shoddy, and mungo, applicable to other uses than manure;
(c) Wool, all manufactures, mixtures and products of, not otherwise specifically prohibited,
(a) Wool grease;
(a) Wollenite;
(a) X ray apparatus;
(a) Zinc ashes.
(a) Zinc ore;
(a) Zinc, alloys of zinc, manufactures of zinc, and zinc dust;
(a) Zirconium and its alloys;
(a) Zirconium minerals

Given at Our Court at Buckingham Palace, this Tenth day of May, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and in the Eighth year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

No. 1145-C.-W.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Import and Export of Goods Act, 1916 (XI of 1916), the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that the following additions shall be made in the Schedule appended to the Department Notification No. 85-C.W.D., dated the 15th January 1917, as subsequently amended, viz :—

Additions.

Colmar, P. C.	Dastoor, N. C., Cochin.

Ootacamund, July 2, 1917.

No. 310.—Whereas the proprietor of the village of Kerungalam in the Ramnad zamindari of the Ramnad district has applied for an order directing the preparation of a record of rights in respect of the village and has deposited a sum of money to meet the cost involved thereby, His Excellency the Governor in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 164 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908, directs that a record of rights in respect of the said village be prepared by the Special Settlement Officer of Party IV who is hereby appointed to be a Revenue Officer for the purpose.

The record of rights shall show :—

(*a*) The name of each landholder in the village ;

(*b*) The name of the "ryot" or occupant and the fact that the "ryot" if any, is an occupancy ryot or is a non-occupancy ryot

(*c*) The survey numbers and subdivisions comprising the land held by the ryot (or occupant as the case may be) as shown in the survey map of the village and the area of each survey number and subdivision

(*d*) Whether each survey number (or subdivision as the case may be) is wet, dry or garden land; if it is wet, its source of irrigation should be stated and information should be given as to whether it is double or single crop land.

(*e*) The rent lawfully payable at the time when the record is prepared and the fact that the ryot is or is not entitled to the benefit of proviso (*a*) to clause (*i*) of section 30 of the Act.

(*f*) Whether the rent has been fixed by decree or under the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 or otherwise

(*g*) All rights lawfully incident to the holding

(*h*) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the periods at which, the steps by which, and the maximum to which it will increase.

(*i*) If the land is claimed rent-free, whether rent is actually paid or not; if rent is not paid, whether the occupant is entitled to hold the land rent free and if so, on what authority; if the land is liable to rent, what rent is payable.

No. 311.—Whereas the President, Taluk Board, Ramnad, who is the proprietor of one half of the village of Puduvarisam in the Ramnad zamindari of the Ramnad district (the other half belonging to the Raja of Ramnad) has applied for an order directing the preparation of a record of rights in respect of the said village and has deposited a sum of money to meet the cost involved thereby, His Excellency the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 164 (1) of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 directs that a record of rights in respect of the said village be prepared by the Special Settlement Officer of Party IV who is hereby appointed to be a Revenue Officer for the purpose.

The record of rights shall show —

(*a*) The name of each landholder in the village.

(*b*) The name of the "ryot" or occupant and the fact that the "ryot" if any, is an occupancy ryot or is a non-occupancy ryot.

(*c*) The survey numbers and subdivisions comprising the land held by the ryot (or occupant as the case may be) as shown in the survey map of the village and the area of each survey number and subdivision.

(*d*) Whether each survey number (or subdivision as the case may be) is wet, dry or garden land; if it is wet, its source of irrigation should be stated and information should be given as to whether it is double or single crop land.

(*e*) The rent lawfully payable at the time when the record is prepared and the fact that the ryot is or is not entitled to the benefit of proviso (*a*) to clause (*i*) of section 30 of the Act.

(*f*) Whether the rent has been fixed by decree or under the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act of 1908 or otherwise

(*g*) All rights lawfully incident to the holding.

(*h*) If the rent is a gradually increasing rent, the periods at which, the steps by which, and the maximum to which it will increase.

(*i*) If the land is claimed rent-free, whether rent is actually paid or not; if rent is not paid, whether the occupant is entitled to hold the land rent free and if so, on what authority; if the land is liable to rent, what rent is payable.

Ootacamund, June 26, 1917.

No. 312.—Under section 3 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council declares the undermentioned ferry in the Kozhumbra and Talak of the Malabar district to be subject to the provisions of that Act with effect from the date of this notification. This notification cancels notification No. 548, dated 13th December 1890, published at page 1035 of

Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette* dated 16th December 1890 so far as it relates to Puramassali ferry in Kurumbranad taluk :—

Village.—Between Vallikunnalam and Kannassseri desams and Maruthankara desam.

Name of the ferry.—Thottathankandi.

Limits of the ferry.—*Western bank.*—The line runs from the south-eastern corner of S. No. 15-8 of Vallikunnalam desam of Palcri amsam along the eastern boundary of S. Nos. 15-6 A, 16-7 and 15-8 of the same desam and of S. No. 7-2 and S. No. 7-1 of Kannassseri desam of Chengaroth amsam to the easternmost corner of the Lateramed ferry field. Distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,289 yards.

Eastern bank.—The line runs from the north-west corner of S. No. 12 of Maruthankara desam along the western boundary of S. No. 12 and S. No. 14-1 of the same desam to a point 2,880 links from the southernmost corner of S. No. 12.

Distance between the extreme limits on this side of the ferry is 1,457 yards.

Under section 10 of the Act His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the following scale of tolls shall be leviable from passengers, animals, vehicles and goods conveyed across the ferry :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
1. For a man, woman, or child over six years	0	0	2
2. For a sheep, goat, or pig (besides attendant)	0	0	2
3. For an unladen buffalo, bullock or other animal including an attendant.	0	0	6
4. For a laden buffalo, bullock or other animal including an attendant ..	0	1	0
5. For a horse, pony, mule or donkey including the rider and one other attendant.	0	2	0
6. For a palanquin, manchel, dholly or tonjon including the bearers and the passengers when their number is less than eight	0	4	0
7. For a palanquin, manchel, dholly or tonjon including the bearers and the passengers when their number is eight or more.	0	6	0
8. For a bicycle or tricycle including the rider..	0	2	0
9. For a motor cycle including the rider	0	2	0
10. For a motor-cycle with side car including the rider and passenger ..	0	4	0
11. For an unladen conveyance without springs including the man or animals drawing it and the driver.	0	2	0
12. For a laden conveyance without springs including the man or animals drawing it and the driver.	0	4	0
13. For an unladen conveyance on springs including the man or animals drawing it and the driver.	0	4	0
14. For a laden conveyance on springs including the man or animals drawing it and the driver.	0	6	0
15. For every 50 lb. of luggage or goods in excess of the 25 lb. allowed free with every passenger.	0	0	3

Explanation.—A conveyance containing one or more passengers or a conveyance containing luggage or goods exceeding one cwt. in weight will be considered to be laden.

Ootacamund, July 4, 1917.

No. 313.—AGREEMENT made the fourth day of July one thousand nine hundred and seventeen between the BANK OF MADRAS constituted under the Presidency Banks Act 1876 and carrying on business at North Beach Road, Madras and elsewhere (hereinafter called "The Bank") of the one part and the SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL (hereinafter called "the Secretary of State") of the other part WHEREAS upon the application of the Bank the Government of Madras by order No. Press 1078, Revenue, dated the 7th day of June one thousand nine hundred and seventeen has agreed to acquire on behalf of the Bank under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act 1894 the piece of land described and delineated respectively in the schedule and plan hereto annexed and situated at Tuticorin it having been shown to the satisfaction of the said Government that the proposed acquisition is needed for the construction of a work likely to prove useful to the public namely the construction of a building on the said piece of land suitable for the purposes of a Branch office of the Bank to have the custody and management on behalf of the Secretary of State of cashing and issuing universal currency notes for the public and of other public treasury business which may be entrusted to the Bank by the said Government and for the erection whenever required of new buildings as additions for the aforesaid purposes from time to time AND WHEREAS the said Government has called upon the Bank under the provisions of section 41 of the said Act to enter into the agreement with the Secretary of State hereinafter contained NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS that it is hereby agreed and declared as follows :—

(1) The Bank shall pay to the Government of Madras before the said land is transferred to the Bank the cost of the said land and all costs of the acquisition inclusive of all payments and allowances in respect thereof payable under the said Act.

(2) Upon such payment by the Bank the Secretary of State shall execute and do all such acts deeds matters and things as may be necessary or proper for effectually vesting the said land acquired in the Bank and giving the Bank an absolute title thereto.

(3) The terms upon which the said land shall be held by the Bank are that the Bank shall construct buildings on the said piece of land suitable for the purposes of a branch office of the Bank to have the custody and management on behalf of the Secretary of State of cashing and issuing universal currency notes for the public and of other public treasury business which may be entrusted to the Bank by the said Government and if necessary erect new additions from time to time for the aforesaid purpose and so long as the Bank shall carry on the business of banking at Cuddalore shall maintain the said buildings and use the same or the business portion thereof as a branch of the Bank and for the purposes aforesaid or for such purposes as the Bank may from time to time be under agreement with the said Government to perform.

(4) That new buildings shall be erected as aforesaid within three years from the date when the said land shall have been transferred to the Bank and that the Bank so long as it shall continue to carry on the business of banking at Cuddalore shall maintain and keep the said buildings in proper repair and condition.

(5) That the customers of the Bank and other persons resorting thereto on business with the Bank shall be entitled to such right of ingress egress and regress during business hours as may be necessary and proper for their business but otherwise the public shall not be entitled to the use of the said land or the buildings to be erected thereon.

IN WITNESS whereof the corporate seal of the Bank of Madras hath hereunto been affixed in the presence of ALEC FLEMING BUCHANAN and ALFRED PERCIVAL SYMONDS being two of the Directors and of SIR WILLIAM BERNARD HUNTER Secretary and Treasurer of the said Bank and ARTHUR ROWLAND KNAPP Secretary to the Government of Madras in the Revenue Department for and on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council hath hereunto set his hand and seal the day and year first above written.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

Registration district.	Registration sub-district.	Boundaries, etc.	Area.
Cuddalore ..	Cuddalore ..	Survey number.	Square feet.
		Revenue Survey.	
		Town survey Nos. 254, 255 and 258	21,485
		Boundaries.	
		North T.S. No. 253; east, T.S. No. 240, south, Clive street, west, T.S. No. 257.	

The Corporate Seal of the Bank of Madras was hereunto affixed and ALEC FLEMING BUCHANAN and ALFRED PERCIVAL SYMONDS being two of the Directors of the said Bank and Sir WILLIAM BERNARD HUNTER the Secretary and Treasurer thereof have hereunto set their hands in token of their presence at the affixing of the said seal in the presence of—

A. F. BUCHANAN,
A. T. SYMONDS,
Directors.

J. A. GILL, A. McCULLOCH } Witnesses Bank of Madras.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer

SIGNED sealed and delivered by ARTHUR ROWLAND KNAPP on behalf of the Secretary of State for India in Council in the presence of—

A. R. KNAPP.

1. M. VISWANATHA MENON.
2. K. KANDAKABA MENON.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Ootacamund, July 4, 1917.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 21,485 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a building for the Branch Bank of Madras, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cuddalore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or perambolo, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	South Arcot district, Cuddalore taluk Cuddalore Old Town village.		
Ryotwari, T.S. No. 254.	Venkata Manuswami Chetti (minor) with S. V. Rajammal, widow of S. Venkatarayu Chetti as guardian.	North, Messrs. Byrne and Company's building east, South Indian Railway line, south, Clive street, west, Selange Kara street.	3,616 square feet with three walls and two doorways.
Do. No. 255	Old hospital	Do. do	12,869 square feet with one circular well and masonry walls with buildings.
Do. No. 256	Sithurama Chetti and Sanjiv Chetti, sons of the deceased Raghava Chetti, Seshachala Chetti undivided brother of the deceased Raghava Chetti.	Do. do	4,918 square feet with buildings.
		Total ..	21,403 square feet

Ootacamund, July 4, 1917.

Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·22 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the village site of Arakkotai; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Dharapuram division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Dharapuram division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pattah number, with survey or pattah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Karur District, Dharapuram taluk, Arakkotai village.			
Dry, S. No. 713-2 ..	Uppara Veerasamy, guardian of the minor Odigiyala and Hanumada.	North, east and south, No. 713-2; west, No. 712.	Acre. 0·22

Ootacamund, June 27, 1917.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 5·38 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of the nattam of Kaniyambettipalaiyam; and, under sections 3 and 7, of the same Act the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pattah number, with survey or pattah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Coimbatore district, Pollachi taluk, Kaniyambettipalaiyam village.			
Dry, S. No. 16-1 ..	Pattadar, Lakshman Chetti; owners, Sithan Chetti and Subbukkal	North, S. No. 16-1; east, S. No. 17-2, south, S. Nos. 19, 26 and 27; west, S. No. 15.	Acre. 2·40
Do. No. 17-2 ..	Do.	do.	
Do. No. 18-2 ..	Do.	North, S. No. 17-1; east, S. Nos. 16-1 and 17-1; south, S. No. 18; west, S. No. 16-2.	2·23
		North, S. Nos. 17-2 and 17-1; east, S. No. 16-1; south, S. No. 19; west, S. No. 17-2.	0·75
		Total ..	5·38

A. E. KNAPP,
Acting Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Ootacamund, July 2, 1917.

M.E.Ry. Rai Sahib Lalgudi Sadhasivaiyer Parthasaradhy Sarma Avargal, Sub-Engineer, second grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, is granted extension of furlough for six months.

PROMOTION.

Ootacamund, July 7, 1917.

M.E.Ry. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, Overseer, first grade, temporary, to be Sub-Engineer, sixth grade, officiating, from 27th May 1917 to 1st June 1917 (inclusive) during the privilege leave of M.E.Ry. S. Rajagopalaswami Mudaliyar, Sub-Engineer, second grade, and Honorary Assistant Engineer.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Octacamund, July 6, 1917.

M.R.Ry N. Keshava Rao Avergal, Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department, is declared to have passed his professional examination on the 23rd June 1917.

S. B. MURRAY,
Joint Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Octacamund, July 2, 1917.

Under the provisions of section 18 of the Madras Canals and Public Ferries Act, II of 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that the following amendment be made to rule 24 of the rules regulating navigation on canals published on pages 753–774 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th June 1899, and since amended by the notification on page 542 of the Gazette (Part I), dated 17th October 1905 :—

Amendment—Rule 24.—*Strike out* the last sentence.

Octacamund, July 5, 1917.

Under the provisions of section 14 of the Canals and Public Ferries Act, 1890, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following special rules for the control of traffic at the Gannavaram aqueduct in the Godavari canals. These rules will be fixed to notice boards at either end of the aqueduct.

Rules for the control of traffic in the Gannavaram aqueduct.

1. No boat or raft shall moor within the limits marked by the notice boards at either end of the aqueduct.

2. No vessel or raft shall ply in the aqueduct between the hours 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. from April to September and hours 6-30 p.m. to 6-30 a.m. from October to March.

3. Vessels or rafts passing through the aqueduct up or down stream shall have their sails lowered and shall have ropes to each side of the aqueduct controlled by an adequate number of men of good physique.

4. There shall be two men on the vessel or raft itself, one capable man at the rudder and one with a pole to avoid any possible collision with the aqueduct walls

5. No vessels or rafts shall enter the aqueduct if there is another vessel or raft in the aqueduct or until such time as the other vessel or raft shall have left the aqueduct and cleared it by at least 200 feet from its extremity. An exception is made in the case of vessels or rafts all going upstream which may follow one another at intervals of not less than half the length of the aqueduct.

6. Cattle shall use only the up-river side tow path and under no circumstances the down-river one.

7. Foot passengers shall have the option of using either of the tow-paths except when water in the river is within 5 feet of the top of the up-river side tow-path when only the up river side tow-path shall be used.

8. Fishing or catching drift wood from the tow-paths is strictly prohibited.

9. Any person found meddling with the posts or chains on the down-river tow-path is liable to prosecution.

W. M. ELLIS, Col., R.E.,
Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

Octacamund, July 2, 1917.

In the schedule attached to the notification published at page 781, Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 10th June 1917, for the acquisition of land for the No. 5 Distributary of high level channel connected with the Toludur Project Works *for* "South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, *Muraiyur* village" *read* "South Arcot district, Vriddhachalam taluk, *Kuraiyur* village."

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Irrigation Branch).

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Octacamund, July 2, 1917.

Under section 5, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·71 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose to wit, for the channel diversion in the villages of Tiruttaraippandi, Singubandi, Nadumbalam and Kattimodu; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land wet or dry, gram or pasture lake, with survey or patnah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tanjore district, Tiruttaraippundi taluk, Tiruttaraippundi village.	
Wet, S. No. 174 F-1.	K. Srinivasa Ayyar	North, No. 174 F; east, Singalandi village; south, No. 174 F and Singalandi village; west, No. 174 G.	Acre 0·01
Do. No. 204 C-1 ..	Vaithinatheswara Ayyar ..	North, No. 204 C-1; east, No. 204 B; south, Singalandi village; west, No. 204 C-2.	0·01
		Total ..	0·02
		Singandi village.	
Wet, S. No. 124 B ..	Mahadeva Ayyar	North, Tiruttaraippundi village; east, No. 124 B-2; south, No. 136 A-1; west, No. 125-B-1.	0·01
Do. No. 125 B-6 ..	Do. ..	North, Tiruttaraippundi village; east, No. 125-A-2; south, No. 126 C-5; west, No. 125 B-4.	0·01
Do. No. 125 A-1 ..	Do. ..	North, No. 125 B-1; east, No. 125 A-2; south, No. 126 B-2; east, No. 125 A-1.	0·04
Do. No. 136 C-1 ..	Kamatchi Ammal	North, No. 136 C-1; east, No. 136 B; south, No. 136 C-1; west, No. 136 C-2.	0·03
Do. No. 147 B-1 ..	Rao Bahadur M. R. Ry. Ramaswami Ayyar, guardian to minor Kalyanakan.	North, No. 147 B-4; east, Nos. 151 C-4 and 147 B-1 & B-2; south and east, No. 147 B-1.	0·10
Do. No. 121 C-4 ..	Thangappa, guardian to minor Karthikeyan.	North, No. 147 B-1; east, No. 161 C-4; south and west, No. 147 B-1.	0 09
Do. No. 161 F-4 ..	Meenakshi Ammal, guardian to minor Kanjithapadam.	North, east and south, No. 121 F-1; west, No. 161 F-2.	0 04
Do. No. 160 E-1 ..	K. Srinivasa Ayyar	North, No. 160 E-1—east, No. 160 E-2; south and west, No. 160 E-1.	0·04
Do. No. 163 I-6 ..	Meenakshi Ammal, guardian to minor Kanjithapadam.	North and east, No. 163 I-6; south, No. 163-A-2; west, No. 163 A-6.	0 01
Do. No. 163 D ..	K. Srinivasa Ayyar	North, No. 163 A-2, east, No. 163 C-2; south and west, No. 163 D.	0 09
Do. No. 166 B-1 ..	Meenakshi Ammal, guardian to minor Kanjithapadam.	North and east, No. 166 B-3; south and east, No. 166 B-1.	0·09
Do. No. 169 B-1 ..	Kandaswami Thevan ..	North, east and south, No. 169 B-1, east, No. 169 B 2	0 04
		Total ..	0 43
		Nidamalam village.	
Wet, S. No. 178 A-1 A.	K. Srinivasa Ayyar	North and east, No. 178 A-1 B; south and west, No. 178 A-2 A.	0 01
		Kattimedu village.	
Wet, S. No. 34 C-1,	Muthoya Velan, Narayana Velan, Muthia Velan, Subramania Velan, Arumuga Velan and Sheik Mohideen Ravuttan.	North, No. 33 B-1; east, No. 34 C-2; south, No. 34-D; west, No. 34 C-1.	0 02
Do. S. No. 34 D ..	A. L. K. Chidambaram Chetti ..	North, No. 34 C-1; east, No. 34 B-2; south and west, No. 34 D.	0 01
Do. S. No. 99 J- ..	Subramania Velan	North and east, No. 99 J-1; south, No. 99 E-3; west, Nos. 99 J-2 and 104 G-2.	0·04
Do. S. No. 102 B-1.	Do.	North, No. 102 A-1 and A-2, east, No. 102 B-2; south, No. 120 B-1; west, No. 102 B 2 and G-2.	0·08
Do. S. No. 101 C-1.	Pakkiri Tevar	North, No. 101 D; east, No. 101 C-1; south, No. 101 C-2; west, No. 41 E-3.	0 01
Do. S. No. 34 A-1 ..	Kappanai Ammi	North and east, No. 34 A-1; south, Nos. 34 A-1 and A-2; west, Nos. 34 C and 33 A-2.	0 03
		Total ..	0 19
		Pichanikottagam village.	
Wet, S. No. 64 J-3 ..	Mohamed Ismail Ravuttan ..	North, No. 64 J 3; east, Nos. 31 A and 30 A-3; south, No. 64 J-3, west, No. 64 J-2.	0·02
Do. S. No. 65 A-1 ..	Sheik Mohamed Ravuttan ..	North, Nos. 65 A-1 and 69 E-3, east, No. 65 A-2; south and west, No. 65 A-1.	0·02
Do. S. No. 69 C-1 ..	Mohamed Ismail Ravuttan ..	North, No. 69 C-2 east, No. 69 B 1; south, No. 69 C-1; west, No. 69 C-3.	0·03
Do. S. No. 127 C..	Govinda Nadan	North, Nos. 247 C and 129 C; east, No. 129 A 1; south and east, No. 127 C.	0·01
Do. S. No. 129 A-1.	Do.	South, No. 127 C-1; east, Nos. 129 A-3; south, 130 A-1, west, No. 127 C.	0·01
		Total ..	0 10
		Melamaruthur village.	
Wet, S. No. 60 A-1 ..	T. Somasundram Mudaliyar ..	North, east, south and west, No. 60 A-1 ..	0·01
Do. S. No. 50 A-3 ..	Do ..	North, east, south and west, No. 50 A-3 ..	0 01
		Total ..	0·02
		Grand total ..	0·71

D. MARSHALL,
Deputy Secretary to Government, P.W.D.

Ootacamund, July 6, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·07½ of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Pottapudur anicut extension work; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Sermadevi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Sermadevi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puinash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Tinnevelly district, Ambasamudram taluk, Veeravanallur village.		
Wet, No. 8-1 ..	162. Ponna Chithyar and Muthanna Chetti.	North, Pappankulam; east and south, No. 4; west, No. 8-2.	Acres. 0·02
Do. No. 8-2 ..	43. Subrahmanya Tevan alias Subbayya Tevan.	North, Pappankulam; east, Nos. 8-1 and 8-1 F; south, No. 8-1, 2; west, No. 8-2.	0·13
Do. No. 8-3 ..	165 Nur Muhammad Ravuttar, Qadir Mohi-ud-din Ravuttar, Mohi-ud-din Meeral, Ibrahi Meeral and Muhammad Qadir Meeral.	North, Pappankulam; east, No. 8-3, south, Nos. 8-2 and 8-1 A; west, No. 8-4	0·21
Do. No. 8-4 ..	114. Mulla Mohi-ud-din Tangan.	North, Pappankulam; east, No. 8-3; south, Nos 7 and 8-1 A; west, No 9.	0·14½
Do. No. 8-1 A ..	73 Qadir Mohi-ud-din Ravuttar, Krishna Pillai and Qadir Meeral.	North, No. 8-3; east, south and west, No. 8-1 A part.	0·16½
	Pappankulam village.		
Dn. No. 838-1 ..	Subrahmanya Tevan alias Subbayya Tevan and Subbammatha Tevan.	North, east and south, No. 838-2; west, Vinayakapuram.	0·17
		Total ..	0·07½

Coimbatore, July 7, 1917.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·075 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a 4-inch pipe sluice in the channel from P. B. sluice No. I of 6th distributary from XII branch channel and providing means of irrigation to S. No. 468 of Melur village, Melur taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Melur is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Melur and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or puinash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Madura district, Melur taluk, Melur village.		
Government, dry, No. 485-D 2.	Pattadar—Karuppanan, enjoyee—Dandapanikkar Ayyakkutti Pillai, minor (through his uncle and guardian Muthuswami Pillai), Muthuswami Pillai and Meeki	North, No. 485-D, east, No. 2314; south, No. 2318; west, No. 486-E 3.	Acres. 0·004
Do. do.	Do. do.	Do. do.	0·015
Do. No. 486-E 3.	Pattadars—Meli Kone, Alagar Kone, Periya Karuppan Sappayya, Muneshi Karuppan Ela Karuppanand Sithiyal	North, No. 486-E 2; east, No. 485-D; south, No. 2318-C; west, No. 486-E 2	0·045
Government, wet, No. 2314 (sale land).	Nursing alias Ayyakanna Pillai (through his guardian and paternal uncle Muthuswami Pillai) and Muthuswami Pillai,	North, No. 485-C and D; east, No. 2315; south, No. 2314; west, No. 486-E.	0·05
		Total ..	0·075

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·04 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a new field channel to S. No. 4 of Peonari village, Madura taluk, Madura district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, if inam or pannaikka, with survey or patta mah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madura district, Madura taluk, No. 36. Usilampatti village			
Ryotwari, dry, S. No. 210	33. Kali Servai	North dry S. No. 213; east, Peanari village; south and west, dry S. No. 210	ACRE. 0·64

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule measuring 0·09 acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a field channel in Pandrapad; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ongole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ongole, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pannaikka, with survey or patta mah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Gantur District, Repalle taluk, Pandrapad village.			
Gant, wet, S. No. 108 A.	Peddi Abbayya and Peddi Venayya.	North, S. No. 107; east, S. No. 109, south, S. No. 111, west, S. No. 106.	ACRE. 0·09

F. E. MORGAN,
Under Secy. to Govt., P. W. D. (Irrigation Branch).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

BETWEEN 3RD AND 10TH JULY 1917.

EXCISE ADVISORY COMMITTEE.—Issuing a Press Communique on the subject of the enlargement of the constitution of — established for national temperance reform and urban areas in the Presidency.
G.O. No. 852, Financial (Separate Revenue), June 30, 1917.

DEFENCE OF INDIA (CONSOLIDATION) RULES, 1915.—Directing the relaxation of the orders issued under Rule 9 of the — against Mrs Annie Besant and Messrs G. S. Arundale and B. P. Wadia by prohibiting the publication or republication of purely theosophical or religious writings or speeches composed by them provided that such writings or speeches have been previously examined and passed by Government or by such officer as may be appointed to make the examination.
G.O. No. 851, Public, July 3, 1917.

RECRUITMENTS ON TROOPS ON ACTIVE SERVICE.—Publishing, for general information, the Press Communique, dated the 14th June 1917, issued by the Indian Munitions Board on the subject of supplies and the organisations required for troops on active service
G.O. No. 858, Public, June 27, 1917. [2 s.]

INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE.—Informing District Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, that applications from Indians for voluntary enrolment in the — should not be received if handed in after the 28th August 1917
G.O No. 915 Public, July 5, 1917.

RAYSAM.—Recording the report on the working of the Government College, Kumbakonam, during 1916-17.
G.O No. 896, Home (Education), June 20, 1917.

RAYSAM.—Recording the report on the working of the Presidency College, Madras, during 1916-17.
G.O. No. 832, Home (Education), June 26, 1917.

RAYSAM.—Recording the report on the working of the Law College, Madras, during 1916-17.
G.O. No. 833, Home (Education), June 26, 1917.

RAYSAM GRANT.—Sanctioning a building grant of Rs. 4,800, towards the cost of construction of a science laboratory in connection with the Taylor High School, Narasapur, Kistna district.
G.O No. 845, Home (Education), June 26, 1917.

RAYSAM.—Recording the report on the working of the College of Engineering, Madras, during 1916-17.
G.O. No. 844, Home (Education), June 26, 1917.

UNION.—Constitution of Tahkalam, North Arcot, into a — approved.
G.O. No. 908 L., June 19, 1917. [1 s.]

[*N.B.*—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained on payment of the price noted in brackets against each on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.]

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 29.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 6 pies.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

NOTIFICATION.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1917.

No. 8.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

FINANCE DEPARTMENT,

No. 880 F.

Delhi, the 1st March 1917.

INDIAN WAR LOAN.

The whole of the cash subscriptions received will be given to His Majesty's Government for the prosecution of the War.

5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.

5½ per cent War Bonds 1920, 5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates (Issue of 1917-18).

Principal and interest secured on the assets and revenues of the Government of India.

* * * * *

POST OFFICE SECTION.

(SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR APPLICATIONS THROUGH THE POST OFFICE.)

20. Applications for War Loan 1929—1947, War Bonds 1920, and War Bonds 1922 will also be received at any Post Office authorised to transact savings bank business from Thursday, the 15th March 1917, to Monday, the 15th October 1917, from any person whether previously a depositor in the Post Office savings bank or not, subject to the conditions stated in the following clauses.

21. *Form of application.*—Applications must be made in the special form prescribed in Annexure B.

22. *Maximum and minimum amounts.*—Applications through the Post Office must be for sums of Rs 25 or any multiple thereof. The same person may not apply for or hold through the Post Office more than Rs 22,500 in all under this Notification, of which not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Loan 1929—1947; not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 singly or together; and not more than Rs. 7,500 may be in Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates—see clause 37.

NOTE.—(1) Applications through the Post Office under this Notification will be permitted irrespective of any holdings of other stocks previously obtained through the Post Office.

(2) Amounts of War Loan 1925-47 obtained by conversion will not be taken into account in applying the above limits.

23. *Amounts payable.*—Amounts applied for must be paid in full with the application and are not payable in instalments. But the same person may present more than one application, provided his aggregate applications do not exceed the limits prescribed in clause 22.

24. *Method of payment.*—The payments due as in the preceding clause may be made in either of the following ways or partly in each:—

(a) By transfer from any balance in cash standing at the credit of the applicant's savings bank account if he has one;

(b) By a payment in coin or currency notes, or by a crossed cheque drawn on a recognised Bank in favour of the Head Postmaster of the place at which such Bank is established.

25. *Securities.*—Securities in respect of applications made through the Post Office will be issued either in the form of Promissory Notes or Stock Certificates. Securities thus issued may be left in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

26. *Income-tax.*—Interest payable on War Bonds 1920 and War Bonds 1922 is exempt from income-tax. Securities of the War Loan 1923—1947 are specially exempted from income-tax if deposited with the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, and for so long as they are so deposited.

27. *Interest.*—Interest due from the date of payment of the amount applied for to the next regular date of half yearly payment of interest (15th August 1917 or 15th February 1918 as the case may be) will be paid in cash at the time of issue of the Securities. Future interest will begin to accrue

from the 15th August 1917 when payment of the amount applied for is made on or before the 15th August 1917 and

from the 15th February 1918 when payment of the amount applied for is made after the 15th August 1917.

28. *Conversion.*—An applicant for War Loan 1923—1947 through the Post Office will receive a negotiable Conversion warrant (together with forms of application for conversion) enabling him to exercise the rights specified in clause 3 above either in the manner stated in clause 17, or through the agency of the Post Office as in clause 29.

29. Conversion of securities of the 3 per cent, at any of the 3½ per cent Rupee Loans or of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1915—17, will, subject to the cash payments, if any, referred to in clause 3, be effected by the Post Office in all cases in which the securities tendered for conversion are already in deposit with, or were originally purchased by the convertor through, the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on presentation at any Post Office savings bank office, after the 1st November 1917 and before the 15th January 1918.

(a) Of the necessary Conversion warrants (whether obtained through the Post Office or not) and the form of application for conversion duly filled up; and

(b) Of the securities (if any) endorsed to the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

30. If the securities thus converted do not exhaust the full amount of conversion rights covered by the Conversion warrant, the holder will receive from the Post Office a fresh warrant for the difference, unless the unutilised amount is less than Rs. 500, in which case the warrant for the difference will be issued only on special application being made.

31. A Conversion warrant issued through the Post Office may be sub-divided on application by the holder to the Public Debt Office, in the manner stated in clause 19.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates.

CERTIFICATES FOR RS. 10, RS. 20, RS. 50 AND RS. 100 PAYABLE FIVE YEARS AFTER ISSUE.

32. Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates may be obtained at any time on and after the *1st April 1917* at all Post Offices at which savings bank business is transacted.

33. These Certificates will be in the form shown in Annexure C attached, and will be in four denominations:—

Rs. 10	obtainable on payment of	Rs. 7-12.
Rs. 20	" "	Rs. 15-8.
Rs. 50	" "	Rs. 38-12.
Rs. 100	" "	Rs. 77-8.

34. The full amount shown in the Certificate will be payable five years after the date of issue. But at any time within the five years period the holder will be entitled to payment in cash at the rates prescribed in the table attached as Annexure D.

35. Cash payment will ordinarily be made at the Post Office of issue and on presentation of the Certificate. But on application to the Postmaster of the office of issue and on cause being shown payment at any other Post Office conducting savings bank business may be permitted.

36. No income-tax will be levied on these Certificates.

37. The maximum holding of these Certificates by any single individual shall not exceed Rs. 7,500 irrespective of any holdings of securities obtained by him through the Post Office of 3 per cent, 3½ per cent or 4 per cent Rupee Loans, or of War Loan 1923—1947 or War Bonds 1920 or War Bonds 1922.

38. These Certificates may not be transferred except by permission of the Postmaster-General of the Circle in which the Post Office of issue is situated.

39. These Certificates will be kept, if so desired, in the custody of the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs.

40. Forms of application for these Certificates may be obtained from any Post Office.

(By order of the Governor-General in Council)

J. B. BRUNYATE,
Secretary to the Government of India.

ANNEXURE B.

Form of application through the Post Office for 5 per cent War Loan 1929—1947.

To be presented at any Post Office which does savings bank business not later than the 15th October 1917.
This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917,

I (a) _____

hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (b) _____ of the above-mentioned loans.

In payment (c) of the amount applied for by me

(1) I tender herewith { in cash Rs. _____ / by cheque Rs. _____

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rs. _____ from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(a) *Name in full.*
(b) *Figures and words should be written here.*
(c) *Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and amounts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank balance should be shown separately in the space provided. The unnecessary items, if any, should be struck out.*

(A) (d) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

(i) my existing Savings Bank Account No. _____ open at the _____ Post Office,

(ii) a Savings Bank account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(i) Inscribed on Stock.

(ii) Issued in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at the _____ Treasury.

_____ Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.

_____ Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.

I request that a warrant authorising the conversion of securities of the 3 per cent or of any of the 3½ per cent Bajan Loans or of the 4 per cent Conversion Loan, 1916–17, of the Government of India under the terms specified in clause 5 of the notification quoted above may also be delivered to me.

Signature _____

Address _____

Date _____ 1917.

(d) *Please fill up either A or B and cross out the other.*
Clause (B) to be struck through if the applicant has no account already open.

Date of presentation at the Post Office. _____

Head Office Stamp

Register No. _____

(To be noted by the receiving Post Master.)

(To be noted by the Head Post Master.)

ANNEXURE B.

**Form of application through the Post Office for 5½ per cent War Bonds 1920-
5½ per cent War Bonds 1922.**

(To be presented at any Post Office which does savings bank business not later than the 15th October 1917
This form may be detached and used if required.)

In terms of the Government of India Notification No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917,

I (a) _____ hereby apply for an allotment of Rupees (b) _____ in (c) War Bonds 1920. / War Bonds 1922.

In payment (d) of the amount applied for by me

(1) I tender herewith { in cash Rs. _____ / by cheque Rs. _____

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rs. _____ from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank, and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total Rs. _____

(a) *Name in full.*
(b) *Figures and words should be written here.*
(c) *Strike out one of the bottom line.*
(d) *Amounts paid in cash or by cheque and amounts, if any, paid by withdrawal from the savings bank balance should be shown separately in the space provided. The unnecessary items, if any, should be struck out.*

(c) *Strike out* one *either A or B and leave out the other*

Clause (i) *is to be scored through if the application has no reference whatever upon it.*

(A) (c) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf, and the interest thereon credited to—

(i) my existing Savings Bank Account No. —— open at the _____ Post Office.

(ii) a Savings Bank Account to be opened for the purpose at the _____ Post Office.

(B) I request that any allotment made in respect of this application may be—

(i) Inscribed as Stock.

(ii) Issued in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at the _____ Treasury.

_____ Promissory Notes of Rs. _____ each.

_____ " " of Rs. _____ each.

Signature _____

Date _____ *1917.* Address _____

Date of presentation at the Post Office.

_____ Head Office Stamp

Register No. _____

(To be noted by the receiving Post Master.)

(To be noted by the Head Post Master.)

N B.—The form must be used for application at ONE ONLY of the issues of War Bonds. Applications for allotments for the 1917 issue must be made on separate forms.

ANNEXURE C.

Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate.

(Not transferable except with the permission of the Postmaster-General.)

No. _____

Amount due on maturity Rs. _____

This is to certify that _____

is registered at the _____ Post Office as the holder of a Post Office 5-year Cash Certificate, issued in accordance with the terms of Notification No. 360 F, dated the 1st March 1917. The Government of India undertake to pay to him, on presentation of this Certificate at the aforesaid Post Office on or after the _____, Rs. _____, or at any earlier date the sum not exceeding Rs. _____, specified on the reverse of this Certificate as due on such date.

Post Office _____

Date of issue _____

(Head Postmaster.)

ANNEXURE D.

Table referred in clause 34 showing amounts due on Post Office 5-year Cash Certificates according to the dates on which payment is claimed.

If payment is claimed :—	Amount due on certificate for			
	Rs. 10	Rs. 20	Rs. 50	Rs. 100
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Within one year from date of issue — Amount originally paid, viz.	7 12 0	15 8 0	38 12 0	77 8 0
After 1 complete year from date of issue	8 1 0	16 2 0	40 5 0	80 10 0
" 3 complete months	8 2 6	16 5 0	40 13 0	81 5 0
" 6 " "	8 4 0	16 8 0	41 4 0	82 8 0
" 9 " "	8 5 6	16 11 0	41 14 0	83 7 0
" 2 complete years	8 7 0	16 14 0	42 2 0	84 4 0
" 3 " "	8 8 6	17 1 0	42 11 0	85 7 0
" 6 " "	8 10 0	17 4 0	43 4 0	86 8 0
" 9 " "	8 12 2	17 8 0	43 13 2	87 10 2
" 3 complete years	8 14 0	17 12 0	44 8 0	88 12 0
" 3 complete months	8 15 6	17 15 0	44 16 0	89 12 0
" 6 " "	8 17 0	18 2 0	45 5 0	90 10 0
" 9 " "	8 18 6	18 5 0	45 13 0	91 6 0
" 4 complete years	9 0 0	18 8 0	46 2 0	92 4 0
" 3 complete months	9 1 6	18 11 0	46 10 0	93 4 0
" 6 " "	9 3 0	18 14 0	46 19 0	94 2 0
" 9 " "	9 4 6	18 17 0	47 7 0	95 2 0
" 5 complete years	9 6 0	19 0 0	47 16 0	96 0 0
" 3 complete months	9 7 6	19 3 0	48 4 0	96 14 0
" 6 " "	9 9 0	19 6 0	48 13 0	97 12 0
" 9 " "	9 10 6	19 9 0	49 1 6	98 7 0
" 6 complete years	10 0 0	20 0 0	50 0 0	100 0 0

(Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council)

J. P. BEDFORD,
Acting Chief Secretary.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 6 pies.

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

(Financial.)

പ ര സ്യ ം.

സെപ്റ്റ് ഗസറ്റ്' ലക്കം, 1917 ജൂൺ 12-ം.

നമ്പർ 6 —ഇന്ത്യാ ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ മറ്റേ ചേയ്യുന്ന പരസ്യം പിന്നെയും പ്രസിദ്ധപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു:—

ഫൈനാൻസ് ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റു.

നമ്പർ 838-F.

സംഭവി, 1917 ജൂൺ 12-ം.

യുദ്ധ സംബന്ധമായി ഇന്ത്യയിൽ വാങ്ങുന്ന കടം

(ഇന്ത്യൻ വാർ ലോൺ).

പിരിഞ്ഞു കിട്ടുന്ന പണമെല്ലാം യുദ്ധം നടത്തുന്നതിനുവേണ്ടി ചക്രവർത്തി
മഹാരാജാവിന്റെ ഗവർമ്മെന്റിലേക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു.

1929 നും 1947 നും മുള്ളിൽ വീണ്ടുവാങ്ങുന്നതിനു പലിശയുള്ള
യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടം.

1920 ൽ തീർന്ന വർഷത്തിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള യുദ്ധ സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ;
1922 ൽ തീർന്ന വർഷത്തിലേയ്ക്കുള്ള യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾ.
തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സുകൾ മുഖാന്തരം കൊടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള കാഷ് (cash) സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ
(1917-18 ൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു).

ഉടമസ്ഥം പകിടയുള്ള കടപ്പത്രം ഓഫീസുകളിൽ ആവിധം മുതലുള്ള ആളുകൾ

* * * * *

തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ് വഴി.

(തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് ഉപയോഗം ചെയ്യുന്ന അപേക്ഷകർക്കുള്ള പ്രത്യേക നിബന്ധനകൾ.)

20- 1929 നും 1947 നുമുള്ളിൽ തിരിക്കുന്ന യുദ്ധ സംബന്ധ മുതലുകളുടെയും
1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധ സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളും 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധ

സംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള അപേക്ഷകൾ "പ്രോമിസറി നോട്ട്സ്" സേവിങ്സ് ബാങ്കിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടാതെ പണമടച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടായാലും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും വല്ല ആളിൽനിന്നും താഴെ പറയുന്ന വണ്ടാരങ്ങളിൽ വിവരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള നിബന്ധനകളെ അനുസരിച്ചു സേവിങ്സ് ബാങ്ക് പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുവാൻ അധികാരപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള എല്ലാത്തപ്പാപ്പിസ്സിലും 1917 മാർച്ച് 15 - മത്തെ പ്രവൃത്തി ദിവസം മുതൽ 1917 ഒക്ടോബർ 15 - മത്തെ തിങ്കളാഴ്ചവരെ സ്വീകരിക്കുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

* * * * *

22. ഏറ്റവും കവിഞ്ഞതും ഏറ്റവും കുറഞ്ഞതുമായ സംഖ്യ.—തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം ചെയ്യുന്ന അപേക്ഷകം 25 രൂപ്പികയോ അതിന്റെ വല്ല പെരുക്കത്തിനോ ആയിരിക്കണം. ഒരേ ആൾ ഒരു പഞ്ചാപ്പാകം ആകപ്പാടെ 22,500 കയിലധികം സംഖ്യക്ക തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം അപേക്ഷിക്കയാകട്ടെ കൈവശം വെക്കുകയാകട്ടെ ചെയ്യാവുന്നതല്ല. ആ സംഖ്യയിൽ ₹,500 കയിൽ കവിയാത്ത സംഖ്യ 1929 നും 1947 നുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന കടത്തിലേക്കായി കൊടുക്കാവുന്നതും ₹,500 കയിൽ കവിയാത്ത സംഖ്യ 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിലും 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിലും ഒന്നിൽകൂടുതലെന്നോ രണ്ടിലുംകൂടിയെന്നോ ആയിരിക്കാവുന്നതും ₹,500 കയിൽ കവിയാത്ത സംഖ്യ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ്വക അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൊല്ലത്തെ കരുതൽ കാശ് സ്ട്രീഷിക്കൊറുകളിലോ ആയിരിക്കാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു—37 - ാം ഖണ്ഡം നോക്കുക.

കുറിപ്പു—(1) തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം ചെയ്യുന്ന വണ്ടി കൈവശം വെക്കുന്നതു പോലെ മറ്റുള്ള മനുഷ്യരുടെയും അനുഭവത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു പ്രത്യേകതരം തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം അപേക്ഷ ചെയ്യാൻ അധികാരിയുണ്ടായിരുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(2) ഒരു പ്രാവശ്യമുള്ള 1929 നും 1947 നുള്ളിൽ തീരുവുന്ന കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളുടെ കൈപറ്റ ക്രമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതിൽ ഒന്നിനുള്ളതാകുന്നു.

23. അടക്കുന്ന സംഖ്യകം.—അപേക്ഷിക്കപ്പെട്ട സംഖ്യകം അപേക്ഷയോടുകൂടിച്ചു മുഴുവനും അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതും ഗവർമെന്റുകാരുടെ അടക്കാൻ പാടില്ലാത്തതും ആകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഒരേ ആൾ ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരുത്തരത്തിലുള്ള അപേക്ഷകം 22 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ നിഷ്കർഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ക്രിയാത്തപക്ഷം ആയാൽ ഒന്നിലധികം അപേക്ഷകം ചേർത്തിപ്പിക്കാവുന്നതുമാകുന്നു.

24. അടക്കേണ്ട വിധം.—മേല്പറഞ്ഞ ഖണ്ഡപ്രകാരം അടയ്ക്കേണ്ടതായ സംഖ്യകം താഴെപറയുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലുമൊന്നിലൊ ഏതാനും ആവക രീതികളിലോ അടക്കുവുന്നതാകുന്നു :—

(a) അപേക്ഷകനു സേവിങ്സ് ബാങ്ക് കണക്കുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അയാളുടെ പേരിൽ ആ കണക്കിലുള്ള പണത്തിന്റെ ബാക്കിയിൽനിന്നു കൈമാറിക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടൊ ;

(b) നാണ്യമായൊ കറൻസി നോട്ടുകളായൊ കൊടുത്തിട്ടൊ സമ്മതിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ബാങ്ക് സ്ഥാപിക്കപ്പെട്ടതായ ഒരു സമീപത്തെ ഹെഡ് പോസ്റ്റ് മാസ്റ്ററുടെ പേരിൽ ആ ബാങ്കിനുനിന്നു കൊടുപ്പാനായി എഴുതിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ക്രോസ്സ് ചെക്കായിട്ടൊ.

25. തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് മുഖാന്തരം ചെയ്യുന്ന അപേക്ഷകളുടെ കായ്ത്തിലുള്ള ഉറപ്പു പത്രങ്ങൾ പ്രൊമിസറി നോട്ടുകളായൊ സ്റ്റോക്ക് സ്ട്രീഷിക്കൊറുകളായൊ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. ഇങ്ങനെ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുള്ള ഉറപ്പുപത്രങ്ങൾ പോസ്റ്റ്മാസ്റ്റർ ടെലഗ്രാഫു വകുപ്പോടെന്റ് ജനറലുടെ ബന്തോബസ്റ്റിൽ മെക്കാവുന്നതാകുന്നു.

25. ആയതിനുതി.—1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിന്മേലും 1922 ൽ തീരുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രങ്ങളിന്മേലും കൊടുക്കുന്നതായ പലിശ

തുകയായനികുതിയിൽനിന്നു ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു. 1929 നും 1947 നുമുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായുള്ളകടത്തിനുള്ള ഉറപ്പു പത്രങ്ങൾ പോസ്റ്റാഫീസ് സേവിംഗ്സ് ബാങ്ക് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റുകൾ ഡിഫെൻസ് ഡിപ്പോസിറ്റായി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന പക്ഷവും അവ ഡിഫെൻസിനെ ഡെപ്പോസിറ്റായി വെച്ചിരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം മൂലധനനികുതിയിൽനിന്നു പ്രത്യേകമായി ഒഴിവാക്കപ്പെടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

* * * * *

28. മാറ്റം.—1929 നും 1947 നുമുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടങ്ങളിന്മേൽ പ്രോപ്പർട്ടി ഡിഫെൻസ് ഡ്യൂട്ടി ചെയ്യുന്ന നിയമത്തിലെ 3-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ വിവരിക്കപ്പെട്ട അവകാശങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ അയാൾക്കു കഴിയുകയുണ്ടായ കൈമാറ്റംചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള മാറ്റാനുള്ളതിനുള്ള ഒരു അധികാരപത്രം (മാറ്റാനുള്ളതിനുള്ള അവകാശത്തിന്റെ മാതിരിയിലോ) കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

29. ഇന്നു പലിശയുള്ള ഉറപ്പിക്കടങ്ങളിന്മേൽ ഇന്നു പലിശയുള്ള ഉറപ്പിക്കടങ്ങളിൽ വല്ലതിനും പകരമായിട്ടു 1916-17 ലെ നാലു പലിശയായി മാറാവുന്ന കടത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഉറപ്പുപത്രങ്ങൾ മാറുന്നതു മാറാനുള്ളതിനു കൊടുക്കുന്ന ഉറപ്പുപത്രങ്ങൾ പോസ്റ്റാഫീസ് ടെലഗ്രാഫ് വക അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ് ജനറലുടെയാട്ടെങ്കിൽ ഇവിടത്തെ ഡെപ്പോസിറ്റാഫീസിലെക്കെയോ ഒരുവക അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ ഉദ്യോഗം മാറുന്നവൻ ഉണ്ടെന്നു വാങ്ങുകയോ ചെയ്തിരിക്കുന്ന എല്ലാ സംഗതികളിലും 1917 നവമ്പർ 1 - നുശേഷമുള്ള 1918 ജനവരി 15 - നുള്ള ഉദ്യോഗം വല്ല തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ് സെവിങ്ങ്സ് ബാങ്കപ്പീസ്സിലും,

(a) (തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് ഉദ്യോഗം കിട്ടിട്ടുള്ളതായാലും അല്ലെങ്കിലും) മാറുവാനുള്ള ഒരു വ്യക്തമായ അധികാരപത്രം കൂടെ മാറാനുള്ളതിനു കൂട്ടുകൂടിയ എഴുതിയിട്ടുള്ള അപേക്ഷയുടെ മാതിരിയും,

(b) പോസ്റ്റാഫീസ് ടെലഗ്രാഫ്വക അക്കൌണ്ടന്റ് ജനറൽ പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള വല്ല ഉറപ്പുപത്രങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവയും,

ഹാജരാക്കിയാൽ 3 - ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞ വല്ല പണവും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിനെ അവകാശപ്പെടുത്തി തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിങ്കലിനു ചെയ്യുന്നതാകുന്നു.

അപേക്ഷകളുടെ മാതിരികൾ എല്ലാ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സിൽനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ് വക 5 കൊടുത്തുകൂടാത്ത തുക് സർട്ടിഫിക്കറുകൾ.

കൊടുത്ത 5 കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞതിനുശേഷം ടേക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന 10 രൂ, 20 രൂ, 50 രൂ, 100 രൂ കണ്ടുള്ള സർട്ടിഫിക്കറുകൾ.

* * * * *

32. 5 കൊല്ലത്തേക്കുള്ള തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സ്വക കാഷ്സർട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകൾസേവിങ്ങ്സ് ബാങ്ക് പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തുന്ന എല്ലാ തപ്പാലാപ്പീസ്സുകളിലും 1917 ഏപ്രിൽ 1 - നു തിയതിയിലോ അതിനുശേഷമോ എഴുതിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു.

33. രണ്ടു സർട്ടിഫിക്കറുകൾ,

7 രൂ 12 ണ വരെയുള്ള	കിട്ടാവുന്ന	10 രൂ.
15 രൂ 8 ണ	ടി.	20 രൂ.
36 രൂ 12 ണ	ടി.	50 രൂ.
78 രൂ 8 ണ	ടി.	100 രൂ.

എന്നീ നാലു സംഖ്യകളിലുള്ളവയായിരിക്കും.

34. സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റിൽ കാണിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഉടമവൻ സംഖ്യ അല്ല കൊടുത്ത തീയതിമു ശേഷം 5 കൊല്ലം കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതാകുന്നു. എന്നാൽ അതുകൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിലെ പ്രോഫിഷിയൽ സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റ് കൈവശത്തുള്ളവനു കുത്തിനുള്ള പരസ്യത്തിൽ നിന്നു ഒഴിച്ചുള്ള നിശ്ചയിപ്രകാരം പണമായി കിട്ടുവാൻ അവകാശമുണ്ടായിരിക്കും.

* * * * *

37. ഒരു ഒറ്റ ഉടമക്കു സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുപ്രകാരം കിട്ടുവാനുള്ള ഏറ്റവും ചെറിഞ്ഞ സംഖ്യ 7,500 രൂപയിൽ കുറഞ്ഞതായിരുന്നുകൂടുന്നതല്ല. എന്നാൽ ഈ സംഖ്യ ഉണ്ട പലിശയുടെ ഉണ്ടാ പലിശയുടെയോ നാലു പലിശയുടെയോ തുക ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു അതിന്റെ 1929 നം 1947 നമുള്ളിൽ തീർക്കാവുന്ന യുദ്ധ സംബന്ധമായ കടത്തിനെന്നു 1920 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രത്തിനോ 1922 ൽ തീർന്ന യുദ്ധസംബന്ധമായ കടപ്പത്രത്തിനോ രൂപാന്തരപ്പിസ്സ് ഉപകാരം അയാൾക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള ഉറപ്പു പത്രങ്ങൾക്കു പുറമെയായിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യും.

38. ഈ സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകൾ അല്ലാതെ കൊടുത്ത രൂപാന്തരപ്പിസ്സിനുള്ള സംഖ്യയിലെ പോസ്റ്റാഫീസ്സിന്റെ ഇനത്തിലുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങളൊന്നുകൂടാതെ കൈമാറാവുന്നതല്ല.

* * * * *

40. ഈ സട്ടിഫിക്കെറ്റുകൾക്കുള്ള അപേക്ഷകളുടെ മാതിരികൾ എല്ലാ രൂപാന്തരപ്പിസ്സിനിന്നും കിട്ടുന്നതാകുന്നു.

(ആജ്ഞാനുസരണം ഗവർണ്ണരുടെ ഇനത്തിലേക്കു കല്പനപ്രകാരം.)

ഡബ്ല്യു. ബി. ബ്രൗൺറിഗ്,
ഇന്ത്യാഗവർമ്മെന്റു സെക്രട്ടറി.

(ആജ്ഞാനുസരണം ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്കു കല്പനപ്രകാരം ഫിനാൻസ് സെക്രട്ടറിയിരിക്കുന്നു.)

ജെ. പി. ഹെഡ്ഡൊഫ്സ്,
ഓഫീസ് ചീഫ് സെക്രട്ടറി.

(A true translation.)

KERALA VARMA,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-A.—Local and Municipal.

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

(Local & Municipal.)

APPOINTMENTS.

Ootacamund, July 10, 1917.

No. 708.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R Ry. Challa Subbarayuda Garu to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Peddapuram.

No. 709.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. T. Chidambara Ayyar Gurusvami Ayyer Avargal as Chairman of the municipality of Mannargudi.

No. 710.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 14 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1884, the Governor in Council approves of the appointment, by election, of M.R.Ry. Chakravarti Rajagopala Acharyar Avargal as Chairman of the municipality of Salem.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 711.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of land measuring 0·026 of an acre in R.S. No. 3151 of Purasawalkam in the Madras City specified in notification No. 320, published at page 122 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 20th March 1917, as required for a pathway.

No. 712.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 1,983 square feet of land in T.S. Nos. 691, 693, 695, 696-2 and 702 in the village of Coimbatore, Coimbatore taluk, Coimbatore district, specified in the schedule under notification No. 76, published on page 27 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th January 1915, as required for opening a public pathway to the north of the London Mission High School in the Coimbatore municipality.

No. 713.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of the land in T.S. Nos. 2938, 2939 and 2942 of

Mannargudi municipality, measuring 900 square feet specified in the schedule to notification No. 526 published on page 320 of Part I-A of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th April 1915, as required for the opening of a lane from Melaraja Vidhi to Big Kammala street in the Mannargudi municipality.

No. 714.—Under sub-section (1) of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 278 square feet of land in T.S. No. 622-2 and 464 square feet of land in T.S. No. 622-2 of Periyapet village-site, Tirumanjulai, Amburpet mitta, in the Vaniyambadi municipality of Tiruppattur taluk in the North Arcot district, specified in notification No. 161 published on page 98 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 8th February 1917, as required for widening certain streets in the said Vaniyambadi municipality.

No. 715.—Under section 39 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1904, and with reference to No. 2 of the rules for the conduct of elections of Municipal Commissioners of the Madras Corporation, published in notification No. 362 at pages 193 and 194 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th March 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to notify that an election of a Commissioner for the 20th Municipal Division of the city of Madras will be held on 6th day of August 1917 between the hours of 7 a.m. and 3 p.m. at the New Police Station Cutcherry Road, Mylapore, where the votes of the electors will be taken.

All nominations of candidates for the vacancy should be signed by at least two electors of the division and must be submitted to the President of the Corporation on or before the 20th July 1917, in the following form :—

CORPORATION OF MADRAS.

ELECTION FOR THE 20TH DIVISION TO BE HELD ON 6TH AUGUST 1917.

We, the undersigned, being duly qualified electors, nominate the undermentioned as a candidate at the ensuing election :—

Name.	Description.	Abode.	Occupation.

Date. *Signatures.*

The same electors shall not nominate more than one candidate.
The President will receive these nominations at the Municipal office.

No. 716.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished :—

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

RAILWAY BOARD.

Simla, the 21st June 1917.

No. 824-F.-16.—In pursuance of sub-section (1) of section 155 of the Indian Railways Act, 1890 (IX of 1890), and in continuation of the notification of the Government of India in the Railway Department, No. 245, dated the 24th August 1911, the Governor-General in Council is pleased to declare that the Administration of the South Indian Railway shall be liable to pay, in aid of the funds of the local authority set out in the schedule hereto annexed, the tax specified in second column thereof :—

SCHEDULE.

Local authority.	Tax.
Chidambaram municipality	Water and drainage tax.

No. 717.—Under sub-section 1 of section 48 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby withdraws from the acquisition of 802 square feet of land in zemindari village-site Nos. 248, 250 and 251 in the Salem village, Salem taluk, Salem district, specified in the schedule under notification No. 655, published on page 238 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, Part I-A, dated 31st March 1914, as being required for opening a conservancy lane in block 3 of division 8 of the Salem municipality.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 718.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2·60 acres, be the same a little more or less is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Muhammadan burial ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Hosur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Salem district, Hosur taluk, 42. Maratanapalli village.			
Dry, S. No. 615 ..	Pour Sahib	North, S. No. 613; east, S. Nos. 616 and 662; south, S. No. 617; west, S. No. 614.	acs. 2·62

No. 719.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·26 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a foot-path leading to the Saraswat Brahman burial-ground at Tavyil in the Cuddalore municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Tellicherry, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar district, Chirakkal taluk, Cannanore Korar village.			
Kyotwari, garden, portion of S. No. 2618.	Registered janmis, Meevalat Maryamma and Saynave (dead). Deputing Inami, Arrakkal Raja. Cosepart, Meevalat Maryamma.	North, S. Nos. 2531 and 2618 (portion), east, S. Nos. 2523 and 2524, south, S. Nos. 2618 and 2519, west, Arabian Sea and S. No. 2618 (portion)	acres 0·25
Do. No. 2625.	Janmi, Arrakkal Raja. Cosepart, Illath Beppan.	North S. Nos 2605 and 2531; east and south, S. No. 2624 (portion), west, S. No. 2619.	0·01
		Total ..	0·26

No. 720.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·68 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the improvement of a road, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Kasaragod taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Kasaragod and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry inam or poramboke, with survey or paimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Kanara district, Kasaragod taluk, No. 65, Kasaragod village.			acres.
Dry, S. No. 65-13 C..	Chandavar Hanta Bal..	North, S. No. 65-4, east, S. No 65-4; south, S. No. 65-12 B; west, S. No. 68	0·02
Do. No. 65-11 A..	Shambayya..	North, S. No. 64-1, east, S. No 65-15; south, S. No 65-11 west, S. No. 65-1.	0·02
Do. No 65-10 A..	Kamba and others	North and east, S. No 65-11; south, S. No. 65-10 C, west, S. No. 65-11.	0·03
Do. No 65-5 A ..	Kumble Narasinga Nayak ..	North, S. No. 64-7; east, S. No. 65-9; south, S. No. 64-5 0; west, S. No. 64-4.	0·02
		Total ..	0·09

No. 721.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 6 cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing latrines; and, under sections 3 and 7 the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sivakasi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sivakasi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or peramboke, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad District, Srivilliputtur taluk, Padaipalaiyam village.			CENTS.
Dry, land S. No. 413.	Nandavanam Singa Raja ..	North, Nandavanam Singa Raja's land; east, road poramboke, S. No. 402; south, path poramboke; west, Nandavanam Singa Raja's land.	2
Do. No. 438-1.	P. S. Subba Raja	North, P. S. Appaia Raja's land, out K. C. Subba Raja's land; south, Muthavalliamman Kovil; west, P. S. Subba Raja's land.	4
		Total ..	6

No. 722.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·15 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the road from Bekal to Paniyal; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Deputy Tahsildar of Hosdrug is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Tahsildar of Hosdrug, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambole, with survey or puimash number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
South Kanara District, Kasaragod taluk, Pallikere village.			ACRS.
Dry, S. No. 104-4 B	Amaia Beari, son of Shoka Beari of Pallikere.	North S. No. 104-4 A; east, S. No. 104-3 A; south, S. No. 104-3; west, S. No. 103.	0·15

No. 723.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·00225 of an acre be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an incinerator in Pamban; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or perambole, with survey or puimash number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad District, Ramnad taluk, Pamban village.			ACRS.
Dry, S. No. 930 (4).	S. P. Chinnaiya Ambar of Pamban.	North, east, south and west, S. No. 930 (1) ..	0·00225

No. 724.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 130 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a conservancy lane in block 3 of division 3 of the Salem municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta book, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Salem district, Salem taluk, Salem town (Division 3, block 3).			
Zamin village-site No. 253 A.	Ammayi Kurayi and Sitammal (mortgagee).	North, Nos. 253 and 253, east, No. 252; south, No. 253 B, west, No. 256 B.	sq. ft. 130

No. 725.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a land fund quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Narasaraopet, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta book, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
Guntur district, Palnad taluk, Gurujala village.			
Unenfranchised pasture ground, T. D. No. 1931 and S. No. 315-A.	Pattadars, Kommajjala Abhayya, Venkateswarlu, Lakshmayya, Nookalamma (in her own right), Appalamma, Narasimha Venkataramudu, Venkatayya, Subbayya (Mangamayya and Sita Ramayya being minors guardian and mother Rathamma) and Venkataramayya; Pichchaiah, Kasireddi Venkateswarlu and Koteswarlu Subbayya.	North, S. Nos. 328 and 322-2; east and south, S. No. 316-B, west, S. No. 315.	Acs. 3

No. 726.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·49 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening Udumalpet-Palani Road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Kasaragod taluk is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Kasaragod and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or patta book, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
South Kanara district, Kasaragod taluk, Bare village.			
Dry, S. No. 205-1 B	Bila Karava nephew of Bala Karava of bare.	North, east and south, S. No. 258; west, S. No. 206-1 A.	acres. 0·35
Pallikal village.			
Dry, S. No. 213-2 ..	Manonmani Kanti, son of Maddin Kunhi Beara of Bare.	North, east and south, S. No. 251; west, S. No. 205 of Perumbala.	0·04
Perumbala village.			
Dry, S. Nos. 206-1 and 206-3.	Karava, nephew of Bila Kuttia Kunhi of Udumo.	North S. No. 210; east, S. No. 213 of Pallikal; southand west, S. No. 189.	0·21 0·24
		Total ..	0·49

No. 727.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·60 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Local Fund quarry; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, main or poramboke, with survey or patta No.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur District, Guntur taluk, Chaura Kalani village.			
Enfranchised perarul nam, T.D. No. 1024 and S. No. 54-9.	Tatura Sesha and Tatura Ramaswami.	North, east and south, S. No. 69-1; west, S. No. 58.	ACRE. 0·60

No. 728.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·0235 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for an incinerator in Pamban; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ramnad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, tank or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Ramnad district, Ramnad taluk, Pamban village.			
Dry, S. No. 1038 (7).	Sedaviram Pillai minor son of Muthukumaru Pillai of Pamban; guardian, S. Sattiraj Pillai, clerk, Divisional Office, Ramnad.	North, east, south and west, S. No. 1038 (4) ..	ACRE. 0·0235

No. 729.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·35 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Muhammadan burial-ground; and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Jammalamadugu and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, main or poramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Cuddapah district, Proddatur taluk, Chendur village.			
Gov., dry, S. No. 428-2 A. Do. S. No. 430-1 A.	Pali Lakshmi Reddi and Pali Chinna Konda Reddi Dan Reddi, Mysore Ramayya and Sesha Reddi.	North, S. No. 428-1, east, S. No. 430-1 A; south, S. No. 428-2 B, west, S. No. 402. North, S. No. 428-2 C, 428-2 A, east and south, S. No. 430-1 C; west, S. Nos. 428-2 A and 428-2 B.	ACRE. 0·08 0·37
		Total ..	0·45

No. 730.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 0·405 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a pathway to the newly acquired burning and burial ground in Vilangudi village, Madura taluk, Madura district; and under sections 3 and 7, the Tahsildar of Madura is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector, under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsildar of Madura and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Madura district, Madura taluk; No. 27, Pilavi, nil village	
			ACRE.
Wet, S. No. 217 E ..	Pathakar, Sembonnil Sarvai; owner, Mallavali Pandian.	North, No 218, east, No. 213, south, No. 252; west, No. 217 A.	0·05
Dry to east, No. 213-P 4.	O. Karuppana Tevar ..	North and east, No 213 G-1; south, No. 218 F; west, No 218 K-1	0·12
Do. No. 213-G 1-a	V. I. Medali Tevar ..	North, road; east, No. 218 G-A; south, No. 218 F; west, No. 218 E 1.	0·08
Wet, No. 252 A-2 ..	K. Periyasami Ealvai ..	North No 253 a-2, No. 253 A-1 and 252 E. south, No. 249; west, No. 247 and 248	0·07½
Do No. 253 C ..	Naga and others ..	North, No 249; east No. 249 A, south, No. 252; west, No 183.	0·16
		Total ..	0·40½

No. 731.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 710 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening a lane between Big Kazimula street and Velarajavidhi in the Mannargudi municipality, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Mannargudi, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or pramboke, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
		Tanjore district, Mannargudi taluk, Mannargudi village.	
			SQ. FT.
Ryotwari, dry, T S No 2908.	Rangayyan Chetti	North, T S. No. 2908, east, T.S. No 2905; south, T S No 2915 land; west, T S. No. 2909.	40
Do. No. 2908.	Do.	North, T S. No. 2905; east, T.S. Nos 2941 and 2915; south T S. Nos 2915-1 and 2944, west, T S. Nos. 2908 and 2905.	230
Do. No. 2915.	Sitai Ammal	North, T S Nos 2915 and 2941; east, T S. No. 2945, south, T S No. 2944-1; west, T S. No. 2908.	190
Do. No. 2941.	Rangaya Ammal, Savitri Ammal, Mangalam and Rajammal, guardian of minors Nalakka and Kamala	North, T S. No. 2941; east, T S. No. 2941, south, T S. No. 2915, west, T S. No. 2905.	250
		Total ..	710

No. 732.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 7½ cents, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for constructing a bathing ghat, and, under sections 3 and 7, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sirkali, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Sirkali, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, inam or permishe, with survey or patta number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Second district, Sivaganga taluk, Kayalpattanam village.			
Dry, S. No. 265-1 A.	Arunagu Mapan	North, dry land of Sivalinga Mapan; east, Pandaveram; south, idol; west, land of Rama Raja.	cents. 24

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Medical.)

APPOINTMENT.

Octacamund, July 5, 1917.

No. 68.—Major James Jenkins Robb, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., T.C.D., I.M.S., to be Professor of Materia Medica, Medical College, Madras, *vice* ——, in addition to his duties as Second Surgeon, General Hospital, with Port and Marine duties, and Presidency Surgeon, Third District, Madras.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

(Plague.)

NOTIFICATION.

Octacamund, July 10, 1917.

No. 347-P.—In modification of notification No. 143 P., published on pages 450-452 of Part I-A of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd July 1917, the following revised lists of plague-infected areas and of notification stations are published:—

A.—PLAGUE INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Madras Presidency.

District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village (including hamlets) or town.
Anantapur.	Gooty	Gooty.	Bellary—*contd.*	Hadagalli ..	Adviamallanakeri.
Anantapur.	Gooty	Gootakal.	Bellary—*contd.*	Hospet ..	Narayanadevarakeri
Anantapur.	Tiruppattur	Alathuyam.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Kuniyamuttur.
Anantapur.	Tiruppattur	Pedder.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore.	Tenanmanallur.
Bellary ..	Bellary	Bellary.	Coimbatore.	Pollachi ..	Perumpacuyam.
Bellary ..	Bellary	Kotgarh.	South Kanara.	Mangalore.	Mangalore.
Bellary ..	Bellary	Perumaderanahalli.	Kurnool ..	Patikonda ..	Madhkera.
Bellary ..	Bellary	Siddigampalle.	Madura ..	Palni	Ayakudi.
Bellary ..	Bellary	Yalpi.	Madura ..	Palni	Aiyampalli.
Bellary ..	Bellary	Yalpisiddalu.			

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.
I. Mysore ..	The whole province.	II. Bombay —*contd.*	2. *Central Division*—
II. Bombay.	1. *Northern Division*—		(*a*) Districts—
	(*a*) Districts—		Ahmednagar.
	Kaira.		East Khandesh
	Surat.		Nasik.
	Thana.		Poona.
	(*b*) Towns and ports—		Satara.
	Ahmedabad		Sholapur.
	Bombay		West Khandesh.
	Surat.		(*b*) Town—
			Poona

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—*cont.*

Presidency or Province	Interest taxation: Districts and States and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants
III. Bombay —*cont.*	3. *Southern Division*— (a) Districts— Belgaum. Bijapur Dharwar. Kanara. Kolaba. Ratnagiri. (b) Town— Ratnagiri. 4. *Sind*— (a) Districts— Hyderabad. Karachi. (b) Town and port— Hyderabad. Karachi. 5. *Political Charges*— States and Agencies— Aden Port. Akalkot State. Baroda State. Bijapur Agency. Kathiawar Agency. Kolhapur and Southern Mahratta Country. Mahi Kantha Agency. Mandvi Port. Mangrol Port. Mundra Port. Satara Agency. Sawantvadi State. Surat Agency. Tuna Port.
III. Bihar and Orissa	(a) Districts— Bhagalpur. Darbhanga. Monghyr. Muzaffarpur. Patna. Saran. Shahabad. (b) Towns— Bhagalpur. Darbhanga. Patna.
IV. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Ambala. Amritsar. Gujranwala. Gujrat. Gurdaspur. Hoshiarpur. Jhelum Jullundur. Kangra. Karnal. Lahore. Ludhiana. Lyallpur. Rawalpindi. Shahpur. Sialkot.

Presidency or Province	Interest taxation: Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
IV. The Punjab —*cont.*	(b) Town— Lahore. (c) States— Jind Patiala.
V. Burma	(a) Districts— Bassein. Bhamo. Hanthawaddy. Henzada. Maubin Myaungmya. Pegu. Pyapon. Toungoo. (b) Towns and ports— Bassein. Moulmein. Rangoon.
VI. The United Provinces.	(a) Districts— Allahabad. Azamgarh. Bahraich. Ballia. Bara Banki. Bareilly. Basti. Benares. Bijnor. Budaun. Cawnpore Etah. Etawah. Farrukhabad. Fatehpur. Fyzabad. Ghazipur. Gonda. Gorakhpur. Hardoi. Jalaun. Jaunpur. Kheri. Lucknow. Mainpuri. Muradabad. Muzaffarnagar. Partabgarh. Pilibhit. Rae Bareli. Saharanpur Sitapur. Sultanpur Unao. (b) Towns— Allahabad. Benares. Cawnpore. Farrukhabad. Gorakhpur. Lucknow. Mirzapur. Saharanpur.

II.—Outside the Madras Presidency—contd.

Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.	Presidency or Province.	Infected localities.
	Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.		Districts and States, and Towns of 50,000 or more inhabitants.
VII. The Central Provinces.	(a) *Districts*— Akola. Amraoti. Balaghat. Bhandara. Bilaspur. Buldana. Chanda. Chhindwara. Damoh. Hoshangabad. Jubbulpore. Mandla. Nagpur. Narsinghpur. Nimar. Raipur. Sangor. Seoni. Yeotmal. (b) *Towns*— Jubbulpore. Nagpur.	IX. Central India.	*States*— Bhopal. Gwalior. Indore State. Rewa. (c) *District*— Ajmer. (b) *States*— Bharatpur. Jaipur. Jhabwar. Kishengarh. Marwar (Jodhpur). Mewar. (c) *Town*— Ajmer.
VIII. Hyderabad State.	The whole province.	X. Rajputana.	
		XI. Bengal.	Calcutta.
		XII. Kashmir	Jammu Province.

B.—NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

South India Railway

Mangalore.

Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway.

Kappam *	Virapur,	Gooty
Patchur *	Guntakal,	Muddikera.
Bellary.	Tadpatricherla.	
Bellary Cantonment.	Hagari.	

* *N.B.*—Notification passes should be issued at these two stations only to passengers from the Mysore State who alight here.

C.—ROAD FRONTIER NOTIFICATION STATIONS.

Sivasamudram.	Hosur.	Toppakkadu.

D.—RAILWAY FRONTIER INSPECTION STATIONS.

Hampet.	Bezwada.	Jalarpet.
Raichur.	Hindupur.	

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATIONS BY COLLECTORS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

M.R.Ry. Rudrappa Garu of Ratnagiri has been duly elected as a member of the Penukonda Taluk Board.

Anantapur Collector's Office,
30th June 1917.

S. M. V. USMAN SAHIB,
Acting Collector.

Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Achal Raghava Acharyar Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the municipality of Conjeevaram in the district of Chingleput.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
4th July 1917.

J. P. BRYANT,
Collector.

Under section 28 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, M.R.Ry. Polepalli Chennaraya Chetti Garu of Vayalpad has been duly elected as a member of the Madanapalle Taluk Board in the Chittoor district.

Chittoor Collector's Office,
3rd July 1917.

T. RAGHAVAIAH,
Acting Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, the following gentlemen are declared to have been duly elected as members of the Gudalurtipalaiyam Taluk Board in the district of Coimbatore :—

M.R.Ry Muttu Reddiyar Narayanaswami Reddiyar of Olagadam for circle No. 1.
M.R.Ry. Muvam Subbaraya Ayyar Venkataramana Ayyar for circle No. 7.
M.R.Ry. Nanjai Palayampatti Karuthiruma Gavundar Pappaya Gavundar alias Karuthiruma Gaundar for circle No. 7.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, M.R.Ry. Vadugapalaiyam Kaliappa Gaundan Subbaraya Gavundan is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Pollachi Taluk Board.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
30th June 1917.

Under section 40 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Nanjappa Chettiyar Girija Chettiyar Avargal of Coimbatore is declared to have been duly elected as a councillor for the seventh ward of the Coimbatore municipality in the district of Coimbatore.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
4th July 1917.

N. MACMICHAEL,
Collector.

Under section 40 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Gade Raghava Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., B.L., and M.R.Ry. Atmakuri Sitaramayya Chetti Garu have been duly elected municipal councillors of the municipality of Berhampur in the district of Ganjam for the fourth and fifth wards respectively.

Ganjam Collector's Office,
1st July 1917.

C. B. COTTERELL,
Collector.

Under section 40 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Bhupati Suryanarayana Rau Nayudu Garu and M.R.Ry. Rachabattula Kotiswara Garu of Tenali have been duly elected as municipal councillors in the municipality of Tenali.

Guntur Collector's Office,
3rd July 1917.

E. A. DAVIS,
Acting Collector.

Under section 40 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Kuppuswami Venkatesa Ramaswami Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Madura municipality in the district of Madura.

Madura Collector's Office,
6th July 1917.

H. T. REILLY,
Collector.

M.R.Ry. Ambramoh Kunhi Hassan Vydur Avargal and M.R.Ry. Kandamangalath Kelloli Narayanan Nayar Avargal have been duly elected as members of the Tellicherry Taluk Board.

Malabar Collector's Office,
6th July 1917.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry Mangalore Narasimha Murthi Bhandary Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Mangalore Taluk Board, South Kanara, district

South Kanara Collector's Office,
30th June 1917.

L. VIBERT,
Collector.

Under section 40 of the Madras District Municipalities Act, IV of 1884, M.R.Ry. Nayaga David Nadar Avargal has been duly elected as a councillor of the Mayaveram municipality.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
3rd July 1917.

J. R. HUGGINS,
Collector.

Under rule 86 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards M.R.Ry. Kodukula Narasimham Pantulu Garu is declared to have been duly elected as a member of the Narsapatam Taluk Board.

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
4th July 1917.

Under rule 34 of the rules for the conduct of elections in district municipalities, M.R.Ry. Pusarla Jagannadha Appalanarasayya Chetti Garu is declared to have been duly elected as a councillor of the Bimlipatam municipality

Vizagapatam Collector's Office,
5th July 1917.

H. A. B. VERNON,
Acting Collector.

The President, District Board, Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 120 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. T. G. Krishnaswami Nayudu, B.A., Tahsildar of Bellary, and M. Bahadda Sahib Bahadur, Tahsildar of Siruguppa, to be members of the Bellary Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
6th July 1917.

The President, District Board Bellary, in exercise of the power delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. P. K. Vaitheswara Ayyar Avargal, B.A., Tahsildar of Alur, to be a member of the Adoni Taluk Board.

Bellary District Board's Office,
6th July 1917.

J. M. TURING,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884 the President, District Board, Coimbatore, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen as members of the Coimbatore Taluk Board :—

(1) M.R.Ry. Udumalpet Muniappa Pillai Siva Subrahmanya Pillai Avargal, Tahsildar of Coimbatore.
(2) M.R.Ry Perumbakam Thangavelu Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Avanashi.
(3) Sampalayam Subbaraya Boma Gounder Avargal.
(4) M.R.Ry. Palathorai Arumuga Gounder Ramaswami Gounder Avargal
(5) M.R.Ry. Conjeeveram Sadasiva Ratnasabapathy Mudaliyar Avargal.

Coimbatore District Board's Office,
3rd July 1917.

N. MACMICHAEL,
President.

Under the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Kurnool, appoints the undermentioned gentlemen as members of the Nandyal Taluk Board :—

H. M. D. Muhammad Ismail Sahib Garu of Panem,
H. M. D. A. Mamun Sahab Garu of Atmakur.

Under section 20 of the Local Boards Act, V of 1884, the Nandyal Taluk Board has appointed, by election, M.R.Ry. Khadervad Narasinga Rau Garu as its Vice-President.

Kurnool District Board's Office,
3rd July 1917.

H. G. STOKES,
President

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, the President, District Board, Malabar, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Payyanur Rama Ayyar Krishna Ayyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Wynaad, to be a member of the Wynaad Taluk Board.

Malabar District Board's Office,
4th July 1917

F. B. EVANS,
President.

The President, District Board, North Arcot, in exercise of the power vested in him by rule 20 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of taluk boards, hereby appoints Bangle Hyath Batcha Sahib Bahadur of Ambur to be a member of the Vellore Taluk Board in the North Arcot district.

North Arcot District Board's Office,
28th June 1917.

J. N. ROY,
President.

Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1884, M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur Kunni Seshagayyar Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal has been duly elected as a member of the Tanjore District Board by the Taluk Board of Negapatam.

Tanjore District Board's Office,
4th July 1917.

J. R. HUGGINS,
President.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act, V of 1884, the President, District Board, Tinnevelly, hereby appoints M.R.Ry. Subrahmanya Narayana Ayyar Avargal to be a member of the Tuticorin Taluk Board.

Tinnevelly District Board's Office,
2nd July 1917.

In exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 160 of the Madras Local Boards Act of 1884, the President, District Board, Tinnevelly, hereby appoints the undermentioned gentlemen to be members of the Tinnevelly Taluk Board :—

M.R.Ry. Conjeeveram Duraiswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Tahsildar of Tenkasi.
M.R.Ry Rajagopala Rama Ayyar Avargal, M.A., L.T., Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tinnevelly range.

Tinnevelly District Board's Office,
3rd July 1917.

A. GALLETTI,
President.

MADRAS : PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVT. PRESS.

Reg. No. A—M.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

Published by Authority

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 1 a. 6 p.

Part I-B.—Educational.

CONTENTS.

	Page
Home Department (Education)	641
Miscellaneous Notifications	643
Vacancies	643

Supplement:
Elementary Schools Supervisors' Test, April 1917—Candidates passed and failed.
Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates, March 1917—Candidates passed and failed
Government Technical Examinations, April 1917
Animal Physiology (Elementary Grade), and Hygiene (Elementary Grade)—Candidates passed.
Applied Mechanics (Elementary Grade), and Machine Drawing (Elementary Grade)—Candidates passed.
Electricity and Magnetism (Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Grades); Inorganic Chemistry (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); Physiography (Elementary and Intermediate Grades); Electric Lighting and Transmission of Power (Intermediate and Advanced Grades); and Agriculture (Elementary and Intermediate Grades)—Candidates passed.
Sub-Assistants' Test April 1917, Parts I and II—Candidates passed and failed
University of Madras—
B.E. Degree Examination, March 1917—Candidates passed.
B.L. Degree Examination (New Regulations), April 1917—Candidates passed and failed.
M.L. Degree Examination (Old Regulations), April 1917—Candidates passed and failed.
First Examination in Engineering, March 1917—Candidates passed.
First Examination in Law (New Regulations), April 1917—Candidates passed and failed.
First Examination in Law (Old Regulations), April 1917—Candidates passed and failed.
Matriculation Examination, March 1917—Candidates passed and failed.
Medical Examinations, March and April 1917—Candidates passed and failed.
M.L. Degree Examination, April 1917—Candidates passed and failed.
Oriental Title Examination, April 1917—Candidates passed.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

(Education.)

LEAVE.

Octacamund, July 5, 1917.

No. 79.—M.R.Ry. K. Natesa Ayyar Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Arcot district, privilege leave for three months with effect from date of relief, under article 249 of the Civil Service Regulations.

APPOINTMENTS.

Octacamund, July 6, 1917.

No. 80.—Mr. Robert George Greeve, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, to be on special duty for the preparation of the quinquennial report on education for two months with effect from the 15th August 1917.

No. 81.—Mr. James Alfred Yates, Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, to act as Deputy Director of Public Instruction during the absence of Mr. R. G. Greeve on other duty.

No. 82.—Mr. Seton Andrew Steele, Principal, Government College, Mangalore, and acting Headmaster, Central High School, Mercara, in the Indian Educational Service, to act as Inspector of Schools, Ninth Circle, in the Indian Educational Service, *vice* Mr. J. A. Yates.

No. 83.—M.R.Ry. Rama Rao Mangesha Rao Sarur Avargal, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Coorg, in the Provincial Educational Service, to be in charge of the Central High School, Mercara, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Mr. S. A. Steele.

Ootacamund, July 6, 1917.

No. 84.—M.R.Ry. Gopala Krishna Duggirala Garu, to be Lecturer, Government Training College, Rajahmundry, sub *pro tem.*, in the ninth grade of the Provincial Educational Service.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Ootacamund, June 26, 1917.

No. 74.—Grant-in-Aid Code, Rule 57 (1).—*Omit* the words in brackets, viz. (provided that the expenditure is to be incurred upon objects of a permanent or semi-permanent nature), and *add* the following words after "gymnasia and games" in line 4:

"up to a limit not exceeding the amount of fees for games collected during the preceding school year from the staff and pupils."

Ootacamund, July 3, 1917.

No. 78.—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Madras, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Cases or parcels of books intended for despatch should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Madras, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the cases or parcels.

Ootacamund, July 6, 1917.

No. 85.—The following changes will be made in the scheme for the award of secondary school-leaving certificates published on pages 363 to 366 of Part I-E of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th July 1909:—

Paragraph IV.—Under the subjects specified in sub-paragraph (2), *for* "Vernacular Composition and Translation" shown under Group A, *substitute* "Vernacular Composition and Translation including a paper on Text-books."

For "Geography" and "History of India" shown under Group B, *substitute* "Geography and History of India for Forms IV and History of the British Empire with connected Geography for Forms V and VI";

For "History of England" shown under Group C, *substitute* "History of England and India."

Paragraph VII.—*Add* the following as a sub-paragraph:—

"(3) The certificates of pupils who take Sanskrit or any classical or foreign languages under Group C will not be considered incomplete because they contain no entry under Vernacular Composition and Translation in Group A".

Paragraph VII (2).—*For* "four" occurring in item 2 and 3 of this paragraph, *read* "five" and *add* the following at the end:—

"and of each of these groups of five members two shall be appointed on nomination by the Syndicate of the University of Madras".

Paragraph VII (3).—*Add* the following to this paragraph:—

"It shall, however, be competent to the Director to relax this rule in the case of girls."

Ootacamund, June 18, 1917.

No. 86.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue in exercise of the powers conferred on the Governor in Council by section 3, sub section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (Act VII of 1904), is published for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that the draft will be taken into consideration after the expiry of one month from the date on which a copy of this notification is fixed up in a conspicuous place at or near the temples mentioned in the annexed schedule.

2. Any objections to the issue of the notification which may be received by the Government of Madras within one month mentioned above will be considered.

Draft notification.

Under section 3, sub-section (1) of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act, 1904 (VII of 1904), the Governor in Council declares (1) the Ranganayakula temple, (2) the Krishna temple with *goparam*, Kalyanamantapam and masonry built tank situated at Udayagiri in the Udayagiri taluk of the Nellore district and described in the annexed schedule to be protected monuments within the meaning of the said Act:—

SCHEDULE.

Name of the ancient monument.	Name of district, taluk and village.	Description, whether wet or dry with survey or patta number.	Name of the owner.	Boundaries.			
				North.	East.	South.	West.
1. Ranganayakula temple.	Nellore district, Udayagiri taluk, Udayagiri village.	S. No. 80-B/2, with in-site pramboke.	Government.	Path leading to the Durgam Hill.	Local Fund road and the lane leading to Rangan Gudi.	S. No. 67.	S. No. 82.
2. Krishna temple in a part of lands with Goparam, Kalyanamantapam and Masonry built tank.	Do.	S. No. 84.	Do.	S. No. 54.	S. No. 44.	S. No. 68.	S. No. 84.
	Do.	Entire S. No. 35, temple pramboke.	Do.	S. No. 26.	S. No. 33.	S. No. 33.	S. No. 1.
	Do.	Entire S. No. 30, tank pramboke.	Do.	S. No. 49.	S. Nos. 27 and 33.	S. No. 33.	S. No. 31.

ACQUISITION OF LAND

Ootacamund, July 4, 1917.

Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12·08 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a school to teach agriculture in connection with M Satyalingam Nayaker's Charities; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Cocanada, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE

Description of land, whether dry, tisara or perumboke, with survey or puramboke number.	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
	Vedurivili district, Cocanada taluk, Tsarangi village.		
Zamindari, punjah, dry, S No. 134/1. Do. S. No. 121.	Kandula Venkataramayya, S Lakamayya and Papa Rao Kandula Venkataramayya, Sitamayya, Papa Rao and Kistareddi Subbanarayana. Papa of Pithapuram (raiyat of melavaram right in both the survey numbers).	North, Jagannaikpur; east and south, S. Nos. 134-1, west, S. No. 123-3. North S. No. 124-2 and S. No. 127; south, S. No. 126; west, S. No. 122-2	ac. 2·31 9·76 12·08

R. RAMACHANDRA RAO,
Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments :—

(1) Sayyid Abdul Gaffoor Shah Sahib, First Assistant, Training section of the Government Muhammadan Higher Elementary Training School, Madras, and temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Vellore Muhammadan range, to be temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura Muhammadan range—To join expeditiously on relief.

(2) S. Ghulam Dastagir Sahib, sub. *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Bellary Muhammadan range, to be temporary Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vellore Muhammadan range, in the Probationary class—To join expeditiously on relief by No. (3).

(3) Yusuf Khan Lodi Sahib, B.A., Devakshuram, to be Sub-Assistant Inspector of Muhammadan Schools, Bellary Muhammadan range, sub. *pro tem.*, in the Probationary class (Rs. 75)—*vice* Muhammad Abdulla Sahib on other duty or until further orders—To join expeditiously.

2. In the Training section of the Government Muhammadan Higher Elementary Training School, Madras, Sayyid Abdur Rahiman Sahib and Ghulam Dastaghir Sahib, sub. *pro tem.*, First and Second Assistants, will be considered to have been sub. *pro tem.*, Second and First Assistants respectively, with effect from the 1st instant.

Madras, 4th July 1917.

(1) M.R.Ry. H. Ramachandra Rao, Second Assistant, Training section of the Government Higher Elementary Training School, Nellore, and acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Girls' Schools, South Arcot-Tanjore Girls' range, to be Personal Assistant to the Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Central Circle (temporary) in the third class (Rs. 125) of the *cadre* of Sub-Assistant Inspectresses of Girls' schools. To join on relief by No. (2).

(2) Mrs. J. U. Rory, Headmistress, Government Girls' School, Kumbakonam, to act as Sub-Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, South Arcot-Tanjore Girls' range, in the third class (Rs. 125), *vice* Miss. I. Lazarus on other duty or until further orders.

2. The change of the headquarters of the South Arcot-Tanjore Girls' range from Cuddalore to Tanjore is sanctioned as a temporary arrangement.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

Madras, 7th July 1917.

LEAVE AND APPOINTMENTS.

The Inspector of Schools, Sixth Circle, is pleased to grant privilege leave for six weeks with effect from the 9th July 1917 or from the date of his availing himself of it to M.R Ry. S. Vriddagiri Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Papanasam, and sub *pro tem.* Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Pattukkottai range, and to appoint A. Ayyasamy Ayyar, Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Pattukkottai, to be in charge of the office and to conduct the annual inspection of the schools posted for the period.

W. C. DOUGLAS,
Inspector of Schools acting in Sixth Circle.

Tanjore, 7th July 1917.

The Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, is pleased to grant privilege leave for six weeks with effect from 9th July 1917 or from the date of availing himself of it to M.R.Ry. K. S. Natesa Ayyar, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Madura range, and to place the Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Madura, in charge of the office of the Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools during the absence on leave of M.R.Ry. K. S. Satrum Ayyar

H. CHAMPION,
Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle.

Camp, Courtallam, 6th July 1917

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS—APRIL 1917.

It is hereby notified that the following arrangements have been made for the conduct of the Oral and Practical Examinations in Type-writing. Only those candidates who were declared in the Supplement to the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the 13th June 1917, to have satisfied the examiners in the Written test will be admitted to the Oral and Practical examinations.

[NOTE 1.—Candidates will, if necessary, be examined *in batches*, but at least *every* four candidates for the *Elementary* grade and at least *every* two candidates for the *Intermediate* grade must have *one* machine among them. For the *Advanced* grade each candidate must bring *his* machine.

[NOTE 2.—Where more than one day is fixed at any centre, *all* candidates must present themselves in the examination hall on the *first* day, when the day of their examination will be announced to them.]

[*N.B.*—The blanks will be filled up in a later issue.]

Days with dates.	Subject.	Grade of examination.	Hour of commencement of examination.	Approximate number of candidates to be examined.	Place of examination.
TYPE-WRITING.					
FOR CHITTOOR, VANIYAMBADI AND VELLORE CENTRES,					
At Vellore.					
Saturday, 28th July 1917.	Type-writing	Elementary	7 a.m.	31	Voorhees College Vellore.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate	7 a.m.	3	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced	7 a.m.	4	Do.
FOR CUDDAPAH AND TIRUPATI CANDIDATES,					
At Tirupati.					
	Type-writing	Elementary	7-30 a.m.	4	Sri Mahant's Hindu High School, Tirupati.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate	7-30 a.m.	3	Do.
Do.	Do.	Advanced	7-30 a.m.	1	Do.
FOR COIMBATORE CANDIDATES,					
At Coimbatore.					
Friday, 27th July.	Type-writing	Elementary	9 a.m.	19	Pachaiyappa's High School, Conjeevaram.
Do.	Do.	Intermediate	9 a.m.	2	Do.
FOR MANGALORE CANDIDATES,					
At Mangalore.					
Saturday, 28th July.	Type-writing	Elementary	2 p.m.	7	Government College, Mangalore.
At other Centres [Already notified.]					

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 10th July 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES.

TEXT-BOOKS IN VERNACULAR LANGUAGES (GROUPS A AND C).

I. VERNACULAR COMPOSITION AND TRANSLATION (GROUP A).

With reference to sub-paragraph 2 of paragraph 1 of the Circular Proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, C. No. 4698, dated 15th June 1917, the following text-books are prescribed:—

Telugu.

For Form VI (Public Examination, 1918) for non-detailed study.—Mahapurushula Jeevithacharitramulu (Lives of Great Men)—Part II only (Life of Benjamin Franklin—124 pages) written by P. Erniyan Rao, B.A. and published by the Vijnana Chandrika Mandali of Madras.

NOTE.—Copies of the text-book prescribed for the VI Form (for detailed study) will be ready for sale at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, about the 1st July 1917.

For Form V.—Bhishmani Charitra (the whole containing both prose and poetry) written by M. Purushottama Sarma and published by the Ananda Mandali of Pippara, Kistna district.

For Form IV.—

Prose—Rajasthanukathavali (Tales of Rajasthan)—Part I—pages 1 to 226—written and published by Ch. Lakshmi Narasimham of Rajahmundry.

Poetry—Srutivasuprakasikam—the first 101 verses of Part I—written and published by V. Subbarayudu, Senior Pandit, Government College, Rajahmundry.

Malayalam

For Form VI (Public Examination, 1918) for non-detailed study.—Gadyamalika—Part II—the first six essays (pages 1 to 51)—B.V. Book Depot, Trivandrum.

NOTE.—Copies of the text-book prescribed for the VI Form (for detailed study) will be ready for sale at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, about the 1st July 1917.

For Form V.—

Prose—Gadyamalika, Part I—New edition—Essays 1, 2, 4, 6 to 13, and 15 (70 pages—slokas to be omitted)—B. V. Book Depot, Trivandrum.

Poetry—Sri Krishna Charitram—Manipravalam—any edition—first sargam.

For Form IV.—

Prose—Kundalata by T. M. Appu Nedungadi (Vidya Vinodini Press, Trichur).

Poetry—Panchatantram—Fourth tantram—L. M. Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore, or any other edition.

Urdu (Hindustani).

For Form VI (Public Examination, 1918) for non-detailed study—Shar-i-Bartania (Life of late F. M. Lord Kitchener) by Sheik Abdul Aziz, B.A., M.R.A.S.—The Loyal Thoughts Publishing Association, Lahore.

NOTE.—Copies of the text-book prescribed for the VI Form (for detailed study) will be ready for sale at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, about the 1st July 1917.

For Form V.—Qand-i-Urdu by M. H. Jalaluddin Ahmad Jafary—Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.

Prose—Pages 118 to 204.

Poetry—Poetical extracts from *Zeng, Anis, Dabir* and *Iqbal.*

For Form IV.—Qand-i-Urdu by M. H. Jalaluddin Ahmad Jafary—Anwar Ahmadi Press, Allahabad.

Prose—Pages 1 to 117 (omitting pages 13 to 62).

Poetry—Poetical extracts from *Sauda, Mir, Nasir and Mirak.*

Uriya

For Form VI (Public Examination, 1918) for non-detailed study.—Pannayara Adhikata Pagnama and Hemamala by Raj Madhusudan Rao Bahadur, M.A.

NOTE.—Copies of the text-book prescribed for the VI Form (for detailed study) will be ready for sale at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, about the 1st July 1917.

For Form V.—

Prose—Prabandha Patha by Mrutunjaya Rath.

Poetry—Sevakamadeva by Nandakisora Bal, B.A.

For Form IV.—

Prose—Prabandhamala by Raj Madhusudan Rao Bahadur, M.A.

Poetry—Palikhitra by Nandakisore Bal, B.A.

Tamil.

For Form VI (Public Examination, 1918) for non-detailed study—Jayamoolan by Mrs. N. Swaminathan—Second edition (revised)—Macmillan & Co., Limited.

NOTE.—Copies of the text-book prescribed for the VI Form (for detailed study) will be ready for sale at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, about the 1st July 1917.

For Form V.—

Prose—Sundaram by A. Sankaralingam Pillai, B.A.—Coomaraswami Naydu & Sons, Madras.

Poetry—Kumarasa Satakam edited by P. K. Srinivasa Acheriyar, Tamil Pandit, Voorhees College, Vellore.

For Form IV.—

Readings in Tamil (Prose and Poetry), second series by S. Anavaratavinayagam Pillai, M.A., L.T.

Kanarese

For Form VI (Public Examination, 1918) for non-detailed study.—

Rama Madhava by B. Rama Rao, M.A., L.T.—Sharada Press, Mangalore.

NOTE.—Copies of the text-book prescribed for the VI Form (for detailed study) will be ready for sale at the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras, about the 1st July 1917.

For Form V.—

Prose—Arya Kirthi by C. Vasudevayya—Basel Mission Book and Tract Depository.

Poetry—The story of Chandrahasa from Kannada Padyagala published by the Mangalore Trading Association, Mangalore.

For Form IV.—

Prose—Ajatakumara by K. B. Ramakrishna Rao—Sharada Press, Mangalore.

Poetry—The story of Indrakiloka from Kannada Padyagala published by the Mangalore Trading Association, Mangalore.

II. Vernacular Languages (Group C).

The following books are prescribed in addition to those (i.e., Matriculation Examination text-books for 1918) previously notified as text-books in the languages noted below for the Public Examination of 1918; a *detailed knowledge of them will not be required*:—

Telugu.

Dasodharakatha written by M. Somasekhara Sarma and published by the Andra Saraswati Nikatanam of Rajahmundry.

Malayalam.

Indumati Mahanmar—Book II (from page 102 to the end) by T. K. Krishna Menon —Kerala Kalpadruma Press, Trichur.

Uriya.

Sanskari by Sri Rajakishore Mohanty.

Urdu (Hindustani).

Muhsinath (without the poetical portion appended thereto) by Shams-al-Ulama Maulvi Hafiz Nasir Ahmad, LL. D.—M. A. O. College Book Depot, Aligarh, N. W. Provinces.

Tamil.

Punnirenda Uthamigal Kathai (Brief biographies of the Great and good women of the Victorian era) by Diwan Bahadur V. Krishnama Acharyar—Oxford University Press, Madras.

Kanarese.

Vaibhava by V. T. Gajarenaiha (Copies can be had from the Manager, Sadbodha Chandrika, Anandavana, Agadi, Dharwar district, or from the Manager, Mangalore Trading Association, Mangalore.

III. Vernacular Text-books (Group C) for private study.

In the text-books (i. e., Matriculation Examination text-books for 1918) prescribed for Group C, the following portions *are not required to be studied*:—

Telugu.

The whole of Bhashara Satakam and in Adhyatma Ramayanam from line 919 to the end.

Malayalam.

The whole of the first selection (pages 1 to 13) and the last seven lines on page 43 and pages 44 to 48, i.e., the last portion of the second selection.

Uriya.

Will be notified later.

Urdu (Hindustani.)

Pages 21 to 31.

Tamil.

Tiruvaymoli, Tevaram, Kumaresa Satakam and Savitri Vemba.

Kanarese.

The stanzas from 140 to 211 (inclusive), i.e., pages 29 to 43 (inclusive).

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 7th July 1917

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

PUBLIC EXAMINATION, 1918.

English (Selections in Poetry and Prose).

It is hereby notified that the following selections in Poetry and Prose have been prescribed for the Public Examination of 1918 and copies of the text-book containing them (published by the University of Madras) can be had from the S.P.C.K. Press, Vepery, Madras:—

Poetry: The Sick King in Bokhara (Matthew Arnold), Psalm CIII, The White Ship (D. G. Rossetti), The Solitary Reaper (Wordsworth), The Captain (Tennyson), and The Jackdaw of Rheims (Ingoldsby Legends).

Prose: The Merchant of Venice and Macbeth (Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare), The Defence of Arcot and the Battle of Plassey (Macaulay), and Rip Van Winkle (Washington Irving).

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 8th July 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary, School-Leaving Certificate Board.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION.

Dr. E. Ll. Jones, M.A., a member of the Syndicate, resigned his seat on the 2nd July 1917.

In accordance with Regulation 92, notice is hereby given that an election of a member of the Syndicate will be held forthwith by the Senate.

Nominations must reach the Registrar not later than Friday, the 20th July 1917.

(By order)

Senate House, 10th July 1917.

F. DEWESBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

NOTIFICATION.

It is hereby notified that the Preliminary Examination for Teachers' Certificates will, in future, be held in the last week of March and not in the 1st week of April.

Madras, 19th June 1917

H. A. HART,
Acting Inspector of European and Training schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1917–1918.

MALE CENTRES.

First Circle.

Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Vizagapatam ..	2nd week of May 1917.
Rajahmundry ..	1st week of July 1917
Yellamanchilli ..	3rd week of July 1917.
Berhampur ..	2nd week of August 1917.
Parlakimedi ..	3rd week of August 1917.
Chicacole ..	1st week of September 1917.
Parvatipur ..	2nd week of September 1917.
Peddapur ..	4th week of September 1917.
Bhadrachalam ..	2nd week of October 1917.
Vizianagram ..	2nd week of December 1917.
Amalapur ..	4th week of January 1918.
Coconada ..	1st week of February 1918.
Asha ..	2nd week of March 1918.
Rasellikonda ..	2nd week of March 1918.
Ichchapur ..	4th week of March 1918

Second Circle.

Kandukur ..	1st week of April 1917.
Nellore ..	3rd week of July 1917.
Bezwada ..	1st week of August 1917.
Elluru ..	4th week of August 1917.
Bhimavaram ..	3rd week of September 1917.
Guntur ..	1st week of November 1917.
Narasaraopet ..	4th week of November 1917.
Ongole ..	2nd week of January 1918.
Masulipatam ..	4th week of January 1918.
Tenali ..	3rd week of February 1918.
Narsapur ..	4th week of February 1918.
Kovvur ..	1st week of March 1918.
Bapatla ..	2nd week of March 1918.

Third Circle.

Harpanahalli ..	April 1917.
Hospet ..	May 1917.
Anantapur ..	July 1917.
Penukonda ..	July 1917.
Dharmavaram ..	July 1917.
Chittoor ..	August 1917.
Pattur ..	August 1917.
Rajampet ..	August 1917.
Rayachoti ..	September 1917.
Jammalamadugu ..	September 1917.
Bellary ..	September 1917.
Adoni ..	October 1917.
Royadrug ..	October 1917.
Kurnool ..	November 1917.
Nandyal ..	November 1917.
Gooty ..	December 1917.
Madanapalle ..	January 1918
Tirupati ..	February 1918
Proddatur ..	February 1918
Cuddapah ..	March 1918.
Kalikiri ..	March 1918.
Cumbum ..	March 1918.
Markapur ..	March 1918.

Fourth Circle.

Georgetown, Madras.	1st week of April 1917.
Tiruvallur, Chingleput district.	2nd week of May 1917.
Conjeeveram, Chingleput district.	2nd week of August 1917.
Saidapet, Chingleput district.	1st week of November 1917.
Triplicane, Madras.	2nd week of December 1917.
Chingleput, Chingleput district.	3rd week of January 1918.
Poonamallee, Chingleput district.	2nd week of March 1918.

MALE CENTRES—*contd.*

Fifth Circle.

Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Hosur ..	4th week of April 1917.
Villupuram ..	4th week of June 1917.
Chidambaram ..	3rd week of July 1917.
Trichinopoly ..	1st week of August 1917.
Karur ..	1st week of September 1917.
Salem ..	4th week of September 1917.
Vellore ..	2nd week of October 1917.
Tiruvannamalai ..	3rd week of October 1917.
Rampet ..	2nd week of November 1917.
Tirupattur ..	1st week of December 1917.
Tindivanam ..	4th week of February 1918.
Cuddalore ..	1st week of March 1918.

Sixth Circle.

Tanjore ..	1st week of August 1917.
Mannargudi ..	3rd week of August 1917.
Tiruvarur ..	4th week of August 1917.
Pattukkottai ..	1st week of September 1917.
Mayavaram ..	3rd week of September 1917.
Tranquebar ..	2nd week of February 1918.
Virudupatti ..	3rd week of October 1917.
Srivilliputtur ..	1st week of November 1917.
Ramnad ..	2nd week of November 1917.

Seventh Circle.

Sankaranayinar-koil.	3rd week of June 1917.
Nazareth ..	1st week of August 1917.
Periyakulam ..	2nd week of September 1917.
Dindigul ..	4th week of October 1917.
Tinnevelly ..	4th week of February 1918
Tuticorin ..	2nd week of March 1918
Madura ..	3rd week of March 1918.

Eighth Circle.

Ootacamund ..	1st week of May 1917.
Coimbatore ..	2nd week of June 1917
Udumalpet ..	4th week of June 1917.
Dharapuram ..	1st week of July 1917
Erode	1st week of August 1917
Gobichettipalayam.	2nd week of August 1917.
Calicut ..	2nd week of October 1917.
Malapuram ..	3rd week of October 1917.
Palghat ..	2nd week of November 1917.
Cochin ..	4th week of November 1917.
Badagara ..	3rd week of January 1918.
Tellicherry ..	1st week of February 1918.
Cannanore ..	3rd week of February 1918.

South Circle.

Bangalore ..	1st week of August 1917.
Udipi	1st week of October 1917.
Mercara ..	1st week of December 1917
Bangalore ..	3rd week of December 1917.
Mangalore ..	4th week of January 1918.

FEMALE CENTRES.

Northern Circle.

Vizagapatam ..	4th week of April 1917.
Kurnool ..	3rd week of June 1917.
Bellary ..	4th week of June 1917.
Anantapur ..	2nd week of July 1917.
Cuddapah ..	4th week of July 1917.
Masulipatam ..	2nd week of August 1917.
Guntur ..	2nd week of September 1917.
Cocanada ..	3rd week of November 1917.
Rajahmundry	1st week of December 1917.
Berhampur ..	3rd week of February 1918.
Vizianagram ..	4th week of February 1918.

FEMALE CERTIFICATE—*contd.*

Central Circle.

Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Salem ..	1st week of July 1917.
Chittoor ..	3rd week of July 1917.
Mannargudi ..	4th week of July 1917.
Vellore ..	4th week of August 1917.
Tanjore ..	3rd week of September 1917.
Cuddalore ..	2nd week of October 1917.
Nellore ..	1st week of November 1917.
Madras ..	3rd week of December 1917.

FEMALE CERTIFICATE—*contd.*

Southern Circle.

Centre of examination.	Time of examination.
Ootacamund ..	3rd week of April 1917.
Coimbatore ..	4th week of June 1917.
Madura ..	2nd week of August 1917.
Trichinopoly ..	3rd week of August 1917.
Mangalore ..	2nd week of December 1917.
Calicut ..	3rd week of December 1917.
Tangaseri ..	4th week of January 1918.
Nazareth ..	1st week of March 1918.
Palamcottah ..	2nd week of March 1918.

2. The exact dates of the examinations will be communicated in due course to such candidates by the Circle Inspector or Inspectress concerned. Applications for admission to the examination should be made to these officers in forms to be obtained from their offices.

Madras, 23rd June 1917.

H. A. HART,
Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.

EX-STUDENT OF THE GOVERNMENT TRAINING SCHOOL, CHITTOOR.

Managers and heads of institutions and of other offices, public and private, in which the undermentioned ex-student of the Government Training School, Chittoor, is employed, are requested to be good enough to intimate the fact to the undersigned so as to enable him to take steps to see that the conditions of the bond executed by him while under training, are fulfilled.—

Serial number.	History number.	Name.	Name of parent.	Occupation of parents.	Native town or village.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1	347	V. Hanumeswara Ayyar ..	V. Seshayya ..	Landholder ..	Tirukkigunta, Nellore district.

Age while under training.	Year or years of training.	Grade for which trained.	School in which last employed with date of leaving.	Period of service yet to be completed.	Amount of stipend received during training course.
(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
(19 years) 1st November 1915	17th January 1911 to 16th February 1912.	Elementary Lower.	Board Elementary School, Chevilicherla, Kavali Range. left on 1st February 1911.	One year seven months and eight days	Rs. A. P. 160 0 0

Bellary, 1st July 1917.

A. RAMA RAO,
Inspector of Schools, Third Circle.

MADRAS SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

Supplemental list of candidates who are declared to have passed the Head Surveyor and Sub-Assistant's Test held in July 1916:—

Nellore centre.

(1) Ramachandra Ayyar, Nalladai.
(2) Krishnamachari, Thandalam.
(3) Thiruvenkatachari, Pampakkam.

Malur centre.

(4) Doraiswami Ayyar, Krishna Ayyar.

Nidamangalam centre.

(5) Subramania Ayyar, Jaravai Samarapungava Ayyar.

Madura centre.

(6) Aiyaswami Ayyar, Vikramasingapuram Rama Ayyar.

Survey Office, Madras,
2nd July 1917.

D. G. HATCHELL,
Director of Survey.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM.

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of June 1917 was as follows :—

	ENTRANCE MADE IN																	
	Spencer's.	Pykara.	Hindustani.	Tamil.	Malayalam.	Kannada.	Guindy.	Chetpet.	Chintadripet.	Triplicane.	Mylapore.	Perambur.	Total number of visitors.	Working days in month.	Total number of visitors.	Number of		Total number of visitors.	Daily average.
																Males.	Females.		
Natural History and Archæological sections.																			
Week days	2,000	278	80	1,000	2	3	11	2	1	1	31	1	6,135	25	17,117	10,240	7,018	17,257	690
Sundays	664	93	27	334	1	1	3	1	1	1	10	1	2,100	4	6,261	3,915	2,346	6,261	1,565
Art, Industrial and Ethnological sections.																			
Week days	2,000	324	69	750	2	1	5	1	1	1	12	1	3,219	25	15,563	8,840	1,723	14,563	623
Sundays	500	76	13	202	1	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	903	4	3,878	2,319	1,562	3,881	969

Government Museum, Egmore, Madras,
5th July 1917.

J. R. HENDERSON,
Superintendent i.

VACANCIES.

WANTED immediately a B.A., L.T. (Indian, Anglo-Indian or European) for the post of Headmistress, Government Training School for Mistresses Rajahmundry, on a salary of Rs 100—10—150. Apply at once to the undersigned with copies of certificates of education and character, etc., stating age and previous appointment with salary

Vizagapatam, 25th June 1917.

M. A. SHREENIVASA,
Acting Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Northern Circle

APPLICATIONS are invited from trained secondary-grade Anglo-Indian mistresses below 25 years of age for the following posts in the Central Circle :—

		Rs.
Headmistress, Government Hindu Girls' School,	Vellore	60
Do. do.	Kumbakonam	90

Madras, 28th June 1917.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspectress of Girls' Schools Central Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of Gymnastic Instructor, Teachers' College, Rajahmundry—Salary Rs. 30—2—50.

Rajahmundry, 6th July 1917.

E. W. ROSS,
Fresh appl.

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE BOTANICAL BULLETIN.

A limited number of sets (Nos. 1 to 33) of the Presidency College Botanical Bulletin at Rs 3 per set is available for sale. Each number gives a drawing and description of a common flowering plant. Applications for copies accompanied by a money order for Rs. 2 should be made to Mr. P. S. Fyson, Professor of Botany, Presidency College, Madras.

TELUGU SHORTHAND MANUAL.

Copies of this publication by M. Srinivasa Rao, which has been recommended for the use of candidates taking vernacular shorthand as an optional subject are available for sale at the Government Press, Mount Road Branch, Madras, at Rs. 3-8-0 a copy.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES—

BULLETIN No. 18.—Power supply for small towns. Anna 1. (2 *p.*)

BULLETIN No. 24.—Glass furnaces. Anna 1. (2 *p.*)

PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS, CALENDAR FOR 1916–17. Demy 8vo, paper cover. As. 12. (1 *s.*)

TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAPET, CALENDAR FOR 1916–17. Royal 8vo, board. As. 1-3. (2 *s.*)

MADRAS INSPECTION CODE. (Reprinted 1916.) Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 3-6. (4 *s.*)

RAJAHMUNDRY COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1916–17. Demy 8vo. Paper cover. As. 12. (1 *s.*)

TEACHERS' COLLEGE BULLETIN No 5. ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS. Royal 8vo. 1913. Paper cover As. 1–6. (6 *p.*)

ABSTRACT OF THE RULES RELATING TO PUBLIC SERVICE EXAMINATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY Corrected up to 31st March 1916. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 4. (1 *s.*)

KUMBAKONAM COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1916–17. Demy 8vo, paper cover. As. 12. (1 *s.*)

MADRAS LAW COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1916–17. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 12. (1 *s.*)

RULES FOR THE EDUCATION AND DISCIPLINE OF SANITARY INSPECTORS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY. Corrected up to 1st July 1913. Royal 8vo, stitched. As 3-6. (5 *s.*)

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No 28] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [PRICE, 1 anna

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1917.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1905 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in March 1917 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

Number.	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES.		
		SECONDARY GRADE.		
		SECOND CLASS.		
418	Krishnamurti Tadimeti.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1916 ..	Tanuku
419	Narasanna Kandasi ..	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
420	Appadorai Jonathan, D.	Teachers' College, Saidapet ..	1916 ..	Tuticorin.
421	Devapiehai, D. ..	C.M.S Training School, Palamcottah.	1913 ..	Do.
422	Sunderam, B. ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet .	1913 ..	Cuddapah.
423	Seshagiri Rau, S. ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	1916 ..	Narsapur.
424	Suryanarayanamurti, N.	Do. do	1916 ..	Do.
425	Venkanna, G. ..	Do. do	1914 ..	Do.
426	Venkatanarasimham, P.	Do. do	1914 ..	Do
427	Srinivasan, P. S. ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1913 ..	Tirupattur.
428	Venkataramu, C. ..	Do do.	1916 ..	Do.
429	Lakshmana Rau, M. K.	Teachers' College, Saidapet	1916 ..	Do.
430	Mangapati, T. ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1914 ..	Bapatla.
431	Venkataramayya, G. ..	Teachers' College, Saidapet	1913 ..	Do.
432	Venkatasubba Rau, M.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1916 ..	Do.
433	Gunti Sesha Sastri ..	Do. do	1914 ..	Tirupati.
434	Venkateswara Ayyar, A.	Act Industrial Training School, Nazareth.	1908 ..	Madura.
435	Savarimuthu, V. ..	A M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	1909 ..	Do.
436	Venkataraman, S. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1913 ..	Do.
437	Jagannatha Ayyangar, S.	A M Training Institution, Pasumalai.	1915 ..	Do.
438	Sambamurti, M. S. ..	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*contd.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE.		
		First Class.		
439	Saiyiraya Sibam ..	Government Training School, Royachoti.	1913 ..	Proddatur.
440	Seshachalam, M. ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1915 ..	Tanuku.
441	Yohan, K	C.M.S. Normal School, Masulipatam.	1913 ..	Bhadrachalam
442	Venkateswarulu, B. ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	1914 ..	Narsapur.
443	Narasimhachari, S. L...	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1915 ..	Kovvur.
444	Magdalene Mary, S. ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry	1913 ..	Do
445	Viraraghavalu, P. ..	Government Training School, Ongole	1915 ..	Bapatla.
446	Kshemathmudu, Y. ..	H.E.L.M. Training School, Nandupet,	1907 ..	Tirupati.
447	Chellayya, V. J. ..	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai,	1915 ..	Madura.
448	Ramakrishna Ayyar, V.	Do do.	1915 ..	Do.
		Second Class.		
449	Mydukur Subbayya ..	Government Training School, Nellore	1910 ..	Proddatur.
450	Venkatasubbayya, B. A.	Government Training School, Royachoti.	1906 ..	Do.
451	Samson, Kotapalli ..	London Mission Training School, Cooty.	1906 ..	Do
452	Velaveli John.. ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
453	Isaiah, P. I.	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
454	David, Bhimunipadi ..	Do. do	1906 ..	Do
455	Narayana Rau, K. ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	1915 ..	Kollegal
456	Krishnappa, E. ..	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1912 ..	Do
457	Nanjappayya, M. ..	Do. do	1910 ..	Do.
458	Pangayyan, P. V. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do
459	Subbarayan, C. ..	Do. do	1911 ..	Do
460	Andinarayanamurti, K.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1915 ..	Tanuku.
461	Gopalaraju Pammatcha.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
462	James, E.	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	1913 ..	Do.
463	Jesudas, V.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
464	Kamayya, P.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1914 ..	Do.
465	Narayanamurti, K. ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
466	Nathaniel, B... ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	1913 ..	Do
467	Peddakurapanandam, T.	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
468	Perumlottam, P.	Government Training School, Guntur.	1913 ..	Do
469	Satyanarayana, Ch ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	1913 ..	Do.
470	Satyanarayana, I ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1913 ..	Do
471	Venkatamukeshayya, M.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do
472	Venkatasweramayya, K.	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	1910 ..	Do.
473	Eramma, N. ..	A.E.M. Training School for Mistresses, Nellore.	1910 ..	Vinnangram.
474	Subrahmanyam, S. V...	Government Training School, Amalapur.	1913 ..	Bhadrachalam.
475	Saramma, D.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do
476	Ratnayya, B	C.M.S. Normal School, Masulipatam.	1913 ..	Do.
477	Ramanayya, P. V. ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1913 ..	Do

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*		
		SECOND GRADE—*cont.*		
478	Sriramulu, V. ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	1910 ..	Bhadrachalam
479	Jayi Yellayya ..	Do do.	1915 ..	Do.
480	Savarimuthu, M. ..	R.C. Training Institution, Trichinopoly.	1909 ..	Tuticorin.
481	Nallaperumal Pillai, S.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	1914 ..	Do.
482	Antonimuttu Pillai, V. ..	Government Training School, Trichinopoly.	1905 ..	Do.
483	Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S.	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	1914 ..	Do
484	Perumalumperumal Pillai, K.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
485	Chandrakasam Pillai, ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do
490	Vasudeva Rau, T. S. R	Do do.	1915 ..	Do.
487	Jogadana Subbaramayya	Government Training School, Bayacheli.	1914 ..	Cuddapah.
488	Sakoy Subbayya ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do
489	Ammiraju, M. ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1913 ..	Narasapur.
490	Abbanna, A	Government Training School, Vizagapatam.	1913 ..	Do.
491	Chinnasubbarayudu, B.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1914 ..	Do
492	Moses, Ch.	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
493	Sambamurti, P. ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	1915 ..	Do.
494	Satyanarayanamurti, B.	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	1913 ..	Do.
495	Satyanarayana, Ch. ..	Government Training School, Guntur	1914 ..	Do
497	Venkatakrishnayya, E.	Do do.	1913 ..	Do
498	Narasimhachari, P. S. ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1915 ..	Penneri.
499	Venugopalachari, P. ..	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
500	Venkatasubbayya, V. ..	H E L M. Training School, Nayudupet	1914 ..	Do.
501	Venkatasubbayya, G. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
502	Varadaraja Pillai, S. ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1908 ..	Do.
503	Venkataramanaraja Pillai, S.	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
504	Damodaram Pillai, V. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
505	Arumchala Pillai, S ..	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.
506	Kesavala Nayudu, P. ..	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
507	Gopala Pillai, P. ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
508	Subbayya, G	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
509	Kasiviswanadha Mudali	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
510	Sayid Abdul Quadir Sahib, S.	Government Training School, Tanjore	1898 ..	Do.
511	Parvathi, V. ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1915 ..	Do.
512	Venkatakrishna Mudali, T.	Do do.	1915 ..	Do.
513	Murugesan, K. ..	Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	1906 ..	Do.
514	Ratna Pillai, C. ..	Government Training School, Nellore.	1914 ..	Do.
515	Gangadhara Rama Rau, T	Government Training School, Guntur.	1914 ..	Kovvur.
516	Lakshmayya, Y. ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	1914 ..	Do.
517	Narasimham, K ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1915 ..	Do.
518	Pattama, V.	Do do.	1915 ..	Do.
519	Pasta Sahib Patan ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	1915 ..	Do.

Number	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*contd.*		
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*contd.*		
		SECOND CLASS—*contd.*		
520	Ramamurti, V. ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	1914 ..	Kottur.
521	Sarvanarayana, K. ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
522	Suryanarayana, P. ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1914 ..	Do.
523	Venkatanarayana, D. ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Masters, Rajahmundry.	1915 ..	Do.
524	Venkatarayudu, J. ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
525	Venkataratnam, V. ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
526	Venkatartnamayya, Bh.	C.M.S. Training School, Masulipatam.	1913 ..	Do.
527	Venkatasubbarayudu, G.	A.E.L.M. Training School, Rajahmundry.	1914 ..	Do.
528	Gnanabharanam, A. ..	Union Mission Training School, Ramipet.	1914 ..	Trupattur.
529	Venkata Achari, M. ..	Government Training School, Chittoor	1915 ..	Do.
530	Hanumanta Rao, K. V.	Government Training School, Salem	1911 ..	Do.
531	Govindaraja Ayyangar,	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
532	Sitarama Ayyar, H. S...	Do do.	1911 ..	Do.
533	Ramaswami Ayyar, K. S.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
534	Tiretha Udayan ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do
535	Krishnaswami Nayudu, L.	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
536	Gururaja Achar, M. S.	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
537	Arunachala Ayyar, V. ..	Do do	1913 ..	Do.
538	Sahadeva Mudali, T. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
539	Kuvaraswami Ayyar, V.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
540	Krishnachar, T. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
541	Ayyasar Gnanda, K. ..	Do do.	1914 ..	Do.
542	Chinnaswami Royan ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
543	Venkata Acharyar, V. N.	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
544	Ramaswami Mudali, V.	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
545	Sahadeva Kandar, T. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
546	Innasiyappan, S. ..	Government Training School, Salem and Government Panchama Training School, Madras.	1915 ..	Do.
547	Krishna Rao, M. K. ..	Government Training School, Salem	1914 ..	Do.
548	Chidambara Rao, A. ..	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla.	1907 ..	Bapatla.
549	Gnanayya, M ..	Government Training School, Kurnool.	1916 ..	Do.
550	Lakshmayya, A. ..	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla.	1913 ..	Do.
551	Lakshmanarayana Rao, L.	Government Training School, Ongole.	1914 ..	Do.
552	Narayana, I... ..	Do do.	1913 ..	Do.
553	Pichchaya, B. ..	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla.	1911 ..	Do.
554	Punnayya, K. ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
555	Ramachandrayya, P. ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1915 ..	Do.
556	Ramakoteswara Rao, D.	Government Training School, Guntur	1914 ..	Do.
557	Shaik Pentu Sahib ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
558	Sivayya, A ..	Government Training School, Ongole.	1913 ..	Do.
559	Sriramulu, K. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
560	Subba Rao, B. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
561	Subbayya, S... ..	Government Training School, Guntur.	1916 ..	Do.
562	Subrahmanyam, K. ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do
563	Suryanarayana, b ..	Government Training School, Ongole.	1914 ..	Do.
564	Vajram, P.	A.E.M. Training School, Bapatla.	1910 ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES—*contd.*			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*contd.*			
	SECOND CLASS—*contd.*			
556	Venkayya, N. ..	Government Training School, Ongole.	1911 ..	Bapatla.
556	Venkatasubba Rau, S. ..	Do. do.	1919 ..	Do.
557	Ratnam, I. ..	A.B.M. Training School for Mistresses, Ongole	1913 ..	Do.
558	Ruth, G.	A.B.M. Training School, Bapatla	1919 ..	Do.
559	Sundararamma, M. ..	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Guntur.	1908 ..	Do.
570	Varadarajan, T. V. ..	Government Training School, Tanjore.	1914 ..	Willajanagar.
571	Subrahmanya Sastri, S.	Do do.	1914 ..	Do.
572	Sahan Lala	Government Training School, Rampet.	1914 ..	Do.
573	Muniratna Ayyar, G. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
574	Gnanapragasam, E. ..	S.P.G. Training School, Tranquebar.	1909 ..	Do.
575	Daniel, S. R. ..	Union Mission Training School, Rampet.	1914 ..	Do.
576	Sayid Najmuddin ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1915 ..	Do.
577	John Agnes	A.A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Chittoor.	1915 ..	Do.
578	Devayerakam Thomas ..	Do. do.	1919 ..	Do.
579	Seshadri Ayyangar, V. ..	Government Training School, Rampet.	1914 ..	Do.
580	Saiyid Khasim, C. ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras	1914 ..	Tirupati.
581	Saiyid Abdul Khadir, K.	Do. do.	1918 ..	Do.
582	Muhammad Qasim, V.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
583	Narayanayya, N. ..	Government Training School, Chittoor.	1910 ..	Do.
584	Venkayya, R. ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
585	Ramanayudu, K. ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
586	Ramayya Chetti, S. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
587	Venkatasubbayya, V. ..	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
588	Muniswami, A ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
589	Viraswami Nayudu, P. ..	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.
590	Radhakrishnayya, T. ..	Do do.	1916 ..	Do.
591	Ponnayya, P. ..	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai	1907 ..	Madura.
592	Joseph, D.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
593	Minakshisundaram, S. ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
594	Minakshisundaram, S. V.	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do.
595	Karuppayya Servai, A.	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1909 ..	Do.
596	Somudu, M. N. ..	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	1916 ..	Do.
597	Abbayi Ayya, R. ..	Government Training School, Dindigul.	2914 ..	Do.
598	Samuel, J.	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	1913 ..	Do.
599	Chellayya, S. ..	Do. do.	1916 ..	Do.
600	Santosam, J. ..	Do. do.	1915 ..	Do.
601	Lakshminarasamma Ayyar, S.	Government Training School, Dindigul	1915 ..	Do.
602	Bhima Rao	Do. do. Dindigul	1911 ..	Do.
603	Subrahmanya Ayyar, H.	Do. do.	1916 ..	Do.
604	Bhima Rao, L. ..	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	1915 ..	Do.
606	Emily, D.	A.M. Training School for Mistresses, Madura.	1906 ..	Do.
609	Srinivasa Rao, K. ..	Government Training School, Tinnevelly.	1911 ..	Do.
607	Muthuswami, K. ..	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	1913 ..	Do.
609	Ramaswami Ayyar, S. ..	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.
609	Karuthamadam Pillai ..	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1915 ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
	SECOND CLASS—*cont.*			
610	Sayid Muhammad ..	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1918 ..	Madura.
611	Devakirubai	St. John's Training School for Mistresses, Nazareth.	1910 ..	Do.
612	Muttukrishna Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Madura.	1909 ..	Do.
613	Ramaswami Ayyar, K...	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1913 ..	Do.
614	John, D.	A.M. Training Institution, Pasumalai	1910 ..	Do.
615	Alagiriswami R. ..	Government Training School, Dindigul	1909 ..	Do.
616	Anandaraj, V. ..	A M Training Institution, Pasumalai.	1909 ..	Do.
617	Setamma Sastri, K. ..	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1911 ..	Do
618	Jagadeswaran, S. ..	A M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	1914 ..	Do
619	Tirupatia Pillai, V. ..	Do. do	1913 ..	Do.
620	Sambasiva Ayyar, T. C.	Government Training School, Salem.	1913 ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in March 1917.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Numbers.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the Final examination.	Centre of examination
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
	SECONDARY GRADE.				
621	Raghupati, G. ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry.	1910 ..	September 1917.	Bhadrachalam.
622	Raja Ayyar, T. K.	Government Training School, Coimbatore	1910 ..	Do.	Tirupattur.
623	Sambayya, K ..	Government Training School, Rajahmundry	1910 ..	November 1917.	Bapatla.
624	Venkatarama Ayyar, S	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1915 ..	September 1917.	Wallajanagar.
625	Manikabandaram, P. S	A M. Training Institution, Pasumalai.	1913 ..	March 1918.	Madura.
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
626	Arula Elijah ..	London Mission Training School, Gooty.	1906 ..	March 1918.	Proddatur.
627	David, V. ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
628	John Ezechampalle,	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
629	Muttukrishna Ayyar, D. P.	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	1913 ..	August 1917.	Kollegal.
630	Subrahmanya Ayyar, S.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.	Do.
631	Benjamin, Telagiri.	C.M.S. Normal School, Masulipatam.	1909 ..	September 1917.	Bhadrachalam.

Number.	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate must appear again for the Final examination.	Centre of examination.
		TRAINED CANDIDATES—*cont.*			
		ELEMENTARY GRADE—*cont.*			
632	Subahmanya Ayyar, V.	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1907 ..	February 1918.	Tuticorin.
633	Jabamalai Pitchai, M	R.C. Training School for Masters, Tambiapolve	1911 ..	Absent ..	Do.
634	Peddaretnarla Satyudu.	London Mission Training School, Cooty.	1910 ..	March 1918.	Cuddapah.
635	Qalander Hussain ..	Government Muhammadan Training School, Madras.	1914 ..	Do.	Do.
636	Gomukalapalli Simon.	London Mission Training School, Cooty.	1913 ..	Absent ..	Do.
637	Velavalli Joseph ..	Do. do.	1911 ..	Do ..	Do.
638	Yerragunla Isaac..	Do. do	1906 ..	March 1918	Do.
639	Alice K.	A.E.L.M. Training School for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.	1913 ..	Absent ..	Narasapur
640	Nathaniel, B. R. ..	Government Training School, Saidapet.	1906 ..	September 1917.	Ponneri.
641	Rangayya, G. ..	Do do.	1915 ..	Do.	Do.
642	Krishnaswami Ayyar, S. N.	Do. do.	1912 ..	Do.	Do.
693	Andrew, M. ..	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet	1912 ..	Do.	Do.
814	Poonurangam Pillai C.	Government Training School, Nellore	1909 ..	Do.	Do.
646	Moses Paul, B. ..	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet.	1913 ..	Do.	Tirupatur.
649	Srirangayya Pillai,	Government Training School, Salem.	1914 ..	Do.	Do.
647	Rama Ayyar ..	Government Training School, Ranipet	1915 ..	Do.	Do.
648	Seshagiri, G ..	Government Training School, Ongole	1913 ..	Dead ..	Bapatla.
649	Subroya Mudali, A.	Government Training School, Ranipet,	1911 ..	September 1917.	Wallajanagar.
650	Chinnaswami Pillai.	Do. do.	1913 ..	Do.	Do.
651	Ramayya Pillai ..	Do do.	1914 ..	Do	Do.
652	Govindaraju Nayudu, A	Do. do.	1914 ..	Do.	Do.
653	Annavu Ayyar ..	Do. do	1914 ..	March 1918	Do.
654	Veeranna Pillai, R.	Government Training School, Salem	1907 ..	September 1917.	Do.
655	Yesudian Paul ..	Union Mission Training School, Ranipet.	1914 ..	Do.	Do.
656	Manoel, T ..	Do. do	1915 ..	Do.	Do.
657	Vemanna Nayudu, P.	Government Training School, Chittoor	1909 ..	March 1918.	Tirupati.
658	Tiruvengadayya, B	Do. do.	1913 ..	Absent ..	Do.
659	Gopalayya, A. ..	Do. do.	1916 ..	Do. ..	Do.
660	Chellappa Pillai ..	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1906 ..	Do. ..	Madura.
661	Jacob Israel ..	C.M.S. Training Institution, Palamcottah.	1913 ..	Do. ..	Do.
486	Raghunatha Rao, A.	Government Training School, Dindigul.	1917 ..	Do. ..	Do.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination before 1905, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in March 1917, and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES.			
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.			
	SECOND CLASS.			
5	Senka i Jochon ..	Government Training School, Nandyal.	1893 ..	Pradattur.
6	Muttuswami Mudali ..	Government Training School, Pudupet.	1900 ..	Madura
7	Krishnaswami Ayyar, M.	Government Training School, Madura.	1903 ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION for TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in March 1917.

2. The second candidate cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against his name.

3. Enquiries from candidates as to the cause of failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate cannot appear again for the final examination	Centre of examination.
	TRAINED CANDIDATES				
	ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
8	Venkatarama Raju, B	Government Training School, Ravachoti.	1904 ..	Absent ..	Cuddapah.
9	Dharmaraja Pillai, S.	Government Training School, Salapet.	1904 ..	March, 1918.	Ponneri

Madras, 25th June 1917.

H. A. HART,
Acting Inspector of European and Training Schools.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 1 a.*3 p.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of successful candidates in the undermentioned MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS held in March and April 1917:—

Note.—Thumb University and attendance certificates of all candidates (whether passed or failed), who have appeared for the several examinations, after study in the Madras Medical College, during the academic year 1916–17, will be returned as soon as possible to the Principal of that College to whom application should be made for those certificates.

First M.B. & B.S. Examination.

Rank.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Subjects in which distinction has been gained.	Where educated.
		FIRST CLASS.		
1	21	Krishnaswami, S. ..	Chemistry	Medical College, Madras.
2	41	Sambasiva Mudali, B. G ..	Do.	Do.

Rank.	Register Number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	63	Varghese, I.	Medical College, Madras.
2	38	Ramaswami, C. S.	Do.
3	28	Mukunda Menon, V. K	Do.
	37	Rameshwdra Rau, K. ..	Do.
5	61	Venkataraya Nayak, U.	Do.
6	48	Sivambrahmayam, G. S. ..	Do
7	18	Hardy, A. B.	Do.
8	29	Nanjundaiya, B	Do.
	50	Natarajan, M.	Do.
10	4	Chinnasatyanarayana, M. ..	Do.
11	60	Varadachari, P. S.	Do.
12	31	Padmanabha Pai, B. H.	Do.
13	44	Sankaranubha, V.	Do.
14	11	Gopalasundaram, M. V.	Do.
16	20	Mammen, M.	Do.
16	54	Sundaresan, M.	Do.
17	34	Raghavan, A. K.	Do.
18	51	Srinivasan, K. S.	Do.

First M.B. & B.S. Examination—*cont.*

Rank.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
19	33	Parasurama Aiyar, P. K.	Medical College, Madras.
21	47	Seshacharyulu, N.	Do.
	45	Sanjiva Rau, S.	Do.
*22	2	Shankara Menon, T.	Do.
	20	Saravilla, K. T.	Do.
24	24	Kunji Pillai Raja, K. G.	Do.
	53	Sundararama Reddi, E.	Do.
26	26	Ramachandran, C. S.	Do.
27	39	Ramaswami, H. V.	Do.
28	10	Srinivasan, J.	Do.
29	40	Venkata Rau, K.	Do.
30	52	Subrahmanyam, T. N.	Do.
31	6	Dhanapati Rao, N. T.	Do.
32	25	Lakshmanaswamy, T.	Do.
33	18	Jayarama, B.	Do.
	57	Venkaiya, P.	Do.
35	5	David, G.	Do.
36	9	Enright, Ruby	Do.
	32	Pendiranga Rau, T.	Do.

The following candidates for the FIRST M.B. & B.S. EXAMINATION who obtained partial exemption under Regulation 25*f* have also passed:—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
10	George, A. J.	Medical College, Madras.
14	Hanumanta Rau, Velidandla	Do.
22	Kochouni Tarawnar, T.	Do.
45	* Sankunni Mannadi Nayar, A.	Do.
49	Srinivasan, G.	Do.

* Originally registered as Sankunni Mannadi, A.

The following candidates who appeared for the FIRST M.B. & B.S. EXAMINATION have qualified for a pass in the FIRST L.M. & S. EXAMINATION under Regulation 25*f*:—

Register number	Name of candidate	Where educated.
12	Govindan Unnithan, P. G.	Medical College, Madras.
17	Hali Rau, K. M.	Do.
27	Menon, N. K.	Do.
35	Raghubiraingh, Thakoor	Do.

Second M.B. & B.S. Examination

Rank.	Register number	Name of candidate	Subjects in which distinction has been gained.	Where educated
		FIRST CLASS.		
1	57	Bhavanishankar Rau, Nirodi	Anatomy and Organic Chemistry.	Medical College, Madras.
2	37	Mathew, R. M.	Anatomy	Do.
3	99	Sambasivan, R.	Do.	Do.

Second M.B. & B.S. Examination—*contd.*

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	89	Kanakath Menon, M.	Medical College, Madras.
2	79	Krishna Shenai, K.	Do.
3	86	Mathew, P. A.	Do.
4	101	Samuel John, V. D.	Do.
5	74	Karunakaran, C. O.	Do.
	82	Kunnilla, T. K.	Do.
7	103	Subbachalapati, A.	Do.
8	81	**Moduram, Ebenezer**	Do.
9	65	Ananta Kamath, V.	Do.
10	94	Raghavendra Kini, Kulai	Do.
11	80	Krishnaswami, P.	Do.
12	90	Narayana Menon, A.	Do.
13	112	Venkatachala Aiyar, N. A.	Do.
14	113	Viswanathan, K.	Do.
15	83	Lobo, Augustus R.	Do.
16	110	Vasudevan, Y. P.	Do.
17	92	Panigrahi, V. T.	Do.
18	102	Satyaraja, Chittari	Do.
	109	Thomas, K. P.	Do.
20	69	Dhargalengswara Rau, Venkati	Do.
21	66	Arjunan, M.	Do.
22	70	**Gomez, Ivy**	Do.
23	100	**Samuel, Esther**	Do.
24	76	Krishnaswami, M.	Do.

The following candidates who have passed in the subjects noted against each, will, at their option, be exempted under Regulation 276-A on the next occasion on which the examination is held from re-examination in those subjects :—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Subjects in which eligible for exemption.
84	Achyutan, N.	Anatomy, Organic Chemistry, and Materia Medica.
88	Nagaswami, S.	Do. do do
108	**Upshon, Beatrice Marguerite** ..	Do do do
109	Varadaraja Aiyangar, P. S. ..	Physiology, Organic Chemistry, and Materia Medica.

The following candidates who appeared for the SECOND M.B. & B.S. EXAMINATION have qualified for a pass in the SECOND L.M. & S. EXAMINATION under Regulation 254 :—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
64	Achyutan, N.	Medical College, Madras.
72	**Jagannathan, A. Deborah** ..	Do.
78	Kalyanasundaram, B.	Do.
88	Nagaswami, S.	Do.
91	Parthasarathy, Achanta ..	Do.
104	Sriramachandran, V.	Do.
108	**Upshon, Beatrice Marguerite** ..	Do.
109	Varadaraja Aiyangar, P. S. ..	Do.

The following candidate who appeared for the Second M.B. & B.S. Examination under Transitory Regulation 421 (1) (*c*) has passed the examination in the subject mentioned against his name :—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Subject.
114	Chandrasekharam, D. K. ..	Materia Medica.

Second L.M. & S. Examination.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
118	Gopalakrishnan, T. A. ..	Medical College, Madras
119	Gopalan, A.	Do.
120	Michael, Arputham	Do.
125	Subrahmanyam, P.	Do.
126	Tilaka, H. M. G.	Do.

The following is the list of candidates who appeared for the Second L.M. & S. Examination under Transitory Regulation 421 (i) (*c*) and passed the examination in Materia Medica :—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
128	Chellaiya, N.	Medical College, Madras.
132	Narayanaswami Aiyar, V. A. ..	Do.
133	Ramaiya, G.	Do.
134	Srinivachari, B.	Do.
135	Venkatesan, G.	Do.
136	Yavanathan, S.	Do.

Second L.M. & S. Examination.

(OLD REGULATIONS.)

SECOND CLASS.

Rank.	Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
	137	Swaminathan, N	Medical College, Madras.

Third M.B. & B.S. Examination.

FIRST CLASS

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Subjects in which distinction has been gained.	Where educated.
1	156	Pichaimuttu, Annie ..	Hygiene	Medical College, Madras.
2	146	John, T. C	Pathology	Do.
3	152	Sankara Raa, Pandit ..	Do.	Do.
4	139	David, J. C.	....	Do.
5	153	Narayana Menon, V. K. ..	....	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
1	143	Natarajan, N.	Medical College, Madras
	151	Sambamurti Rau, Mysore P. ..	Do.
3	148	Ramachandra Rau, Payanja ..	Do.
4	141	George, C. K	Do.
5	142	Govinda Menon, C.	Do.
6	144	Hari Rau, Doddaballapur ..	Do.
7	151	Narasinga Rau, Bantwal ..	Do.
	154	Padmanabhan, S.	Do.
9	147	Krishnan, Kakkadan N. ..	Do.

Third M.B. & B.S. Examination—*cont.*

SECOND CLASS—*cont.*

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
10	150	Namberumal Chetti, M.	Medical College, Madras.
11	180	Ramaswami, Vasishtaheri ..	Do.
12	104	Visvanathan, S	Do.
13	140	deZilva, I. G.	Do.
14	137	Subbaramaiya, P	Do.
15	143	Govinda Pillai, Mattakatta .	Do.
16	138	Krishnan, K. V.	Do.
17	157	Ramachandran, L. S.	Do.

The following candidates who appeared for the THIRD M.B. & B.S. EXAMINATION have qualified for a pass in the THIRD L.M. & S. EXAMINATION under Regulation 254 :—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
138	Arthur, John Y.	Medical College, Madras.
145	Jesudasan, Dhairyam	Do.
148	Krishnan, P. V.	Do.
156	Perumal, W. V.	Do.
159	Ramasubrahmanyam, P. N.	Do.

Third L.M. & S. Examination.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
165	Appa Rau, Desiraju V.	Medical College, Madras
166	Gopal Rao, M.	Do
167	Hanumanta Rau, Yamarthy	Do
169	Kumaraju, V. C.	Do
170	Kurnvilla, C. T.	Do
171	Lakshmanan, Mandalam S.	Do.
172	Maniyan, M. V. S.	Do.
173	Nagabhushanam, T. C.	Do.
174	Ponnambalam, Madras	Do.
176	Saravanamuttu, Ernest T.	Do.
177	Somasundaram, P.	Do.

Final M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination.

FIRST CLASS.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Subjects in which distinction gained.	Where educated.
..	186	Ittyeburia, C. C.	Medicine	Medical College, Madras.

SECOND CLASS.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
1	203	Sanjiva Rau, Mandkur	Medical College, Madras.
2	179	Alagappan, C.	Do.
3	191	Krishnaswami, C. R.	Do.

Final M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination—*cont.*

Second Class—*cont.*

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
4	204	Sankaran Tampi, G.	Medical College, Madras.
5	181	Balasubrahmanyan, T. S. ..	Do.
6	187	Kanagasabhapathi, Rajaratna ..	Do.
7	184	Francis, P. V.	Do.
8	188	Kathirasamathambi, Valramuttu ..	Do.
9	190	Kochi Koshi, P.	Do.
10	185	Cherian, P. V.	Do.
11	209	Sivaram, Gidda	Do.
12	208	Subrahmanyan, S. S.	Do.
13	189	Kochukrishna Menon, V. K. ..	Do.
14	180	Asantan, Kalandi M.	Do.
	283	D'Netto, Frank	Do.

The following candidates who appeared for the Final M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination have qualified for the L.M. & S. Degree under Regulation 254:—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
193	Krishnaswami Rau, Chennagiri.. ..	Medical College, Madras.
194	Madhavan, Cyiti C.	Do.
195	Matthai, Elizabeth	Do.
196	Muhammad Muhiuddin, A.	Do.
197	Narayana Rau, Durisetti	Do.
199	Parasaram, A. R.	Do.
210	Venkataramanan, C. S.	Do.
211	Venkata Rau, Anagondi S.	Do.
212	Venkata Rau, Karu	Do.

The following candidates have passed in Part I of the Final M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination, and will not be required to present themselves for re-examination in that Part, under Regulation 302:—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
191	Krishnaiya, Bhatapuri..	Medical College, Madras.
196	Muhammad Muhiuddin, A. ..	Do.
197	Narayana Rau, Durisetti	Do.
210	Venkataramanan, C. S.	Do.

The following candidates who have passed in the subjects mentioned against each will, at their option, be exempted under Regulation 302 on the next occasion on which the examination is held from re-examination in those subjects:—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Subjects in which eligible for exemption.
191	Krishnaiya, Bhatapuri ..	Surgery, Midwifery, Ophthalmology, and Medical Jurisprudence.
193	Krishnaswami Rau, Chennagiri.	Do. do.
194	Madhavan, Cyiti C. ..	Midwifery, Ophthalmology, and Medical Jurisprudence.
196	Muhammad Muhiuddin, A.	Medicine, Ophthalmology, and Medical Jurisprudence.
198	Oommen, C.	Medicine, Surgery, and Ophthalmology.
210	Venkataramanan, C. S. ..	Surgery, Ophthalmology, and Medical Jurisprudence.

Final L.M. & S. Degree Examination.

Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated.
216	Isaac, Mary Ratnam *nee* Luther ..	Medical College, Madras.
218	Koshi, K. J.	Do.
219	Mathew, T. Cheriyan	Do.
220	Mathulla, K. Mathew	Do.
221	Muttaiya, Kuleekyrapatnam V. ..	Do.
226	Muttukrishnan, A.	Do.
227	Raman, Kanayat P.	Do.
228	Ratnanathan, Peruvemba A.	Do.
230	Rannaswami Aiyangar, Budigannvale ..	Do.
238	Toyle, R. G.	Do.
239	Venkatachalam, K.	Do.
240	Venkata Rau, Udaiyavar	Do.

The following candidates have passed in Part I of the FINAL L.M. & S. DEGREE EXAMINATION, and will not be required to present themselves for re-examination in that Part, under Regulation 302:—

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
216	Joseph, P. Joseph	Medical College, Madras.
223	Natesan, Chinnakannam	Do.
234	Sivaramakrishna Aiyar, P. Subramanya ..	Do.
236	Thomas, Kallarakal M.	Do.
242	Visvanathan, S.	Do.

The following candidates who have passed in the subjects mentioned against each will, at their option be exempted under Regulation 302 on the next occasion on which the examination is held from re-examination in these subjects:—

Register number.	Name.	Subjects in which eligible for exemption.
214	Hirnaiya, Malavalli ..	Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Ophthalmology.
218	Joseph, P. Joseph ..	Medicine, Midwifery, Ophthalmology, and Medical Jurisprudence.
228	Ramaiya, G.	Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Ophthalmology.
230	Thomas, Kallarakal M. ..	Medicine, Surgery, Ophthalmology, and Medical Jurisprudence.
242	Visvanathan, S. ..	Do do.

B.Sc. Degree Examination.

PART I.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
243	Noronha, Victor	Medical College, Madras.

LIST OF FAILURES.

The following is the list of failures in the MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS held in March and April 1917:—

[*N.B.*—Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded for the purpose of this return as having failed in the subjects from which they absented themselves.]

In accordance with the Regulations candidates who have been referred to their studies for a period of six months for the first time will be admitted to the next succeeding examination without the production of additional certificates.

Candidates who have been referred to their studies for 12 months, and candidates who have been referred for six months after a previous reference will be admitted to a subsequent examination only on the production of a second set of certificates.

First M.B. & B.S. Examination.

Chemistry, Written	a	General Biology, Written	e
Do. Oral and Practical ..	b	Do. Oral and Practical ..	f
Physics, Written	c	Deficiency in total number of marks ..	g
Do. Oral and Practical ..	d		

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Period for which referred.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Period for which referred.
1	b d e f	12 months.	* 27	f	6 months.
3	a f	6 do.	* 35	f	6 do.
7	f	6 do.	40	g	6 do.
* 12	f	6 do.	45	a d e f	12 do.
13	a f	6 do.	53	f	6 do.
16	b e	6 do.	58	absent	6 do.
* 17	g	6 do.	68	f	6 do.
80	a e d e f	12 do.	83	absent	6 do.

Of the above, candidates with register Nos. 1, 20, 35, 40 and 45 are required to produce fresh certificates before again appearing for the examination. Candidates with register Nos. 8, 13 and 42 were not permitted to sit for the examination.

* Qualified for a pass in the First L.M. & S.

Second M.B. & B.S. Examination.

Anatomy	a	Materia Medica	d
Physiology	b	Deficiency in total number of marks ..	e
Organic Chemistry	c		

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Period for which referred.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Period for which referred.
* 61	b	6 months.	93	absent	6 months.
63	absent	6 do.	95	a b	6 do.
71	absent	6 do.	98	a b e	6 do.
* 72	b	6 do.	97	absent	6 do.
* 73	b	6 do.	99	absent	6 do.
75	a b	6 do.	* 104	a	6 do.
77	a b d	6 do.	105	absent	6 do.
78	a b	6 do.	107	b e	6 do.
81	absent	6 do.	* 108	b	6 do.
85	a b e	6 do.	* 109	a	6 do.
* 88	b	6 do.	113	absent	6 do.
* 91	b	6 do.			

* Qualified for a pass in the Second L.M. & S.

Second L.M. & S. Examination.

Anatomy	a	Materia Medica	d
Physiology	b	Deficiency in total number of marks ..	e
Organic Chemistry	c		

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Period for which referred.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Period for which referred.
116	absent	6 months.	127	absent	6 months.
121	absent	6 do.	128	a b	6 do.
124	absent	6 do.			

Candidates with register Nos. 116, 117, 121 and 123 were not permitted to sit for the examination.

Third M.B. & B.S. Examination.

General Pathology, Written ..	a	Hygiene, Written, Oral and Practical ..	a
Pathology and Bacteriology (Oral and Practical)	b	Deficiency in total number of marks ..	d

Register number.	Subjects failed in	Period for which referred.	Register number.	Subjects failed in	Period for which referred.
* 139	a b	6 months.	* 155	a b	6 months.
* 145	a b e	6 do.	* 159	a	6 do.
149	a a	6 do.			

* Qualified for a pass in the Third L.M. & S.

Third L.M. & S. Examination.

General Pathology, Written .. .. a
Pathology and Bacteriology, Oral and Practical .. .. .. b
Hygiene, Written, Oral and Practical .. c
Deficiency in total number of marks .. d

Register number.	Subjects failed in	Period for which referred
166	a	6 months.
176	a	6 do.
178	absent	6 do.

Final M.B. & B.S. Degree Examination.

Medicine, etc., Written .. .. a
Medicine, Clinical and Oral .. .. b
Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Written. c
Surgery, Clinical and Oral .. .. d
Operative Surgery .. .. .. e
Midwifery, etc., Written .. .. f
Do. Practical and Oral .. g
Ophthalmology .. .. .. h
Medical Jurisprudence i
Deficiency in total number of marks .. j

Register number.	Subjects failed in	Period for which referred.
185	a b c d i	6 months
191	b	6 do.
* 193	b	6 do.
* 194	b c d	6 do.
* 195	g	6 do.
* 196	d f g	6 do.
* 197	b c d i	6 do.
198	f i	6 do.
* 199	a b i	6 do.
200	absent	6 do.
201	d f g	6 months
203	a b d e g h i	12 do.
206	absent	6 do.
207	a h	6 do.
209	a h d f g	12 do.
* 210	a i	6 do.
* 211	a a d	6 do.
* 214	a h d	6 do.
213	absent	6 do.

* Qualified for the L.M. & S. Degree.

Of the above, candidates with register numbers 185, 191, 198, 202, 209 and 211 are required to produce fresh certificates before again appearing for the examination.

Final L.M. & S. Degree Examination.

Medicine, etc., Written .. .. a
Medicine, Clinical and Oral .. .. b
Surgery and Surgical Anatomy, Written. c
Surgery, Clinical and Oral .. .. d
Operative Surgery .. .. .. e
Midwifery, etc., Written .. .. f
Do Practical and Oral .. .. g
Ophthalmology .. .. .. h
Medical Jurisprudence i
Deficiency in total number of marks .. j

Register number.	Subjects failed in	Period for which referred.
214	i	6 months
216	f	6 do.
217	absent	6 do.
223	a a d	6 do.
224	b h	6 do.
225	a b d h	12 do.
226	i	6 do.
229	absent	6 do.
231	c d	6 do.
232	a h d i	6 months.
233	b e d g h	12 do.
234	g	6 do.
236	absent	6 do.
235	g	6 do.
237	b d g h	6 do.
241	a b g	6 do.
242	g	6 do.

Of the above, candidates with register numbers 223, 225, 235, 233 and 239 are required to produce fresh certificates before again appearing for the examination.

B.Sc. Degree Examination.

PART I.

Chemistry, Physics, Meteorology and Engineering (with drawing), Written.. a
Bacteriology and Parasitology (Written). b
Practical Chemistry c
Practical Bacteriology and Parasitology d
Chemistry, Physics, etc. (Oral) .. e
Bacteriology and Parasitology (Oral) .. f

Register number.	Subjects failed in	The evidence of further study required.
244	a c e f	A complete course in both subjects.

PART II.

Medicine and General Hygiene (Written) a
Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics (Written). b
Special report.. c
Medicine and General Hygiene (Oral) .. d
Sanitary Law and Vital Statistics (Oral) .. e

Register number	Subjects failed in	The evidence of further study required.
243	a b d	Another course in all subjects.
245	a	Do.

M.D

246 failed.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., I.E.S.,
Registrar

Senate House, 29th June 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 6 pies.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following candidates have passed the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION held in March 1917:—

[Applications for certificates of having passed the examination should reach the Registrar, through the head of the institution at which they were students, *not later than* the 1st September next. A fee of Rs. 3 will be charged for each certificate issued on application made after that date.]

Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
	SECOND CLASS.	
38	Aryaratna, G. P.	Theosophical College, Madanapalle.
26	Cornelius, T. D	Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore.
33	Ramaswami Ayyangar, P. ..	S.R.A.N.M. High School, Bangalore.
	THIRD CLASS.	
16	Bhavara Sarma, B.	Calve College, Pondicherry.
18	Ganapati, M. R.	Do.
19	Govindaraj, S.	Do.
35	Jayadeva Sarma, U.	Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore.
48	Krishnamurti, M.	Marimallappa's High School, Bangalore.
1	Shanmukhasundaram, S.	Calve College, Pondicherry.
12	Srinivasan, T. M.	St. Joseph's High School, Trivandrum.
34	Srinivasa Rau, G	Wesleyan Mission High School, Bangalore.

The following candidates who appeared for the MATRICULATION EXAMINATION, 1917, in ENGLISH DIVISION only (under Regulation 352) have passed:—

[Applications for certificates of having passed the examination should reach the Registrar *not later than* the 1st September next. A fee of Rs. 3 will be charged for each certificate issued on application made after that date.

SECOND CLASS.

Register number.	Name of candidate.	Register number.	Name of candidate.
56	Ahmtamurti, K.	110	Panchapagesan, P.
52	Balasundaram Pillai, C.	79	Srirangachar, K.
69	Bhujanga Rau, M.	93	Venkataramana Ayyar, H.
67	Hanumantachar, C. V.	84	Venkatesvara Dikshit, T. A.
62	Muhiuddin, S. K.	94	Vyasa Rau, C. K.
83	Narasimhachar, S. V.		

The following are the register numbers of candidates who were not permitted to sit for the examination:—

7, 32, and 42.

LIST OF FAILURES.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

English .. .. a
Second Language .. .. .. b
Mathematics c
Elementary Science .. .. .. d
History and Geography .. .. .. e

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
2	d e	23	c d	25	a	40	a b c d e
3	a b c d	24	a b c d e	26	a b d e	41	a c d e
4	absent.	16	a d	27	a c d e	42	a b d e
5	a d e	17	a b c d e	29	a c d	44	a d e
6	absent.	20	a b c d e	30	c d	45	absent.
8	a b c d e	21	a e	31	a c d e	46	a c d
9	absent.	22	a b c d e	36	a c d e	48	a b c d e
10	a c d e	23	a d	37	a b c d	49	a b d e
11	a b c d e	24	a e	39	d	50	a c d

(By order),

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 27th June 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

BRANCH IV.

19	Hindu Law, etc., and Customary and Statute Law, etc.	23	Hindu Law, etc., Statute Law, etc., and Customary and Statute Law etc.
21	Muhammadan Law, etc., Statute Law, etc., and Customary and Statute Law, etc.	25	Muhammadan Law, etc., Statute Law, etc., and Customary and Statute Law, etc.
22	Hindu Law, etc., Muhammadan Law, etc., and Customary and Statute Law, etc.	27	Hindu Law, etc., and Muhammadan Law, etc.

The following is the list of absentees :—
3, 8, 24, 28, and 29.

The following candidates have passed the FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW (OLD REGULATIONS) held in April 1917 :—

The B.A. diplomas of the candidates who passed the examination will be returned to the addresses given in their application forms. Change of address, if any, should be communicated to the Registrar *at once*.

THIRD CLASS.

Rank.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where educated.	
1	37. Parameswaran Pillai, P.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study	
2	41. Raman Pillai, C.	Do.	do.
3	34 Nilakanta Pillai, Thalathuvitil K.	Do.	do
4	9. Rajagopalachari, T. Srinivasa ..	Law College, Madras, and Private study.	
5	36. Kesava Menon, Kukkanat ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.	
6	43 Rama Wariyar, R.	Do.	do
7	30. Krishna Pillai, P.	Do.	do.

LIST OF FAILURES.

The following is the list of failures in the FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW (OLD REGULATIONS) held in April 1917 :—

Jurisprudence	a	The Law of Torts	d
Roman Law	b	Deficiency in total number of marks ..	e
The Law Contracts	c		

Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject from which they absented themselves.

The B.A. diplomas and the F L attendance certificates of those candidates who failed in the April Examination and have applied for the ensuing October Examination will be attached to their applications. The certificates of candidates who did not apply for the October Examination will, however, be returned to the addresses given in their application forms. Change of address, if any, should be notified to the Registrar at once.

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
3	a b c d	19	a	29	a c d	44	a
4	a b c d	20	a	31	a b c d	45	a
7	a c	21	a	33	a c d	46	a b c d
8	a	22	a	60	a	47	b
12	a b c d	25	a	38	a	48	a c d
14	a b c d	26	a	40	a b c d	49	a b
18	a	28	a	42	d		

The following is the list of absentees :—
1, 2, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 15, 16, 17, 24, 26, 27, 32, and 35.

(By order)

Senate House, 10th July 1917.

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 6 *pice*.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following have passed the M.L. Degree Examination held in April 1917:—

BRANCH II (PROPERTY, ETC.).

THIRD CLASS.

Rank.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where educated.
	16. Subrahmanyam, K.	Private study.

BRANCH III (CONTRACTS, ETC.).

SECOND CLASS.

	17. Sriramulu, Yellapeddi	Private study.

THIRD CLASS.

1	18. Sadasiva Rao, Kavkal	Private study.
2	14. Narayanan, K. S	Do.
3	12. Krishnan, Molarkode N.	Do.
4	16. Srinivasa Ayyangar, Pondupakkam M.	Do.

BRANCH IV (HINDU LAW, ETC.).

THIRD CLASS.

1	20. Ganapati, R.	Private study.
2	28. Rama Ayyar, Narayana	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following is the list of failures in the M.L. Degree Examination held in April 1917:—

BRANCH I.

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
1	Jurisprudence, etc., Roman Law, etc., International Law, etc., and Constitutional Law, etc.	5	Jurisprudence, etc., International Law, etc., and Constitutional Law, etc.
2	Constitutional Law, etc.	6	Constitutional Law, etc.
4	International Law, etc.	7	Jurisprudence, etc., Roman Law, etc., International Law, etc., and Constitutional Law, etc.

BRANCH II.

9	Real Property General, etc., Real Property Transfer, etc., and The Law of Trusts, etc.

BRANCH III.

11	Law of Contracts, etc., and Mercantile Law, etc.	18	Law of Contracts, etc., Agency Partnership, etc., Law of Torts, etc., and Mercantile Law, etc.
21	Agency Partnership, etc., and Mercantile Law, etc.		

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917 [Price, 6 pies

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following have passed the FIRST EXAMINATION in LAW (New Regulations) held in April 1917 :—

The B.A. diplomas of the candidates who passed the examination will be returned to the addresses given in their application forms. Change of address, if any, should be communicated to the Registrar at once.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	127	Ramaswami, T. K.	Law College, Madras
2	191	Tirukarasundaram, Pennappa Pillai.	Do.
3	60	Kandaswami, P. G.	Do.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	77	Narasimhan, D...	Law College, Madras.
2	45	Kamaswara Rau, Pusapati ..	Do.
3	58	Krishnaswami, L.	Do.
4	62	Krisna Variyar, D. A.	Do.
5	6	Aiya, T. P.	Do.
	188	Thanumanan, Sankara	Do.
	8	Annaji Rau, Panganti	Do.
7	135	Srinivasan, G	Do.
	166	Srinivasa, Nadadur	Do.
	138	Sankaran, S.	Do.
10	143	Satyanarayana, P.	Do.
	19	Desikachari, K.	Do.
12	175	Subba Rau, Venuturumilli ..	Do.
	184	Sundararajan, K. R.	Do.
14	186	Sundaresa, P. S.	Do.
16	279	Sundararajan, P. S.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
17	131	Rangappa, Kurkal ..	Law College, Madras.
18	128	Ramaswami, T. G.	Do.
19	86	Krishnan, E. R	Do.
20	126	Ramaswami, P. S	Do.
21	3	Adinarayanaiya, D.	Do.
	276	Subrahmanyam Pudukota V. ..	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
23	72	Matturaman, V	Law College, Madras.
24	99	Raghava Rau, Chintaganta ..	Do.
25	289	Gopalakrishnan, S. V.	Law College, Trivandrum.
26	310	Darius, K. A.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
27	95	Padmanabha Kamath, Kukkunder.	Law College, Madras.
	12	Balaji Rau, C.	Do.
28	347	Srinivasa Ayyar, T.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	193	Varadachari, D. K.	Law College, Madras.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
34	18	Coelho, Manuel A. T.	Law College, Madras.
	190	Tirumalaiachari, R	Do.
	40	Job, V. M.	Do.
33	149	Satyanarayana, P.	Do.
	183	Sundaram, M. R.	Do.
36	109	Rajan, V. G.	Do.
37	170	Ramanujachari, V	Do
	200	Venkaya, Gandham	Do
		THIRD CLASS.	
	97	Mahadevan, G. S.	Law College, Madras
1	105	Rajagopalan, V.	Do.
	263	Saurirajan, S.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
4	234	Ramamurti, Pendyala	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	68	Mahadeva Ayyar, V.	Law College, Madras.
5	160	Srinivasa Ayyangar, P. D ..	Do
	171	Srinivasalachari, T. K. ..	Do.
6	252	Rajagopalan, Venkatarama ..	Law College, Madras, and Private study
9	93	Nathaniel, Christanyam ..	Law College, Madras.
10	58	Krishnamurti, D.	Do
	91	Natarajan, C. S	Do
12	184	Rangaswami, R	Do.
13	235	Krishnunni Nayar, P. ..	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	178	Subrahmanya Ayyar, P. K. ..	Law College, Madras.
	72	Narasimhacharyulu, Chilakamarti.	Do.
15	245	Sankaran Nayar, P. N.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	264	Venkatachalam, P. S.	Do. do
18	224	Chiranjivi, Pendyala	Do. do.
	169	Srinivasaraghavan, K.	Law College, Madras.
20	241	Ramakrishna Ayyar, Sadasiva ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study
	132	Ranga Reddi, Naru	Law College, Madras.
22	221	Yahya Ali	Do.
23	4	Adinarayanamurti, P.	Do.
24	113	Ramayya, B. S.	Do.
	123	Ramaswami, M. V.	Do.
	324	Govinda Pillai, K.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
28	244	Narayanaswami P.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	161	Srinivasachari, Tirumala K. ..	Law College, Madras.
29	38	Ichirakutti Nayar, K.	Do.
	83	Narayanan, K. R.	Do.
	11	Appaswami Rau, Canukhala ..	Do.
	14	Bhagata Sastri, Y.	Do.
31	230	Govindaswami Rau, D.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	321	Krishnamurti, V.	Do. do.
	142	Seshadri Sastri, D.	Law College, Madras.
36	242	Subrahmanya Ayyar, P	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
37	37	Hanumanta Rau, M.	Law College, Madras.
	124	Ramaswami, P. S	Do.
38	20	Damaswami, M.	Do.
	246	Srinivasachar, Hosur R.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	294	Jacob, P. J.	Law College, Trivandrum.
41	84	Krishnamurti, G. V	Law College, Madras
	259	Rangan, S.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	137	Sukhanam Rau, Nilakar	Law College, Madras.
	339	Panneer, P. G.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
45	188	Sundararajan, R.	Law College, Madras.
	44	Kameswara Rau, Jammalamadaka.	Do.
47	146	Satyanarayanamurti, Vepa ..	Do.
	187	Swaminathan, T. V	Do.
50	119	Ramanujachari, S.	Do.
	128	Ramaswami Ayyar, V.	Do.
	325	Joseph, Kuriala C.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study
52	48	Karunakaran Nambiyar, V. P ..	Law College, Madras.
	99	Narayanaswami, P.	Do.
	100	Rajagopalachari, C. R.	Do.
	130	Ranganathan, P.	Do.
57	41	Kalyanaraman, S.	Do.
	102	Rajagopalan, R.	Do.
59	60	Krishnaswami, M.	Do.
60	273	Subba Rau, R.	Do
61	163	Shamukham, E. K.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	115	Ramakrishnan, Anjar	Law College, Madras
62	193	Tyagarajan, T. V.	Do.
	262	Venkataraman, S.	Do.
			Law College, Madras, and Private study

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated
		THIRD CLASS—*cont.*	
	241	Muttuswami, S. A.	Law College, Madras, and Private study
	338	Narayana Ayyar, Kollengode R. ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study
65	95	Panku Menon, Madattil	Law College, Madras
	167	Vaidyanathan, Ramaswami ..	Do.
	202	Venkatachalam, M.	Do.
	232	Kuliaman, T. N.	Do.
70	107	Rajagopala Rao, K.	Law College, Madras, and Private study
	111	Ramachandran, K. V.	Law College, Madras.
	249	Raghaviya, P.	Do.
73	104	Rajagopalan, S. V. .. .	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	143	Ramaswami, K	Law College, Madras.
	177	Subbaswami, K.	Do.
77	326	Krishnaswami Ayyar, K. H. .	Do.
	142	Sankaranarayana, C.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	53	Gopinath Marah, T. S. .. .	Law College, Madras.
79	82	Narayana Menon, C. P. ..	Do.
	170	Srinivasa Rau, Yemuri	Do.
	60	Kesavan Nayar, K.	Do.
	do	Krishnaswami, L. B.	Do.
82	302	Nilakanta Pillai, G. P.	Do.
	149	Seshagiri Rau, Kati	Law College, Trivandrum.
	220	Sriraman, R.	Law College, Madras.
	204	Venkatakrishna Ayyar, S. ..	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	51	Kochunni Panikkar, M	Law College, Madras
86	238	Kunhikrishnan Nayar, Kottavittil	Do.
	248	Padmanabha Rau, Arni R ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	189	Vasudeva Menon, Azat	Do. do
92	201	Gopalan Nayar, Mayavat	Law College, Madras.
	288	Srinivasan, S.	Law College, Trivandrum.
94	302	Madhavan Nayar, P.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
95	5	Adinarayana Rau, Pakala ..	Law College, Travancore.
	76	Narayana, Tadepalle S. L. ..	Law College, Madras
95	248	Prakasam, Bulusu	Do.
	152	Satyanarayana, V.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	10	Appa Rao, S. V. .. .	Law College, Madras.
	290	Gopalan, P. M.	Do.
	98	Raghavan, Palanivalan	Law College, Trivandrum.
99	112	Ramachandra Rao, Mallapragada ..	Law College, Madras
	256	Sivaramakrishnan, P.	Do
	172	Srirama Rao, Nappalli	Do.
	211	Venkataraman, P. S.	Do.
103	261	Sanyasiraju, Kalidindi	Do.
	243	Narayanan Tampi, A.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
107	103	Rajagopalan, S.	Do do.
	308	Sankara Menon, C.	Law College, Madras
	198	Srinivasan, S. V.	Law College, Trivandrum
	47	Kandaswami, Vichur	Law College, Madras.
	91	Sitakantam Anjer	Do
111	281	Sundaresam Nivarti	Do.
	315	Vaidyanatha Ayyar, T.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	291	Venkatachala Ayyar, P. K. ..	Law College, Trivandrum.
	216	Venkatanarasimha Sastri, Kallakuri,	Law College, Madras.
117	142	Satyanarayana, Appadredula .	Do.
118	6	Abraham, A. K.	Do.
	323	Govinda Menon, Vakkat	Do.
119	231	Hari Rao, N.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	70	Medappa, Pulikendra	Do. do.
122	188	Tirumalachari, N. K.	Law College, Madras.
	194	Udpa, S. A.	Do.
	90	Narayanaswami, S. V.	Do.
124	351	Vela Pillai, N. Parameswara ..	Do.
	217	Venkatesam, T. S. .. .	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	309	Madhava Menon, Pindiyat ..	Law Colle. e, Madras.
	306	Rama Ayyar, S.	Law College, Trivandrum.
127	263	Ramayya, Bakkari	Do.
	136	Hyru crap, P. ..	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	31	Gopala Menon, N	Law College, Madras.
	43	Kalyanasundaram, C.	Do.
131	196	Rangaswami, A.	Do.
	207	Venkatanarasayya, Tonda ..	Do.
	316	Viswanatha Ayyar, K. V. ..	Do.
134	312	Swarama Ponikkar, S.	Law College, Trivandrum.
	192	Tyagarajan, T.	Do.
136	13	Bhagavanula, Nuktala .. .	Law College, Madras.
	27	Fernandes, W J.	Do.
			Do.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		THIRD CLASS—*contd.*	
135	42	Kalyanasundaram, T. P.	Law College, Madras.
	233	Khahilullah, P.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	129	Kangachari, S.	Law College, Madras.
	216	Venkatasubba Rau, Bhairavabhatla.	Do.
	212	Venkataraman, T. R.	Do.

LIST OF FAILURES.

The following is the list of failures in the FIRST EXAMINATION IN LAW (New Regulations) held in April 1917 :—

Jurisprudence .. .. .. } a
Roman Law .. .. .. }
Indian Constitutional Law .. .. }

General Contracts, etc. .. .. } b
Special Contracts, etc. .. .. }
Torts .. ..

Deficiency in total number of marks. . c

Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject from which they absented themselves.

The B.A. diplomas and the F.L. attendance certificates of those candidates who failed in the April Examination, and have applied for the ensuing October Examination will be attached to their applications. The certificates of candidates who did not apply for the October Examination will, however, be returned to them to the addresses given in their application forms. Change of address, if any, should be notified to the Registrar *at once*.

Register number.	Subjects failed in	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in	Register number.	Subjects failed in
2	a	88	a	208	a b	283	a b
7	a	92	c	209	a	286	a b
9	a b	97	c	210	a b	287	b
15	a b	102	a b	213	a	288	a
26	a	106	a b	214	a b	293	a
27	a	108	a b	215	a	296	a
22	b	110	a	219	a b	296	a b
23	a	114	a	220	a	297	a b
24	a	117	a	222	a	298	a
25	a	122	a	223	a b	299	b
28	a b	135	a	224	a b	305	a b
29	b	139	a	226	a	304	c
30	b	140	b	227	b	305	a b
32	a b	146	a	228	a	307	a b
33	b	147	c	229	a	309	a b
35	a	151	a	235	a	310	a
36	a b	154	a	237	a b	311	a
38	c	155	a	238	a	317	a
40	a	157	a b	242	a	320	a b
42	a b	158	a b	247	a b	326	a
45	a b	159	a b	250	a	329	a
57	b	162	a	255	a	330	a
61	b	164	a	256	a b	331	a
63	a b	165	a	257	a b	338	b
64	a	167	a	262	a b	354	a
68	a	171	a b	264	a	325	a b
69	a	174	a b	265	a	336	a
71	a b	176	a b	267	a	337	a b
72	a	178	a	269	a b	338	a b
74	a b	180	a	271	a b	340	a
76	a	182	a	272	a b	342	a
80	a	185	a	274	a b	343	a
81	a	196	a b	275	a	344	a b
84	a	208	a b	277	a	346	a b
85	a b	205	b	278	a	348	a
86	a b	206	b	282	a	350	a b

The following is the list of absentees :—
21, 65, 231, 210, 214, 251, 254, 260, 280, 285, 312, 315, 321 and 322

The following is the list of candidates who were not permitted to sit for the Examination :—
26, 78, 97, 115, 128, 150, 191, 292 and 314.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 10th July 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 6 pice.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of candidates who passed the B.L. Degree Examination (Old Regulations) held in April 1917:—

FIRST CLASS.

Rank.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where educated.
..	10. Gopalan, Corattayil	Law College, Madras, and Private study.

THIRD CLASS.

Rank.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where educated.
1	22. Narasimhachari, Kakulapati ..	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
2	17. Krishnamurti, Kuzave	Do
3	34. Sankaran, S. S.	Do
4	25. Narayana Rao Bara	Do.
5	7. Duraiswami Ayyar, A. Mahadeva ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
6	33. Ranganathaswami, Kakulapati ..	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	60. Venkatasubbayya, Potecuchi ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
8	21 Mohan Rao, Ayyagari	Do
9	14. Kesava Ayyangar, Nagamangalam.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
10	8. Dwarakanath, Vambur	Do
11	36. Siva Kamasundara Rao, Kollaparti.	Do
12	13. Kuronkara Menon, Panniket ..	Do
13	26. Narayanaswami, Cauta	Do.
14	32. Nagamani Chettiyar, C.	Do.
15	12. Jambuswami, V.	Do.
	38. Srinivasachari, Mandayam M. ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

Theory and Law of Property, including Law of Trusts and Trustees, and Transfer of Property	a	The Law of Evidence	g
Hindu and Muhammadan law	b	Criminal Law	d
		Indian Constitutional Law	e
		Deficiency in total number of marks ..	f

Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject from which they absented themselves.

The F.L. pass certificates and the B.L. attendance certificates of those candidates who failed in the April Examination and have applied for the ensuing October Examination will be attached to their applications. The certificates of candidates who did not apply for the October Examination will, however, be returned to the address given in their application forms. Change of address, if any, should be notified to the Registrar at once.

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
3	a b c d e	24	c	38	c	51	b
5	b	29	e	43	a b c	53	d
6	c c	30	b c e	45	c e	54	c
11	b	32	b	48	b c	55	b e
16	a b c	35	b c e	49	c e	56	b c d e
18	b c	37	c				

The following is the list of absentees:—

1, 2, 4, 9, 15, 19, 20, 21, 27, 28, 31, 40, 41, 42, 44, 46, 47 and 57

(By order)

P. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar

Senate House, 10th July 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [PRICE, 1 anna.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of candidates who passed the B.L. DEGREE EXAMINATION (New Regulations) held in April 1917 :—

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate	Where educated.
		FIRST CLASS.	
1	158	Surya Rao, Gollakota ..	Law College, Madras.
2	7	Balasubrahmanyan, M.	Do.
3	3	Bhaskavaprasada Rao, Mallampalli.	Do.
	67	Narasimha Prabhu, Sesha ..	Do.
5	88	Purushottaman, K.	Do.
6	123	Rangaswami, S.	Do.
	143	Srirangu, Conjeevaram	Do.
8	105	Ramanatha Ayyar, S. S	Do.
	376	Subrahmanya Ayyar, Ramaswami..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
10	132	Sivaramakrishnan, N.	Law College, Madras.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	33	Kalyanasundaram, P. S.	Law College, Madras
	28	Keshya Pai, Haradi	Do.
3	71	Narayanan, Venkatarama ..	Do.
	137	Srinivasamurti, V.	Do.
5	10	Chakravarti, V.	Do.
	117	Ramaswami Ayyar, L. V. ..	Do
7	39	Krishna Matar, Kotul W. ..	Do
8	319	Ram Pai, Achyuta	Law College, Trivandrum.
	180	Subrahmanyan, R.	Law College, Madras
10	26	Gopalaswami Rao, K.	Do.
11	152	Suryanarayana, Adhikarla ..	Do.
12	118	Rangachariyar, A. G	Do
13	70	Narayanan, K.	Do.
14	28	Gangadhara Sastri, A. V.	Do
	100	Ramadas Rao, Kambadur	Do.
16	32	John, Vadakedam, K.	Do.
17	8	Balakrishnan Nambiyar, Kudali, P.	Do
18	93	Rajaraman, V.	Do.
19	107	Ramanathan, Tirnohandurai V	Do.
20	60	Madhava Menon, M.	Do.
21	167	Vaidyanathan, N S	Do.
22	83	Ramachandra Ayyar, Udayam ..	Do.
23	1	Ananda Rao, K	Do.
24	311	Krishnaswami Ayyar, Tripnyar R	Law College, Trivandrum.
	124	Sambasiva Rao, Tennati	Law College, Madras.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*	
	186	Srinivasachariyar, T. D. ..	Law College, Madras.
24	174	Venkatasubrahmanyan, T. A. ..	Do.
	178	Viswanathan, T. Subrahmanya ..	Do.
	69	Lakshminarasimhan, M. S ..	Do
25	68	Narasinga Rao, Pendurangi ..	Do
	264	Sahagiri Rao, Karur	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
32	31	Krishnaswami, S.	Law College, Madras.
33	172	Venkataramanan, S. Ramakrishna .	Do.
	89	Narayana, N. V	Do
34	136	Someswara Rao, Karra	Do.
35	30	Janakiramma, P. K.	Do.
	28	Govindarajan, C.	Do.
37	67	Raghavendra, S. K.	Do.
	4	Augustin, P. Thangaswami ..	Do.
	12	Chengal Rao, Enjeti	Do
38	149	Subrahmanyan, K. Sivarama ..	Do.
	306	Venkataramaswami, Digumarti ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	102	Ramaiya, S	Law College, Madras
43	131	Ramasubrahmanyam, K. V. ..	Do.
45	43	Krishnan Nayar, A. P.	Do
	109	Rama Rao, A. N	Do.
46	135	Sivaswachari, Pillaipakam B. ..	Do
	3	Anantaraman, T. S.	Do
	101	Ramana, Krishna	Do.
48	110	Rama Rao, Kasukhela	Do.
	126	Sankara Ayyar, T. Venkateswara ..	Do.
	231	Subrahmanyan, S.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	41	Krishnamurti, C. P.	Law College, Madras
53	84	Muhammad Ibrahim, I. ..	Do.
	179	Viswanatha Rao, Mungamur ..	Do.
56	27	Govinda Menon Puttatil ..	Do.
57	266	Rama Wariyar, Krishna ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	49	Krishnaswami, M. S.	Law College, Madras.
58	261	Ramakrishnan, P.	Law College, Madras, and Private study
	182	Sundaram, K	Law College, Madras.
	47	Krishnaswami, C. Marudachalam ..	Do.
61	318	Raghavendran, N.	Law College, Trivandrum.
	338	Srinivasan, A.	Law College, Madras.
	309	Krishna Kamath, N. ..	Law College, Trivandrum.
64	75	Savanta Nayudu, Mysore ..	Law College, Madras
	178	Venugopala Ayyar, P. V. ..	Do.
67	91	Rajagopalachariyar, V. ..	Do
	328	Sankaran, P. N.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
68	125	Sanjiva Kamath, K.	Law College, Madras
		THIRD CLASS.	
	25	Gopalan, D. P.	Law College, Madras.
	44	Krishnappa, Uchil	Do.
1	72	Narayanaswami, A. V.	Do.
	104	Ramakrishna Ayyar, G.	Do.
	115	Ramaswami Viswanatha	Do.
	315	Matthen, Chalakuzhi P.	Law College, Trivandrum.
6	227	Narasimhachar, Tadpatri ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	116	Rameswara, W. T.	Law College, Madras.
9	58	Ramachandran, S.	Do.
	310	Krishna Menon, Padmanabha ..	Law College, Trivandrum.
10	32	Rajagopalan, T. R.	Law College, Madras
	262	Raman Menon, M	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	159	Satyanarayana Ayyar, K. V. ..	Law College, Madras
14	211	Krishnamacharyar, T. Madapusi ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	330	Geevarghese, Thomas C. ..	Do. do
15	105	Sundaram Ayyar, V.	Law College, Madras.
	308	Vijayaraghavan, Srinivasa ..	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	58	Lakshmana Ayyar, K.	Law College, Madras.
18	142	Swaminathan, N.	Do.
	168	Venkatachala Ayyar, Kadangode ..	Do.
	6	Balasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. T. ..	Do.
21	46	Krishnaswami, Conjeeveram ..	Do.
	263	Sahagiri Rao, Itharaju	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
24	80	Krishnaswami, R.	Law College, Madras.
25	128	Suma Rao, V. N.	Do.
26	143	Subba Rao, Pokkunuri	Do.

Rank.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		TAMIL CLASS—*contd.*	
	202	Gurusawami, P.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
37	68	Narasimhachari, Malaiwaiyavar R	Law College, Madras.
	170	Venkatachalapati Rau, Petapragada	Do
	265	Ramaswami, R.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
30	120	Rangaswami, A.	Law College, Madras.
	142	Srivasamurti, Taraga	Do
63	55	Kumaran Nayar, M.	Do.
	62	Malli, M. S.	Do
35	2	Anantachar, R.	Do.
36	78	Narayanaswami, T. M.	Do.
	144	Tambiraj, J. M. Arthur	Do.
	53	Krishnaswami Rao, R.	Do.
	64	Pichumani, T. S, ...	Do.
38	144	Subba Rau, A.	Do.
	163	Venkatachalam, Maddali	Do.
	232	Venkatarama Ayyangar, Budiganavala K.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	88	Raghunathan, N	Law College, Madras.
43	266	Satakopa Ayyangar, V. R. ..	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	253	Varadachari, Palantandalam ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	620	Madhava Menon, Kochattil ..	Do. do.
	564	Nayanar, A.	Do. do.
40	106	Ramanathan, S. V.	Law College, Madras.
	446	Subba Rau, Sira	Do.
60	13	Cheruuni Tirumalpad, T. N. ..	Do.
	23	Gopalakrishna Ayyar, V. ..	Do.
61	212	Krishnamurti, N.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	146	Subrahmanyam, M.	Law College, Madras.
44	240	Pompapati, C. S.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	256	Sreenivasiyar, S.	Do. do.
	334	Govinda Pillai, K.	Do. do.
58	43	Perumalla Rau, Nayani	Law College, Madras.
	253	Ramaswami, K. V.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	165	Teyyanni Menon, Palikot ..	Law College, Madras.
60	314	Mathew, K. C.	Law College, Trivandrum.
	74	Narayanaswami, V.	Law College, Madras.
	45	Krishna Sastri, Reddam	Do.
62	81	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, Ghati ..	Do.
	90	Rajagopalachari, Tirumalai M. ..	Do.
	136	Shanmukha Nainar, C.	Do.
59	76	Panchanatham, Nataraja ..	Do.
	276	Srinivasa Rau, Cancha	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	99	Ramachandran, S. V.	Law College, Madras.
68	268	Sivaramakrishnan, V.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	328	Thomas, V. Idichandi	Law College, Trivandrum.
71	347	Sankara Ayyar, V.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	336	Harihara Ayyar, Nilakanta ..	Do. do.
72	216	Krishnaswami, T. S	Do. do.
	320	Seshadri, Lakshminarayanapuram L.	Law College, Trivandrum.
74	140	Srinivasan, N. S.	Law College, Madras.
	318	Mahadeva Ayyar, S	Law College, Trivandrum.
75	173	Venkataratnam, Gidugu	Law College, Madras.
	103	Ramabhadrara Rau, Kalavenna ..	Do.
	264	Ramaswami Ayyar, S.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	57	Kuppuswami, Dasarathavarma ..	Law College, Madras.
80	133	Sivarama Manmadiyar, Mathar P. ..	Do.
	322	Sundara Ayyar, Valadi M. ..	Law College, Trivandrum.
	163	Sundaram, P.	Law College, Madras.
84	40	Krishna Menon, Valakka K. ..	Do.
85	31	Janakiraman, S. S.	Do
	344	Muttuswami, R.	Do
87	54	Kumaraiya, Elayabumi	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	252	Ramanujachari, P. S.	Law College, Madras.
89	76	Pata, Louis	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	358	Parameswara Ayyar, V. A. ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	200	Gurusami, T. A.	Do. do.
91	312	Kunjukrishna Pillai, Krishna ..	Law College, Trivandrum.
	108	Ramanathan, Vengalattur K ..	Law College, Madras.
	288	Tiruvenkatachari, Gopala ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	359	Joseph, Nadayattuchari V. ..	Do. do.
94	125	Satyanarayana, Kuka	Law College, Madras.
	350	Velu Pillai, Padmanabha ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	186	Abraham, Jacobsan D.	Do. do.
96	350	Parameswaran Pillai, K.	Do. do.

Rank	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where examined.
		THIRD CLASS—*contd.*	
98	134	Sundaram, R.	Law College, Madras.
	177	Varaghavan, K. S.	Do.
	81	Chandi, T.	Do.
102	18	Damodaram, Mulpuri	Do.
	289	Venkataramia Sarma, Nota ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	198	George Pankulam, J.	Do. do.
	48	Krishnaswami, D.	Law College, Madras.
108	350	Parameswara Ayyar, V Subrahmani	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	82	Pattabhiramaya, Astakala ..	Law College, Madras.
	277	Swaminatha Pillai, P.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	29	Jagannatha Rau, Vijayarapu S. ..	Law College, Madras.
	224	Muttaiyan, A.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
113	96	Ramachandran, Bhaskara ..	Law College, Madras.
	173	Srinivasan, Sankaranram ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	175	Venkatarasudeva Rau, Rayapati ..	Law College, Madras.
115	61	Mahadevan, Chittur V.	Do.
	223	Mathen, J. Pattattil	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
118	122	Swaminatha Aiyar, S.	Law College, Madras.
	297	Venkataramani, K. S.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
119	271	Srinivasa Aiyar, Alatur K. ..	Do. do.
	190	Ananthanarayana Ayyangar, Krishna S.	Do. do.
120	231	Sankara Rau, Palepur	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	147	Subbaraya Sastri, Darbha ..	Law College, Madras.
	209	Vasudevan, Kalandi M.	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	161	Anantanarayanan, Chittoor S ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
124	37	Kochunni Nayar, Monakkampad ..	Law College, Madras.
	191	Vasudeva Rao, Devanahalli ..	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
	231	Gopalakrishna Aiyar, K. Krishna ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	83	Manakshisundara Aiyar, S. S. ..	Law College, Madras.
127	273	Srinivasan, T. S.	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
	168	Tirumalacheri, Giyarpuram N. ..	Law College, Madras.
	302	Venkatasubba Rau, Pratapagiri ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
132	24	Gopalakrishna Rau, P. R. ..	Law College, Madras.
	141	Srinivasaraghavan, V. K. ..	Do.
134	66	Kumaraswami, Talapura ..	Do.
	261	Raja Raja Varma, K. C. ..	Law College, Trivandrum, and Private study.
136	21	Duraiswami, S	Law College, Madras.
	89	Rajagopal, T.	Do.
138	36	Kodandaraman, Trichinopoly R. ..	Do.
	118	Ramaswami Aiyar, T. S. ..	Law College, Madras, and Private study.
140	244	Bajahadur, Arcot	Do. do.
	294	Venkataramana Aiyar, Erode R. ..	Do. do.

LIST OF FAILURES.

The following is the list of failures in the B.L. Degree Examination (New Regulations) held in April 1917 :—

The Law of Property, with special reference to the Transfer of Property Act, the Indian Trusts Act and Indian Easements Act .. .. a
Hindu Law and Muhammadan Law .. .. b
Criminal Law and Law of Evidence c
Deficiency in total number of marks .. .. d

Candidates who were absent from part of the examination are regarded as having failed in the subject from which they absented themselves.

The F.L. pass certificates and the B.L. attendance certificates of those candidates who failed in the April Examination, and have applied for the ensuing October Examination will be attached to their applications. The certificates of candidates who did not apply for the October Examination will, however, be returned to them to the addresses given in their application forms. Change of addresses, if any, should be notified to the Registrar at once.

Register number.	Subjects failed in	Register number.	Subjects failed in	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
3	c	185	d	248	a b c	325	d
14	d	186	c	250	c	326	c
15	a b c	187	d	254	d	327	c
17	d	189	a b c	256	a b c	328	c
18	a b c	192	a c	257	d	329	d
20	c	193	a b c	258	c	342	b
29	b c	196	d	259	c	333	a b c
34	d	198	d	260	b	336	a b
36	c	204	d	268	a c	337	b
42	a b	208	a b c	268	b c	339	a b c
45	c	208	b c	270	b	340	d
77	a	209	d	273	a b	342	d
80	d	214	a b c	274	b	345	b
85	d	215	b c	277	b	345	b
94	a	217	d	278	b	346	b
97	d	221	d	278	a b c	346	c
112	a c	222	b c	280	d	352	d
115	c	226	d	282	b c	358	c
114	d	226	a b c	284	a	355	d
121	c	228	b	285	a	358	d
127	d	230	b c	287	b c	357	c
128	d	235	b	296	c b	363	d
131	c	234	b	298	c b c	365	c
151	d	236	a b c	296	c	369	c b c
156	c	238	b c	302	b c	370	b
157	c	237	b	304	c	371	a b
169	c	238	b	307	b	372	c c
171	a b c	241	b	308	a c	374	b
180	a b c	243	a b c	312	a b	378	d
181	a	245	a b c	317	b c	376	a
182	a b c	246	c b c	321	c b c	381	b c
186	c b c	247	b	324	b c	382	b

The following is the list of absentees :—

32, 72, 164, 184, 187, 189, 201, 203, 205, 207, 210, 213, 218, 216, 229, 231, 232, 239, 242, 248, 267, 272, 283, 295, 305, 311, 344, 347, 350, 381, and 370.

The following is the list of candidates who were not permitted to sit for the Examination :—

159, 293, and 301.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., B.L.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 10th July 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND SOLD BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [PRICE, 6 pies.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of candidates who passed the FIRST EXAMINATION IN ENGINEERING held in March 1917:—

The Intermediate certificates or the B A. Diplomas of candidates who passed the First Examination in Engineering will be returned in July next to the Principal, College of Engineering, Madras, to whom all applications for return of certificates should be made

Order of merit	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
1	20	Lakshminarayanan, S. ..	College of Engineering, Madras.
2	12	Joseph, N. J.	Do.
3	21	Madhava Rao, Karkal ..	Do.
4	35	Raja Raja Varma, K. ..	Do.
5	34	Subrahmanyan, K. S. ..	Do.
6	16	Krishnamurti, S. R. ..	Do.
7	39	Venkateswaran, A. ..	Do.
8	27	Ramachandran, V. K ..	Do.
9	33	Sitarama Rau, Malkote S.	Do.
10	23	Nana Ayyar, Peruvemba R.	College of Engineering, Madras, and Private study.
11	22	Muhammad Ibrahim, N. ..	Do. do.
12	3	Annaswami, V. S.	College of Engineering, Madras.
13	36	Ramachandra Ayyar, S. ..	Do.
14	26	Ramaswami, S. V.	Do.
15	24	Parameswaran, G.	College of Engineering, Madras, and Private study.
16	19	Kulandaivela, Victor S. ..	Do. do.
17	2	Anantanarayanan, A. S. ..	College of Engineering, Madras.
18	11	Harushadra Padhy	College of Engineering, Madras, and Private study.
19	9	Gopala Ayyangar, Peravanur ..	College of Engineering, Madras.
20	30	Satyanarayana, Bhavaraju ..	Do.

The following is the list of absentees :—
7 and 40.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., L.L.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 10th July 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
2-Sup.-13

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 6 pies.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of candidates who passed the B.E Degree Examination held in March 1917 :—

Order of merit.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
		B.E. (Civil Branch).	
1	11	Ramaiya, V.	College of Engineering, Madras
2	3	Janardhana Ayyar, T. Padmanabha.	Do.
3	21	Venkateswaran, M. N.	Do.
4	2	Dayananda Kamath, Vaderbet ..	Do.
5	12	Ramakrishna Ayyar, P. N. ..	Do.
6	9	Narasimha Shenai, Balkunja ..	Do.
7	6	Krishnamurti, N.	Do.
8	4	Joseph, Puduparambil C. ..	Do.
	7	Mani, P. Matnai	Do.
10	8	Krishnaswami, P. A.	Do.
11	10	Sundaram, K. S.	Do.
12	10	Natarajan, Subrahmanya ..	College of Engineering, Madras, and Private study.
		B.E. (Mechanical Branch).	
1	24	Venkatachari, A. R.	College of Engineering, Madras
2	25	Subrahmanyan, P.	Do.
3	22	Abraham, K. C.	Do.

Candidate No. 1 was absent from the examination.

(By order)

P. DEWSBURY, B.A., I.L.C.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 10th July 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED AT THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
B-Sup.-13

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [PRICE, 2 anas.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

The following is the list of candidates who passed the ORIENTAL TITLE EXAMINATION held in April 1917:—

Register number	Name of candidate.	Where educated.
	Siromani Title.	
	BRANCH II (ADWAITA VEDANTA GROUP).	
3	Sankara Sastri, I.	Sanskrit College, Tenali.
	BRANCH III (NYAYA GROUP).	
7	Gopala Ayyangar, A	Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi
8	Panchapagesan, C.	Do.
9	Ramaswami, K. S.	Do.
10	Sundaresa Sastri, V.	Do.
11	Tirumalai Tatachari, D.	Do.
	BRANCH IV (VYAKARANA GROUP).	
12	Arunachalam, N	Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi.
13	Hariharan, M. P.	Do.
14	Isvaran, M. P.	Do.
15	Kesavan Nayar, N.	Do.
16	Kuppuswami Sastri, Y.	Do.
17	Srinivasa Ayyangar, N. T.	Do.
	Vidwan Title.	
20	Kannan Nayar, M.	Sanskrit College, Tiruvadi.
21	Krishnaswami, R.	Do.
22	Somasundaram, T. G.	Do.
23	Satyanarayana, J.	Maharaja's Sanskrit College, Vizianagram
*24	Srinivasa Rao, M.	Do. do.
25	Venkatanarasimhacharyulu, K. ..	Sanskrit College, Tenali.
28	Venkatavaradacharyulu, V. ..	Do.
30	Kesava Ganaker, K. N. ..	Central Sanskrit College, Pattambi
31	Kuttiraman Menon, V. M ..	Do.
32	Narayanan Nayar, V.	Do.
33	Sankunni Menon, P.	Do.
34	Sridharan Unni, V. K.	Do.
*34	Somanna, G.	Private Study.
*38	Thayumi Nayar, T. M	Do.

The following is the list of absentees:—2, 5 and 10.

*Note.—Only candidates Nos. 24, 36 and 38 are eligible under the Regulations to receive the diploma; the remaining candidates must pass the English division of the Matriculation Examination before qualifying for the diploma.

(By order)

F. DEWSBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 10th July 1917.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

B-3 F.-14

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [PRICE, 6 pies.

SUB-ASSISTANTS' TEST, APRIL 1917.

List of candidates that have passed the Sub-Assistants' Test held in April 1917.

PART I.

Serial number.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Designation of office held at the time of submission of the application.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	1	Narayanaswami Nayudu, N.	Headmaster, Government Training School, Anantapur.
2	* 7	Sivasubrahmanya Yogi, K. A.	Head Clerk, Office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary district.
3	* 8	Sh Konari Rao ..	Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Bellary.
4	* 9	Sashagiri, P. ..	Third Assistant Government Training School, Bellary.
5	* 12	Ganti Sankarayya ..	Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Chicacole.
6	13	Patro, S. M. ..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, doing duty as First Assistant, Government Secondary Training School, Berhampur.
7	* 15	Vinayaka Patnaik ..	Headmaster, Government Secondary School, Berhampur.
8	17	Chatti Poornayya ..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chicacole Range.
9	20	Kongot Kunju Raman Nayar	Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tellicherry Range.
10	* 22	Sivarama Ayyar, T. S.	Head Clerk, Office of the Assistant Inspectress of Schools, Coimbatore Girls' Range.
11	24	Parthasarathi Ayyangar, D.	Second Assistant, Municipal High School, Vellajanagar.
12	* 26	Arunachella Mudali, T. T.	Head Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle.
13	* 30	Ramaswami Ayyar, T. O.	Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Nundalur.
14	* 31	Giri Rao, R. ..	First Assistant, Government Training School, Kurnool.
15	* 35	Subbarayudu, R. V. ..	Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Repalli.
16	38	Subba Ayyar, N. R. ..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruppattur Range.
17	41	Muthukrishnan, S. ..	Acting Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Saidapet Range.
18	42	Satchitanandam Pillai, S.	Acting Head Clerk and Librarian, Office of the Registrar of Books, Madras.
19	43	Rajaratnam Pillai, T. R.	Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
20	48	Soundararaja Ayyangar, P.	Second Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet.
21	49	Subrahmanya Ayyar, W.	Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Ponneri Range (Temporary).

* Passed the test prescribed for clerkships on Rs. 30 and upwards in the Educational Department.

Serial number	Register number	Name of candidate.	Designation of office held at the time of submission of the application.
			SECOND GRADE—*contd.*
23	* 80	Krishnaswami, C. R.	Second Assistant, Government Training School, Tripliane.
25	81	Ghulam Rasul Sahib.	Headmaster, Government Training School for Muhammadans, Madras.
24	82	Janakiramayya, P.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bejawada Range (Temporary).
25	84	Subrahmanyam, R.	Acting First Assistant, Model School, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet.
26	87	Kuppuswami Ayyar, V.	Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Tiruvallur.
27	92	Raghavacharlu, C.	Botany Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
28	93	Sivaramakrishna, S.	Temporary Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
29	* 70	Bantwal Kegga	Second Assistant, Model School, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore
30	* 71	Viswantha Rao, R.	First Assistant, Model School, Government Training School, Nellore.
31	77	Sundaresan, K.	Temporary Assistant, Government Secondary School, Rajahmundry.
32	* 78	Venkataramanayya, Ch.	First Assistant, Government Training School, Ellore.
33	* 80	Dasari Dakshulu	First Assistant, Government Training Schools for Mistresses, Rajahmundry.
34	81	Seshayya Chetti, R.	Headmaster, Model School, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Rajahmundry.
35	* 85	Khadira Sahib, H.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tanjore Muhammadan Range
36	86	Narayanaswami Ayyar, K. M.	Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Palladam.
37	88	Raghunatha Rau, D.	Temporary Assistant, Government Training School, Tanjore.
38	90	Venkatesan, S.	First Assistant, Government Lower Elementary Training School, Trichinopoly.
39	96	Rama Ayyar, R.	Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nanguneri Range.
40	98	Kuppuswami Ayyar, K. C.	Headmaster, Sessional School, Tinnevelly.
41	* 100	Muthuswami Ayyar, V. R.	Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Srivaikuntam.
42	* 102	Sankaralingam Pillai, P.	Do. Sankarankoyil.
43	* 106	Satyanarayanamurthi, T.	Agricultural Assistant, Government Training School, Vizagapatam.
44	* 108	Narasimha Rao, P. V. L.	Second Clerk, Office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam district.
45	* 109	Ganti R. Satyanarayanamurti.	Second Clerk, Office of the Inspector of Schools, First Circle
46	* 110	Jagga Raju, Peolla	Head Clerk, Office of the Assistant Inspector of Schools, Vizagapatam district.

* Passed the test prescribed for clerkships on Rs. 50 and upwards in the Educational Department.
Remarks.—No certificates will be issued to the successful candidates in connection with this examination.

FAILURE LIST.

List of failures in the Sub-Assistants' Test held in April 1917.

PART I.

Inspection Code	a	Grant-in-Aid Code and Educational Statistics	c
Madras Educational Rules	b	Deficiency in total marks	d

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
6	absent	37	absent.	80	d	79	c
14	b	54	b	91	a d	96	a
16	absent.	56	a	68	b a d	101	a d
19	absent.	57	c	71	absent.	105	a
23	b c d	58	absent.				

Madras, 6th July 1917.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 4 pies.

SUB-ASSISTANTS' TEST, APRIL 1917.

List of candidates that have passed the SUB-ASSISTANTS' TEST held in April 1917.

PART II (LINGUISTIC TEST).

Serial number.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Designation of office held at the time of submission of application.	Language in which passed.
		FIRST CLASS.		
1	34	Rangachariyn, C. ..	Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Mannargudi Range.	Tamil
		SECOND CLASS.		
1	1	Narayanaswami Nayudu, N.	Headmaster, Government Training School, Anantapur.	Telugu
2	2	Narasinga Rao, B. ..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Harpanahalli Range.	Malayalam.
3	3	Manjeswar Raghunatha Rao.	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bellary Range	Telugu.
4	4	Venkoba Rao, P. ..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Alur Range.	Do
5	10	Sambayya, N. ..	Headmaster, Lower Elementary Training School, Kur nool.	Do.
6	17	Chetti Peramayya ..	Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chicacole Range.	Do.
7	18	Anantanarayana Ayyar, S. R.	Commercial Instructor, Government College, Mangalore	Malayalam.
8	29	Sameswami Ayyar, C. S.	Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Calicut Range.	Do.
9	37	Narasimhamurti Rao, C. S.	Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Narasapur Range	Telugu
10	38	Venkataramam, T. R.	Third Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet.	Tamil.
11	45	Rajagopalachariyo, K. S	Second Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Villupuram.	Do
12	46	Ramakrishna Ayyar, P. K.	Chemistry Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Malayalam.
13	47	Narayanaswami Ayyar, R.	Third Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Vilupuram.	Tamil.
14	53	Ramachandra Rao, T	Temporary Assistant, Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Kanarese.
15	59	Chellam Ayyangar, V	First Assistant, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Saidapet.	Do.

Serial number.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Designation of office held at the time of submission of application.	Language in which passed.
		SECOND CLASS—*cont.*		
16	89	Thiagarajar, N. ..	Assistant, Government College, Mangalore	Kanarese.
17	81	Nagabushanam, S. ..	Temporary Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nandigama Range	Telugu
18	91	Krishnaswami Ayyar, V.	First Assistant, Government Training School, Cuddalore.	Do.
19	95	Harihara Ayyar, N. ..	Sub Assistant Inspector of Schools, Kolpatti Range	Tamil.
20	88	Rama Ayyar, R. ..	Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Nanganeri Range.	Do.
21	97	Raghunatha Ayyar, V.	Acting Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Perungaga Range.	Malayalam.
22	96	Ramakrishnan, G. ..	Acting Headmaster, Model School, Government Training School, Tinnevelly	Tamil.

REMARK.—No certificate will be issued to the successful candidates in connection with this examination.

FAILURE LIST.

The candidates whose register numbers are given below were either absent from or have failed in Part II of the Sub-Assistants' Test held in April 1917 :—

PART II.

Register number.	Whether absent or failed.	Register number.	Whether absent or failed.	Register number.	Whether absent or failed.	Register number.	Whether absent or failed.
6	Absent.	46	Absent.	67	Failed.	87	Failed
11	Do.	48	Failed.	69	Do.	89	Do.
21	Failed.	55	Absent.	73	Do.	92	Do.
25	Do.	58	Do.	78	Absent.	93	Absent.
28	Do.	61	Failed.	76	Failed.	101	Do.
32	Do.	65	Do.	79	Do.	104	Do.
33	Absent.	66	Do	83	Do.	107	Failed.

Madras, 4th July 1917.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 28] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING JULY 10, 1917. [Price 6 pies.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS SUPERVISORS' TEST—APRIL 1917.

List of candidates that have passed the Elementary Schools Supervisors' Test held in April 1917.

Serial number.	Register number.	Name of candidate.	Designation of office held at the time of submission of the application.
		SECOND CLASS.	
1	2	Ramanujachuriu, K. S	Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Hindupur.
2	5	Srinivasachariyu, V. ..	First Assistant, Government Training School, Anantapur.
3	6	Sribarsha Patnaik ..	Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Goyarani.
4	7	Harimohan Rath ..	Temporary Assistant, Government Training School, Berhampur.
5	8	Brajabandhubandhu Panda.	Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Russellkonda.
6	17	Venkata-aman, V. ..	Assistant, Model School, Teachers' College, Saidapet.
7	19	Gopalaswami Ayyangar, T.	Headmaster, Model Section, Government Training School, Coddalore.
8	32	Pichandi Ayyar, S ..	Third Assistant, Model Section, Government Training School, Dindigal.
9	33	Shankar Narain, P.	Second Assistant, Model Section, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Mangalore.
10	34	Venkateswara Ayyar, S.	Acting Third Assistant, Model School, Government Higher Elementary Training School, Tinnevelly.
11	36	Kampapatula Suryanarayanamurti.	Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Vizagapatam.

NOTE.—No certificate will be issued to the successful candidates in connection with this examination.

FAILURE LIST.

List of failures in the Elementary Schools Supervisors' Test held in April 1917

Inspection Code .. .. .. a | Grant-in-aid Code c
Madras Educational Rules .. .. b | Deficiency in total marks .. d

Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.	Register number.	Subjects failed in.
1	b d	14	b c d	26	b	35	b
4	b d	15	a d	27	b	36	b d
5	a b c d	17	a b d	28	Absent	37	b d
9	a d	18	b c d	29	a b d	38	a b d
10	a b d	23	a b d	30	a b c d	40	a d
11	a b d	21	a d	31	b d	42	a b d
12	b d	24	b d	32	Absent		
13	b d	25	b d	33	b d		

Madras, 6th July 1917.

J. H. STONE,
Director of Public Instruction.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.
E-Sup.-17

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 6 *pies*.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1917.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in April 1917 in the subjects under which their names appear.

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of August stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the causes of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

APPLIED MECHANICS (ELEMENTARY GRADE)

FIRST CLASS.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.
1	1948. K. Chinnakanna	Madras.
2	5228. Kumbla Padmanabha Bhakta	Bangalore.
3	1945. A. Sitapati	Madras.
4	1932. R. Kuppuswami Ayyangar	Do.
5	5237. Mayamparath Govinda Menon	Bangalore.
6	3787. S. Krishna Wazier	Trichinopoly.
7	1916. S. Janakiram	Madras.
	1931. Gudapakam B. Kanaabhiran	Do.
	3668. S. Manavalaswami	Trichinopoly.
10	3695. Kuchchibhotla Suryanarayana	Do.
11	6203. Tippur Narasimhayya	Bangalore.

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1511. Shaikh Abdul Hafiz ..	Kurnool.	1937. M. R. Das	Madras.
1895. T. S. Krishnaswami ..	Madras.	1938. D. Solomon	Do.
1897. A. Durakkan	Do.	1947. Abraham Ratnaswami Joseph.	Do.
1898. Mesala Venkataramanujam ..	Do.	1948. V. Gopalan	Do.
1899. S. Darairaja Ayyar ..	Do.	1949. P. S. Subrahmanyan ..	Do.
1901. M. N. Varadarajulu Nayakar	Do.	1951. Perumbakam T. Nagalingam.	Do.
1903. Yesudiyan Appavu Stephen ..	Do.	1955. C. Sivaprakasam	Do.
1911. S. Tyagarajan	Do.	1958. V. M. Ramaswami	Do.
1916. K. R. Srinivasan	Do.	3850. A. Somasundaram	Trichinopoly.
1922. P. R. Vaasaan	Do.	3841. R. Chinnaswami	Do.
1923. Kumbakonam S. Sitapati Rau	Do.	3855. A. V. Ramaseshu Ayyar ..	Do.
1925. Suvaria Venkata Rau ..	Do.	3863. S. Lingamurti	Do.
1933. A. R. Narasimhan	Do.		

APPLIED MECHANICS (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*contd.*

SECOND CLASS—*contd.*

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
3664. E P. Kelunni Menon ..	Trichinopoly.	3765. V Ranga Achari	Trichinopoly.
3665. K. Ramasami Menon ..	Do.	3766. Vadalli Venkatesan ..	Do.
3729. G A Ramakrishna Ayyar ..	Do.	3768. Rella Kanakaratnam ..	Do.
3741. C N. Sundaram Ayyar ..	Do.	3769. T. P. Venkatanarayanno ..	Do.
3753. K. G Narayana Panikkar ..	Do.	3760. T. C. Sankaralingam ..	Do.
3761. S. Raghavachakravarti ..	Do	3795. C. R. Narayana Ayyar ..	Do.
3765 N. Narayanan	Do.	4420. N. Hanhara Ayyar ..	Madura
3767. N. T. Sadagopa Pillai ..	Do.	4527. T. E. Srinivasan	Tinnevelly.
3768. T. O. George	Do	4863 Patnam Balakrishna Reddi ..	Pudukottai
3771. V. Padmanabha Menon ..	Do.	4838. M. Swaminathan	Do.
3772. K V Subba Rao	Do.	5157. N. Krishna Ayyangar ..	Bangalore.
3774. K Tirumalai	Do.	5188. Kottandra A. Moddayya ..	Do
3775. S. Subrahmanyan	Do.	5230. K N. Venkateswara Ayyar ..	Do.
3776. T. Raja Rao	Do.	5232. Calatur Sambandham ..	Do.
3777. S. Sivarama Ayyar ..	Do.	5234. T K. Arunasi Chetti ..	Do.
3776. S. Krishnaswami Ayyar ..	Do.	4241. Mysore R. Govinda Rao ..	Do.

MACHINE DRAWING (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1	1845. A. Sitapati	Madras.
2	1927. Sadras Sivasankaran	Do.
3	1884 K. V. Gopala Achari	Do.
	3926 S. Janakiram	Do.
	5227. Mayamporath Govinda Menon	Bangalore.

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1917. V. Dakshinamurti ..	Madras.	3656. S. Subbaratnam	Trichinopoly.
1924. S. Yaswanathan	Do	3661. N. Gopalan	Do.
1926. Somala Venkata Rao ..	Do	3829. R Mahalingam	Do.
1931. Gudapakam D. Ramabhiran.	Do.	3832. G Venkatachalam	Do.
1933. A. R. Narasimhan	Do.	3854. T. Natesa Pillai	Do.
1946. K. Chinnakanna	Do.	3855. T. R. Orthamtha Pillai ..	Do.
1951. V. Yatirajan	Do.	4883. S. A. Sankara Ayyar ..	Pudukkottai.
1957. A Subrahmanyan	Do.	5193. R Mariyappa	Bangalore.
1958. C. Sivaprakasam	Do	5223. Calatur Sambandham ..	Do
1966. Atcha Suryaprakasa Rao ..	Do.	4225. Kumbla Padmanabha Bhakta.	Do.
2377. Olakar K. Vijayaraghavula Nayudu.	Do.	5226. Vellore M Singaravelu ..	Do.
2632. T. Panchakshavam Mudali ..	Do.	5229 Vellore T. Dharmalingam ..	Do.
3633. T. V. Sundararajula Nayudu	Trichinopoly.	5241. Mysore R Govinda Rao ..	Do.
		5250 Kuthevan Ramakrishnayya ..	Do.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 3rd July 1917.

G. MADDOX,
Secretary.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price. 6 *pice.*

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1917.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in April 1917 in the subjects under which their names appear.

[A notice will be published in Part I-E of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of August stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-valuation of their answer-papers will not be attended to.*]

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1	2641 Perumbakam Paparinaa Mudali	Madras.
2	2613 Dennis White	Do
	4037 Cutti S. Rangaswami Nayuda	Trichinopoly.

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
2642 Frank Henry Wanter ..	Madras.	3823 A. P. Balavenkatasubbrahmanyam	Trichinopoly.
2644 Theodore Blake	Do.		

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

Number in order of merit	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1	4631 Chinnaswamy R. Krishna Rao	Tinnevelly.

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined
3813 S. Swaminathan	Trichinopoly.

ELECTRICITY AND MAGNETISM (ADVANCED GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined
2638 T. R. Lakshmana Rao ..	Madras.	4103 R. Narayana Ayyangar ..	Trichinopoly.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.
578. Manchiraju Papiraju ..	Rajahmundry.	2132. Punathil Lakkaran ..	Madras.
		2133. Vichur Chalapallil Nayudu ..	Do.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.
2638. T. R. Lakshmana Rao ..	Madras	3515. R. Govinda Rao	Tanjore.
2645. G. Jagannathan	Do.		

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY (ADVANCED GRADE).

No candidate has passed.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

No candidate has passed.

PHYSIOGRAPHY (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined
1	1714. K. Bhavanisankara Rao	Chittoor.

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
97. Kappili Ranga Rao ..	Parvatipur	731. Komanduri Sesha Acharyulu,	Narsapur.
123. Mazla Venkata Rao ..	Do.	767a. Ivaturi Achyutakingamurthi,	Do.
128. Mukkavilli Narayana * ..	Do.	954. Eranki Sitaramayya * ..	Masulipatam,
130. Mazla Subbarayudu * ..	Do.	943. Suri Venkatasubba Rao * ..	Bezwada.
132. Tantella Suryanarayana * ..	Do.	2079. Kopparapu Venkataramana Sarma *	Guntur.
133. Vuppalapu Venkataswamirajulu.*	Do.	1194. Bhima Anjayya *	Bapatla.
151. Ayasomayajula Viswesvara Sastri.*	Do.	1306. Samgavarapu Krishnayya ..	Kandukur.
329. Amaravati Ramanuja Acharyulu *	Bhadrachalam.	1387. Gumpeni Ramayya * ..	Do.
593. Viswanatha Narasimham * ..	Rajahmundry.	2650. Emmevajjula Venkayya * ..	Madras.

PHYSIOGRAPHY (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined
1	3517. Nemani Pothumbadi Vijayaraghava Achari	Tanjore.
2	3518. T. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar	Do.

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.
47. Pemmaraju Venkatasubba Rao.	Chicacole.	1073. Jammulagadda Venkateswarya	Guntur.
593. Ivaturi Sitapati Rao ..	Rajahmundry.	3303. V. Veeraiya Ayyar	Kumbakonam.
		4418. N. Sitaraman	Madura.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.
4105. K. P. Ramanujam	Trichinopoly.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING AND TRANSMISSION OF POWER (ADVANCED GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.	Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.
2638. T. R. Lakshmana Rao ..	Madras.	4108. R. Narayana Ayyangar ..	Trichinopoly.

AGRICULTURE (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1	2650. Emmevajula Venkayya *	Madras.
2	1349. Akunalla Sitaramayya *	Podili.

* In Telugu.

AGRICULTURE (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*contd.*

SECOND GRADE.

Register number and name of candidate	Where examined
91. Kullapalli Simhachalam * ..	Chicacole.
96. Veluvarti Suryanarayana * ..	Do.
107. Ayalasomayajula Sriramulu..	Parvatipur.
167. Baluse Suryanarayana * ..	Do.
176. Sona Dharmarajulu * ..	Do.
218. Charavuri Yadadri Dikshitulu.	Vizianagram.
219. Yeppudi Subramanyya ..	Do.
220. Chiravuri Krishna Somayajulu.	Do.
222 Rajulu Kurmayya * ..	Do.
364. Daddapani Suranna * ..	Polavaram.
378 Bommagani Surya Subrahmanyam *	Peddapur.
813. Kodamarti Sundaram * ..	Amalapuram.
813. Jayanti Sundara Pesayya * ..	Do.
815a. Tangella Rama Sastri * ..	Do.
815b. Mylavarapu Tirumala Rao *	Do.
815c. Embandi Venkanna * ..	Do
818. Naka Chandrado * ..	Do.
818. Nakka Venkata Reddi * ..	Do.
551. Kapila Pattabhiramayya ..	Rajahmundry.
560. Somanchi Venkatasubbarayudu.	Do.
611 Toleti Lingaraju	Do.
612 Malapaka Seshayya * ..	Do.
622. Kalagu Subbanna * ..	Do
624 Shamidipalli Venkata Dikshitulu *	Do
625 Achara Narasimhamurti * ..	Do
626. Mosenati Viswanatham * ..	Do
713. Kondari Guruvarti ..	Bhimavaram.
713 Mahanadi Krishnamurti * ..	Do
716. Komandur Tiruvengada Acharlu *	Do.
784 Satla Ramamurti * ..	Ellore.
802 Josyula Surayya * ..	Do.
803. Pemmaraju Suryanarayanamurti *	Do.
809. Choppakatla Gangaiah * ..	Do.
889 Dhanevada Ramachandra Rao.	Masulipatam.
870 Inapuraju Suryanarayana Rao.	Do
871. Bhogaraju Dharmaraju * ..	Do.
943 Sri Venkatasubba Rao * ..	Bezwada.
965. Obilla Venkatachalapati * ..	Do
1081. Poddapalli Venkatasubbayya *	Guntur
1082. Abbaraju Narasimharu * ..	Do
1163 Bandapudi Sitarama Rao * ..	Bapatla.
1167. Yelesvarapu * Hanumanta Rao *	Do.
1188. Prayaga Appayya Sastrulu *	Do.
1197. Divi Haranna Acharyulu * ..	Do.
1202 Tangirala Satyanarayana Sastri.	Do.
1210 Jukkapalli Jaggayya * ..	Guravala.
1252 Kallem Krishnayya * ..	Do.
1254. T. Narasimhan *	Do.
1255 Gude Anantaramayya * ..	Do.
1256 Boddupalli Anantaramayya *	Do.
1257. Batchu Venkataramu * ..	Do.
1278 Pasipati Sayanna Sastri * ..	Ongole.
1287. Pondari Chinna Adiraju * ..	Do.
1288. Malakatla Penaiyya * ..	Do.
1290. Kakkuluri Maryamma * ..	Do.
1291. Pasibandla Pichchayya * ..	Do.
1303. Kota Lakshmanarambam ..	Do.
1329. Mallela Mariyamma * ..	Pondi.
1332 Vadala Ramayya * ..	Do.
1334. Anumala Venkataramayya. *	Do.
1335. Srirangiri Venkataramanayya *	Do.
1338. Kondapi Venkatarangam * ..	Do.
1337. Gopaluni Venkayya * ..	Do.
1338 Jupudi Krishnayya * ..	Do.
1342. Singampalli Malakondarayudu. *	Do.
1344. Sanagavarapu Subbamayya *	Do
1345. Mandalla Venkatramanayya. *	Do.
1348. Garnepudi Venkataramanayya. *	Do.
1347. Srikanta Narasayya * ..	Do.
1349. Narla Ramakrishnam * ..	Do
1350 Chandrapati Katayya * ..	Do.
1351 Rayavam Seshayya * ..	Do
1353. Peravaram Sundararamayya. *	Do.
1354. Kappara Raghavayya * ..	Do.
1356 Boshapudi Katayya * ..	Do
1357 Chennakuri Venkatasubbayya *	Do
1358. Jagarlapudi Krishnayya * ..	Do
1358. Javangala Medayya * ..	Do
1360. Javangula Parvatam * ..	Do.
1362. Bhimaga Subbamyndu* ..	Do.
1364. Mogal Moula Beg * ..	Do
1373. Mathukumalli Narasayya * ..	Kandukur.
1383 Guttupalli Venkatakari Rao.*	Do.
1389. Akkaraju Subbayya * ..	Do.
1390. Yemura Guravayya * ..	Do.
1391. Ganapatiraju Gopalakrishnayya *	Do.
1392 Polamaraju Sriramulu * ..	Do
1415. Kallur Nathmuni * ..	Nellore.
1512 Cuddapah Java Rao * ..	Bellary.
1558 Muhammad Usman Sahib ..	Cuddapah.
2158. G. Ammayya *	Chittoor.
1739. I. Mangabhanda Ayyar * ..	Do.
1740. T. Ramaswami Nayudu * .	Do
1762. Ch Manumsami Nayudu * ..	Do.
1763. E. Tiruvengada Pillai * ..	Do.
1784. E. Krishnama Achari * ..	Do.
1165. G Gopalayya *	Do.
1773. Yangor Krishnama Achari ..	Do.
2352. Para Garuswamayya * ..	Madras.
2353. Sathawala Kumaraswami Ayyar *	Do.
3052. D. Arulanandham † ..	Chingleput.
3107. S. Vedamanie	Do.
3109 S. Devadasan	Do.
3483. N. Srinivasa	Tanjore.
3521 S. V. Narayanaswami Ayyar.	Do.
3398 O. Subrahmanya Sarma. ..	Trichinopoly.
3095. P. Swaminatha Sarma ..	Do.
3120. N. S Subbarayappa ..	Mysore.

AGRICULTURE (INTERMEDIATE GRADE).

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
78. Durbha Venkataramayya .	Chicacole.
250. Tejomurtula Sivaramayya ..	Vizagapatam.
598. Ivaturi Sitapati Rao ..	Rajahmundry.
627. Sankam Venkataratnam ..	Do

* In Telugu.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
807. Chamarti Narasimha Rao ..	Ellore.
1534. M. Jesse . ..	Bellary.
3517 Nemam Echambadi Vijayaraghava Achari.	Tanjore
3533. N. Swaminathan	Do.
4421. P. R. Daniel .. .	Madura.

† In Tamil

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 5th July 1917.

G. MADDOX, *Secretary.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 6 pice.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS, APRIL 1917.

The following candidates are declared to have passed the GOVERNMENT TECHNICAL EXAMINATIONS held in April 1917 in the subjects under which their names appear

[A notice will be published in Part I-B of the *Fort St. George Gazette* in the month of August stating when and to whom application should be made for certificates.]

[N.B.—*Applications from unsuccessful candidates asking for information as to the cause of failure or for a re-examination of their answer papers will not be attended to.*]

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate	Where examined.
1	161. Ayyagari Sundara Rao	Parvatipur.
2	499 Kadiri Satyanarayanamurti *	Amalapuram.
3	1421. Tangatūri Venkatasubbayya *	Nellore.
4	828. Varaju Venkataramaiya *	Bhadrachalam.
5	1417. Kanumalla Subrahmanyam *	Nellore.
6	1294. Pratipa Subbayya *	Ongole.
7	1420. Vavilla Venkataramayya *	Nellore.
	1344 Madahala Venkataramulu *	Do.
9	625. Hamsala Sitamma	Cocanada.
	1371. Akunalla Venkatasubbarayudu *	Kandukur.
	4602. S. Chokkalingam Pillai	Tinnevelly.
	930. Madduri Gangadhara Sastri	Masulipatam.
13	1411. Deva Kanni Venkatulu Chetti *	Nellore.
	1413 Vedāmanai Venkatasubbayya *	Do.
	1714. K Bhavanasankara Rao	Chittoor.
16	1372. Ch. Mrityunjulu	Kandukur.
	1421 Pilaeri Ragaul *	Nellore.
	1445 Kallur Nathamal *	Do.
19	338. Goparaju Ramamurti	Bhimavaram
	346 Kanuparti Narayanayya *	Berwada.
	1334 Sayid Karim	Guntakal.
	1313 Vankati Sitaramayya *	Podili
24	61. Parnandi Satyanarayanamurti *	Chicacole.
	82. Yellapantula Narayanamurti *	Do.
	247 Nagavarapu Suryanarayana *	Vizagapatam.
	481. Velaguri Appalaraju	Cocanada.
	765. Nandula Subba Rao *	Ellore.
29	1265. Tummavarapu Venkataramanayya *	Ongole.
	107. Bobba Sitaramayya *	Parvatipur.
	248. Padala Lakshminarayana *	Vizagapatam.
	249. Sista ramayudu *	Do.
	753. Achanta Rama Rao *	Narsapur
	1426. Chilkuru Ramakrishnayya *	Nellore.

* In Telugu.

ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY (ELEMENTARY GRADE)—*contd.*

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
7. Polaki Nityananda Pattanik*	Berhampur.
8. Rakmila Venkayya* ..	Do.
48. Manda Appadu*	Chicacole.
49. Parvandi Narayanayana* ..	Do.
53. Lakanathum Tavitayya* ..	Do.
55. Koppili Simhachalam* ..	Do.
56. Lakpana Venkatachalam*..	Do
57. Kalleskantam Venkatayam*..	Do.
58. Sandarigari Varahanarasimham*	Do
59 Sadasivam Yatirajayya* ..	Do.
68. Ampindi Suryanarayana murti	Do.
69 Kaipa Chenchu	Do.
100. Peri Appanna*	Parvatipur.
105. Modekurti Venkatasuryanarayana*	Do.
140. Gannavarapu Seetamma* ..	Do
142. Patrana Venkatanarasimham*	Do.
144. Allam Gopalam	Do.
145 Pathan Azum Khan* ..	Do
151. Arra omarajula Viswesvara Sastri*	Do.
155. Gandreti Narasimhulu* ..	Do.
165. Akundi Satyanarayana ..	Do.
167. Bulusu Suryanarayana* ..	Do.
204. Dhavala Subbamma* ..	Vizianagaram.
607. Kulachina Narasimham*	Do.
224. Nili Appalanarasayya* ..	Vizagapatam.
237. Mukkavilli Venkayya* ..	Do.
256 V Parvatesam*	Do
288. Gadaparti Venkatayagannatha Rau.*	Do.
240. Ehamidipari Narasimhulu*..	Do.
241. Venkatapathi Lakshmanarasimhulu*	Do.
242 Govinda Krishnamurti* ..	Do
243 Kuppili Gurumurthi* ..	Do.
244 Haliwara Suryanarayana murti* ..	Do.
245. Bellamda Prakashamurti*..	Do.
246 Uriti Krishnamurti* ..	Do.
273 Surapadi Rajanna ..	Do.
336 Devarakonda Ramakrishnamma*	Polavaram.
337. Shanmukhi Padmarajo* ..	Do.
338 Sahiti Bachchayya* ..	Do.
339. Bellamudi Narayana*..	Do.
340. Cheeru Venkatanarulu*..	Do.
341. Bhetavolu Subbanna* ..	Do.
345. Devam Kesavaswami* ..	Peddapur.
346. Gantur James	Do.
423 Mudunuri Narasimha Acharyulu (son of Doddi Acharyulu)*	Coconada.
424 Vadrevu Chinnayya ..	Do.
427. Kadukula Ayyanna Somayajulu.*	Do.
428. Gollakota Kameswara Rao.*	Do.
430. Kandula Padmanabhswami.*	Do.
495. Peddinti Venkata Achari ..	Amalapuram.
497. Bandi Pattanna	Do.
498. Pathanapati Agabathahamma*	Do
501. Chennupati Pullayya* ..	Do.
547 Patchetti Anagamma* ..	Rajahmundry.
551. Nittala Bathulapapa Rao* ..	Do.
598 Pasupuleti Subba Rao ..	Do.
602. Kachchimanchi Koteswara Rao.	Do.
603. Mangapati Lakshminarayana*	Bhimavaram
607. Kamandori Tirumala Acharlu,	Do.
734. Sistla Hanumanta Somayajula	Narsapur.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
735. Jonnala Mangayya ..	Narsapur.
766. Maddala Venkatratnam* ..	Ellore.
805. Damaraju Subbaraju ..	Do.
856. Maduri Gangayya* ..	Masulipatam.
857. Venpati Venkatasubba Rao*.	Do.
858. Nandigrama subbayya* ..	Do
879. Mangamuri Nagaratnam* ..	Do.
881. Kanuparti Chinnaya* ..	Do.
949 Reddi attula Prakasamma ..	Berwada.
950 Gantala Hanumma* ..	Do.
16.1 Jonnala adda Venkatasubbayya	Guntur.
1012 Sothuluri Jagannatha Rao*	Do.
1073 Sankaramanchi Subbayya*	Do.
1014 Neti Venkatanarasimham* ..	Do.
1197. Uppi Hanuma Acharyulu* ..	Bapatla.
1235 Tangirala Viswanatham ..	Gurazala.
1278 Lakkiraju Sitarama Rao ..	Do
1227. Konakanchi Nagabhushanam*	Do
1231. Pulli Hanumayya* ..	Do
1232 Shaikh Mahaboob Ali* ..	Do.
1248 Shaikh Farid Sahib* ..	Do.
1259. J. Rajagopalan	Ongole.
126 . Ravanchandrula Adisheshayya*	Do.
1263. Payidipata Subbanayudu* ..	Do.
1464. Kancharlapalli Venkatasubbayya*.	Do
1267 Kotamraju Kameswara Rao*	Do
1268 Pavuluri Kalidi Ramayya* ..	Do
1269. Poshan Peraiyya*	Do
1270. L Ikkaraju Venkataramayya*	Do
1275. Vellanki Sri ivasulu* ..	Do.
1276. Edamudi Viraraghavayya*..	Do.
1277. Ghali Yupayya*	Do.
1.93. Madiraju Hanumanta Rao*..	Do
1297. Mylavarapu Lakshmanarayana*.	Do.
1298 Gurrappadiya Adisarayana*.	Do.
1300. Pendem Venkayya* ..	Do.
1301. Ramachandrani Venkataramayya*.	Do
1318. Mylavarapu Narasimhayya ..	Podili.
1310. Venapagu Kondayya* ..	Do.
1317. Bandaru Janaki*	Do
1369. Ippagunta Narasimhayya* ..	Kandukur.
1370. Kota Modali Venkatasubbayya*.	Do.
1376. Muthukumalli Narasayya* ..	Do.
1410. Kolluri Venkata Rao* ..	Nellore.
1411 Madapati Viraraghavayya*.	Do.
1412. Nuthi Venkatasubrahmanyam*.	Do.
2113. Chilakapati Venkatanarasimha Acharyulu*.	Do.
1415. Gumpula Bendaiah* ..	Do
1418. Tallura Srinivulu* ..	Do
1421. Kanchi Hanumanta Acharlu.	Do.
1422. Varanasi-yula Venkatasubbayya*.	Do.
1556. Yadali Lakshminarasimha Sastri.	Bellary
1540. Dumalur Subba Rau ..	Cuddapah.
1551. Asapoor Desika Ahari ..	Do.
1715. S. V. Narayana Ayyar ..	Chittoor.
1719. D. Narayana Reddi* ..	Do.
1717. B. Venkataraju*	Do.
1769. G. Venkatasamni Nayudu*..	Do.
2050. Ennavajula Venkayya* ..	Madras.
2052. Para Gurumurthyya* ..	Do.
4304. T. P. Mukambikasundaram Ayyar.	Kumbakonam.
3516. A. S. Ranganatha Rao ..	Tanjore.
3519. Subrahmanyam	Do.
3520. T. K. Sundaram Ayyar ..	Do.
3521. S. V. Narayanaswami Ayyar.	Do
4419. S. Samuel Rowland ..	Madura.
5126. M. S. Subbarayappa ..	Mysore.

* In Telugu.

HYGIENE (ELEMENTARY GRADE).

FIRST CLASS.

Number in order of merit.	Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
1	9304 T. P. Hiranyakesiyanendram Ayyar	Kumbakonam
2	1245 Janathula Subbarayudu	Guntur.
3	1421 Tanguturi Venkatasubbayya *	Nellore.
	1858 Bhonsle Gopal Rao *	Cuddapah.

SECOND CLASS.

Register number and name of candidate.	Where examined.
7. Polaki Nityananda Patnaik *	Berhampur.
8. Rokalla Venkayya* ..	Do.
89. Kuppa Chenchu ..	Chicacole
179. Sesaula Bhagavata Sastri ..	Parvatipur
216. Venteddu Subbarayudu* ..	Vizianagaram.
217. Gulavalli Ramamurti* ..	Do
232. Nyayavajhala Satyanarayana murti*.	Vizagapatam
247. Nagavarapu Suryanarayana*.	Do.
249. Sistla Somayajulu* ..	Do.
255. Chaganti Subba Rao* ..	Do.
342. Challa Sarvarayudu ..	Palavaram
350 Kalluri Gangarayya ..	Do.
358. Nammaluri Purushottam* ..	Do.
368 Samavedam Ganganna Sastri.*	Do.
372. Poduri Brahmananda Rao* ..	Peddapur.
423. Mudumba Narasimha Acharyulu (son of Doddi Acharyulu)*.	Cocanada.
480a. Dulipala Mahalakshmi Devamma.	Do.
501. Chaganti Pallayya* ..	Amalapuram
505 Davaguptapu Kameswara Rao	Do
508 Machiraju Venkayya* ..	Do.
509. Kocherlakota Likshitalu*	Do.
511. Annapti Narasimhalu* ..	Do.
545. Kanchibhotla Saubhagyam*	Bezwada.
590. Somanchi Venkatasubrahmanyam.	Do.
614. Madiraju Janakiramayya ..	Ho.
616. Bhamidi Venkateswarulu ..	Do.
617 Malladhara Kameswara Rao.	Do.
618. Satuluri Varada Achari* ..	Do
619 Malapaka Seshayya* ..	Do.
620. Kyati Umamahesvara Rao*.	Do.
626. Goparaju Ramamurti ..	Bhimavaram
627. Komanduri Laxmana Acharlu	Do.
628. Kota Viraiya*	Do.
709. Kuduri Perayya*.. ..	Do.
710. Vemuri Venkatasubbayyudu*.	Do,
735. Jajapala Mangayya.. ..	Narsapur.
765. Nandula Subba Rao* ..	Ellore.
766. Maddala Venkataratnam* ..	Do
803. Tenam Venkata Sastri* ..	Do.
859. Mertagamali Nagaratnam* ..	Masulipatam.
860. Medduri Gangadhara Sastri*.	Do.
864. Atluri Venkata Sitaramu* ..	Do.
866. Gudiseva Subbayya* ..	Do
868. Gudavu Subbayya* ..	Do.
940. Kandagatla Narayanayya* ..	Bezwada.
942. Pinnala Narasimham ..	Do.
952a. Gannipeddi Subbamma* ..	Do.
955. Banda Venkayya*.. ..	Bezwada.
1076. Kuppanapu Venkatakrishnamma Sarma*.	Guntur.
1076. Ranga Venkatakrishnayya*..	Do.
1081. Pratipadibhayankaram Kaatari Ranga Acharyulu,*	Do.
1082. Rangavajjhala Hanumayya,.	Do
1083. Rayaprolu Venkatabrahmayya.	Do.
1084. Kopalli Pundarikakshulu*	Do
1085 Ambatipudi Kamayya* ..	Do.
1087. Tota Viramma*	Do.
1160 Manbiraju Ivarmantha Sao*..	Bapatla.
1183 Kambhampati Seramulu* ..	Do.
1188. Bendapudi Sitarama Rao* ..	Do.
1187. Velaswarapu Hanumanta Rao.*	Do.
1188 Prayaga Appayya Sastrulu.*	Do.
1204. Malladi Ramakrishnayya* ..	Do
1234 Sayid Katha	Gurazala.
1247. Vellanki Venkatasubbayya.*	Do.
1249. Hubba Divakarayya* ..	Do.
1249. Narayanabhatla Subbayya*	Do
1249. Jothula Perayya* ..	Gudiwada
1270. Lakkaraju Venkataramayya.*	Do.
1330 Poreti Venkayya*.. ..	Podili.
1331. Poluri Venkatasubbayya* ..	Do.
1340. Ramachandrudu Rangayya.*	Kandukur.
1381 Shaikh Hotala Sahib* ..	Do.
1414. Daru Kanni Raghavulu Chetti,*	Nellore.
1415. Chillara Ramakrishnayya* ..	Do.
1417. Kasamalla Subrahmanyam,*	Do.
1419. Vaddamani Venkatasubbayya*	Do.
1420. Varshala Venkataranga yya.*	Do.
1422. Pilamiri Ragulu*	Do.
1444. Manchala Venkateswarulu*	Do
1475. Kallur Nathanel*	Do
1501. Chandanam Ramamurti ..	Bellary.
1647. Vallala Nanjundayya Sastri.*	Cuddapah.
1774. M. Narayanaswami Mudali.*	Chittoor
1775. D Sachchidanam* ..	Do.
2550. Kanavajjala Venkayya* ..	Madras.
2552. Para Gurusvamayya* ..	Do
2553. Sathavala Kothanayana Ayyar.*	Do.
3235. S Kanga Achari†	Kumbakonam.
3236. K. Subrahmanya Ayyar ..	Do.
3237 S. Jayaramayya	Do.
*3270 T. K. Sundaram Ayyar ..	Tanjore
4419 S. Samuel Hawland ..	Madura.
4420. H. Subrahmanya Ayyar† ..	Do.
4005. S. Nallajatam Pillai ..	Tinnevelly.
5130 N. S Subbarayappa ..	Mysore.
5305 D. V. Satyanadhava Rau ..	Coimbatore.

* In Telugu. † In Tamil.

(By order)

Office of the Comr. for Govt. Examinations, Madras, 3rd July 1917.

G. MASDOX, *Secretary.*

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 4 annas.

Part II.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.—	
Registration, Judicial, Board of Revenue, Forest, Public Works, Agriculture and Customs	1117-1121
PROMOTIONS:—	
General	.. 1122
Judicial	.. 1124
Financial	.. 1142
Public Works	.. 1144
Revenue	.. 1146
Military	.. 1156
Official Advertisements ..	.. 1158
Vacancies	1159
Private Advertisements	1160
GOVERNMENT.—	
Abstract of season reports for the week ending 7th July 1917.	
Madras Port Trust.	
Meteorological results.	
Notice of the result of toddy shops in the town of Madras for the years 1917-18	

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

REGISTRATION.

Promotions, Appointments and Postings.—The following promotions, appointments and postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

PROMOTIONS.

(From third grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to third grade, permanent.)

M.R.Ry. Tanjore Appasa Pillai Vaudera Pillai, with effect from the 2nd April 1917.
M.R.Ry. Gopalayya Balakrishna Ayyar, with effect from the 24th May 1917.
M.R.Ry. Narasimha Ayyar Ramamurti Ayyar, with effect from the 22nd June 1917.

(From fourth grade to third grade, sub. *pro tem.*)

Vellore Nizam-ud-din Abd-ul-qadir Saheb, with effect from the 2nd April 1917.
M.R.Ry. George Maryan Cheriyan, with effect from the 24th May 1917.
M.R.Ry. Venkatarama Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, with effect from the 1st June 1917.
M.R.Ry. Manapakam Tangavelu Mudaliyar, with effect from the 1st June 1917.
M.R.Ry. Arcot Varadaraja Nayanar, with effect from the 25th June 1917.

(From fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fourth grade, permanent.)

M.R.Ry. Duraiswami Ayyar Ramasubrahmanya Ayyar, with effect from the 2nd April 1917.
M.R.Ry. Ghatte Lakshmi Nagabhushana Rao, with effect from the 24th May 1917.

(From fifth grade to fourth grade, sub. *pro tem.*)

M.R.Ry. Tiruvur Ranganatha Mudaliyar, with effect from the 2nd April 1917.
M.R.Ry. Ponnani Annadanai Ayyar Subrahmanya Ayyar, with effect from the 24th May 1917.
M.R.Ry. Venkatachala Ayyar Vasudeva Ayyar, with effect from the 1st June 1917.
M.R.Ry. Muttayya Pillai Sattayya Pillai, with effect from the 1st June 1917.
M.R.Ry. Krishna Rao Ramachandra Rao, with effect from the 25th June 1917.

(From fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to fifth grade, permanent.)

M.R.Ry. Padmai Natesa Mudaliyar, with effect from the 2nd April 1917.
M.R.Ry. Rangayya Vasalu, with effect from the 25th April 1917.
M.R.Ry. Venkatkrishnamakarabava Sama Pattar Sivaramakrishna Ayyar, with effect from the 24th May 1917.

(From sixth grade to fifth grade, sub. *pro tem.*)

M.R.Ry. Palni Subbaraya Balasubrahmanyam, with effect from the 2nd April 1917.
M.R.Ry. Natarajaswami Ayyar Krishnaswami Ayyar, with effect from the 24th April 1917.
M.R.Ry. Cuddalore Subbarama Mudaliyar, with effect from the 24th May 1917.
M.R.Ry. Nilam Govindarajulu Nayudu, with effect from 1st June 1917.
M.R.Ry. Rangabhujavata Suryanarayana Krishna Ayyar, with effect from the 1st June 1917.
M.R.Ry. Vijayaraghava Acharya Chakravarti Acharya, with effect from the 28th June 1917.

(From seventh grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to seventh grade, permanent.)

M.R.Ry. Muruduppa Somasundara Mudaliyar, with effect from the 2nd April 1917.
M.R.Ry. Chilukuri Kondayya Sastri, with effect from the 24th April 1917.
M.R.Ry. Bandhi Lakshmana Singh, with effect from the 24th May 1917.

(From eighth grade to seventh grade, sub, *pro tem.*)

M.R.Ry. Mukkai Subrahmanya Subrahmanya Ayyar, with effect from the 2nd April 1917.
M.R.Ry. Tirupegudi Krishnaswami Ayyangar, with effect from the 24th April 1917.
M.R.Ry. Gowsala Venkata Rao, with effect from the 24th May 1917.
M.R.Ry. Chelakkara Subbarama Pattar Narayana Ayyar, with effect from the 1st June 1917.
M.R.Ry. Madabhushi Kodandarama Ayyangar, with effect from the 1st June 1917.
M.R.Ry. Gadi Brahmanna, with effect from the 28th June 1917.

APPOINTMENTS.

(i) The following Probationary Sub-Registrars are appointed Sub-Registrars, eighth grade:—
Mysor Jivaratna Mudaliyar, with effect from the 2nd April 1917.
Subdam Venkipuram Narasimha Acharya, with effect from the 2nd April 1917.
Payyanadam Kunhikannan, with effect from the 24th April 1917.

(ii) The following are appointed Sub-Registrars, eighth grade, sub. *pro tem.*:—
Ganapathiya Pillai Subrahmanya Pillai, Clerk, Registrar's office, Madura.
Raghava Ayyar Venkataramana Ayyar, Head Clerk, Registrar's office, South Arcot.

POSTINGS.

M.R.Ry. Narasimha Ayyar Ramamurti Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, third grade, to Peralam (Tanjore district).
M.R.Ry. Mysor Jivaratna Mudaliyar, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to be Joint Sub-Registrar, Panruti (South Arcot).
M.R.Ry. Subdam Venkipuram Narasimha Acharya, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Tiruvonam (Tanjore district).
M.R.Ry. Payyanadam Kunhikannan, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, to Tripeiar (South Malabar district).
M.R.Ry. Ganapathiya Pillai Subrahmanya Pillai, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Aravakurichi (Trichinopoly district).
M.R.Ry. Raghava Ayyar Venkataramana Ayyar, Sub-Registrar, eighth grade, sub. *pro tem.*, to Kammapuram (South Arcot district).

Madras, 22nd June 1917.

Postings.—The following postings of Sub-Registrars are ordered:—

I. M.R.Ry. Kuttigudi Swaminatha Krishnaswami Ayyar, to Pakkapatnam (Bellary district).
II. M.R.Ry. Muthuswami Sastriyar Sundaram, on return from leave, to Kodaikanal (Madura district).

Madras, 7th July 1917.

C. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

JUDICIAL.

No. 40. Transfer.—M.R.Ry. Rasipur Varatha Krishna Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif of Ellore, is permitted to cancel his leave and, is transferred to Nagapatam. (To join expeditiously.)

High Court of Judicature at *Madras*,
3rd July 1917.

No. 41. Extension of Leave.—M.R.Ry. Puthanmutathil Kunda Panikkar Avargal, District Munsif of Krishnagiri, is granted an extension of privilege leave on half salary under article 271 of the Civil Service Regulations for four days in continuation of the leave granted to him by High Court notification published at page 264 of Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 6th February 1917.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
2nd July 1917.

C. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
First Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations the Board has granted privilege leave to Mr. C. H. Brown, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, Narasapatam, Vizagapatam district, for twenty-one days from 11th July 1917.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Madras, 4th July 1917.

H. E. PATE,
Secretary.

SALT, ABKARI AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Transfers.—The following temporary transfers are ordered :—

(1) Mr. Charles Spittelar, Inspector, from the Udipi to the Cannanore circle.

(2) M.R.Ry. Karur Iyanna Ayyar Venkataramana Ayyar, Assistant Inspector, from the charge of the Cannanore, to the charge of the Udipi circle.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 3rd July 1917.

Transfers.—The following transfers are ordered :—

Mr. John Aloysius Chisholm Brown Inspector, from the Nanadam to the Tuda circle. To join expeditiously on relief.

M.R.Ry. Utthil Paramaswara, Assistant Inspector, from the Erode to the charge of the Nanjilam circle. To join at once without awaiting relief.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 6th July 1917.

Posting.—Mr. Cecil Bain, Assistant Inspector, is permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave and posted to the charge of the Pennani circle *vice* M.R.Ry. John Gunanandha Gnanamani Pillai Avargal, Inspector, ordered to retire. To join on the forenoon of 12th July 1917.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 6th July 1917.

E. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary.

Leave and Appointment.—Under article 280, Civil Service Regulations, Mr. William Arthur Hubert Lowe Evans, Inspector, Markapur circle, is granted privilege leave for one month from date of relief.

The Inspector, Nandyal Circle, will hold charge of the Markapur circle, in addition to his own, during the period.

E. G. A. THOMSON,
Deputy Commissioner, Central Division.

Madras, 6th July 1917.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT, SURVEY, LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Leave.—Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. A. G. Leach, I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer, No. V Party, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 12th of July 1917.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L. Rds. & Agri.),
Madras, 6th July 1917.

T. VIJAYARAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Acting Secretary.

FOREST.

Appointment and Posting.—M.R.Ry. T. M. Duraiswami Pillai, Head Clerk, District Forest Office, Chingleput district, on Rs. 40—2—50, is appointed to act as Ranger, sixth grade, on probation for six months and is posted to Chingleput district in connection with the introduction of the kanchu grazing system into that district.

H. B. BRYANT,
Conservator of Forests, Central Circle.

Madras, 6th July 1917.

Extension of Leave and Appointment.—The leave on medical certificate for five months granted to Ranger Muhammad Asadulla Ghatala in this office Service Order Nos. 17 and 37 of 1917 is extended by three months and Deputy Ranger K. T. Venkata Achari will continue to act for him pending further orders.

Leave and Posting.—(1) M.R.Ry. N. L. Narasimham, Ranger, fourth grade, Upper Godavari is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from date of relief by D. V. Krishna Rao.

(2) D. V. Krishna Rao, on relief by A. Manikkam Mudaliyar, is posted to Lakkavaram range to relieve No. (1).

Waltair, 27th June 1917.

Posting.—The following revision of the postings of Deputy Rangers coming out of the Madras Forest College is ordered :—

A. Manikkam Mudaliyar, to Gundlabrahmeswaram range, Kurnool West.

K. Thiruvenkatachari, to Pecheruvu range, Kurnool West.

S. A. Dawson, to Lakkavaram range, Upper Godavari.

This cancels the posting of the above three to Cheria, Gundlabrahmeswaram and Pecheruvu ranges, respectively.

H. A. LATHAM,
Acting Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

Waltair, 30th June 1917.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. S. M. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Ranger, fourth grade, Amber range, North Vellore division, is granted two months' privilege leave from date of relief by K. Jayaraman returning from the Forest College, Coimbatore.

P. M. LUSHINGTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Circle.

Trichinopoly, 1st July 1917.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Leave.—Under articles 238, 240 and 238 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R Ry. N. K. Gopala Ayyangar, Overseer, third grade, is granted with effect from 18th February 1917 combined leave for six months, i.e., privilege leave for three months and leave on medical certificate for the remaining period.

(The notification published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette* granting him privilege leave for three months is hereby cancelled.)

Ootacamund, 2nd July 1917.

Erratum.—In the notification, dated the 22nd June 1917, relating to promotions and reversions on the permanent Upper Subordinate establishment published in Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 26th June 1917—

For "M.R Ry K. G. Subbiah Chetti, Overseer, first grade, to Supervisor, second grade, permanent",

Read "M.R.Ry. K. G. Subbiah Chetti, Overseer, first grade, to Supervisor, second grade, temporary rank".

S. B. MURRAY,
Chief Engineer, P. W. D.

Ootacamund, 5th July 1917.

Extension of Leave.—Privilege leave granted to M.R.Ry. Nettur Lakshmana Ramachandra Rao, Supervisor, first grade, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th May 1917 and notified on page 988, Part II of the Gazette, dated 5th June 1917, is extended by one week.

W. M. ELLIS, Col. R E.,
Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Ootacamund, 4th July 1917.

Leave.—M.R Ry. M. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar Arangal, temporary Sub-Engineer in charge of the Vizianagram subdivision, Vizagapatam division, is granted privilege leave for fifteen days with effect from the 5th June 1917 afternoon.

Vizagapatam, 1st July 1917.

Appointment.—M.R Ry. Y. Narinarayana Panula Garu, Subdivisional Officer, Yellamanchili subdivision, Vizagapatam division, will, in addition to his own duties, hold charge of the Vizianagram subdivision of the same division during the absence of Mr. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar on privilege leave.

Vizagapatam, 4th July 1917.

Extension of Leave.—The privilege leave for one month granted to M.R.Ry. V. Suryanarayana Rau Pantulu, Overseer, second grade, Vizagapatam division, and notified in page 997 of Part II of *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 12th June 1917, is hereby extended by fifteen days.

Leave.—M R.Ry. T. M. Ratnambhapathi Pillai, Overseer, Ganjam division, is granted privilege leave for one month with effect from the 2nd June 1917 or date of relief.

M R. KHAREGAT,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Vizagapatam, 7th July 1917.

Postings.—M.R Ry. K. Panchanatha Ayyar, Sub-Engineer, 5th grade, is posted to the charge of the Ongole subdivision, Guntur division.

Conductor M. Power, Sub-Engineer, third grade, is posted to the charge of the Head Works and Workshops subdivision, Kistna Central division. This cancels his posting to the Godavari Western division.

M R Ry. N. Govindaraja Ayyangar, Assistant Engineer, Head Works and Workshops subdivision, Kistna Central division, is, on relief, posted to the Kistna Eastern division as Personal Assistant to the Executive Engineer, *vice* M.R.Ry. N. Rangachariu transferred to the VI Circle.

J. B. LUTMAN,
Superintending Engineer, II Circle.

Bezwada, 8th July 1917

Leave.—The privilege leave for two months from 1st May 1917 or date of relief granted to M.R.Ry. A. Ramaswami Ayyar, Overseer, first grade, temporary rank, Tank Restoration Scheme division, in this office notification (vide page 845, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 8th May 1917) is re-sanctioned under article 840 of the Civil Service Regulations with effect from 31st June 1917.

Cancellation of Leave.—Privilege leave for one month granted to M.R.Ry. T. Venkataramu Ayyar Arangal, Sub-Engineer, 5th grade, temporary rank, Cuddapah division, in this office No. 4511, dated the 30th of May 1917, and notified in page 969, Part II of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 5th June 1917, is hereby cancelled.

Bellary, 2nd July 1917.

Leave.—The Superintending Engineer is pleased to sanction, under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for ten days from the 14th to 23rd May 1917 (both days inclusive) to M.R.Ry. C. D. Ganapathi Pillai, temporary Upper Subordinate, Cuddapah division.

Bellary, 3rd July 1917.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations M.R.Ry T. G. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, temporary, in charge of the Hospet subdivision, Bellary division, is granted privilege leave for one month and twenty-eight days from 28th May 1917. This supersedes notification issued with this office No. 4231, dated the 22nd May 1917.

Bellary, 4th July 1917.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for eleven days from the 27th May 1917 forenoon to 8th June 1917 afternoon is granted to M.R.Ry. M. R. Natesa Ayyar, Sub Engineer, third grade, temporary rank, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, Kurnool division.

Posting.—M.R.Ry P. Natesa Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, temporary rank, to be in charge of the Drawing branch of the Circle office and to be the Personal Assistant to the Superintending Engineer, III Circle, Bellary, from 3rd July 1917 forenoon in relief of M.R.Ry. T. N Venkatarama Ayyar Avargal, Sub-Engineer, temporary, transferred to the IV Circle and until relieved by M.R.Ry. C. F. Rangaswami Ayyangar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer, whose posting to Circle office has been ordered in No. 3449, dated the 26th June 1917.

L. D. VENKATARAMA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 5th July 1917.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry Panchapakesa Ayyar Ramachandra Ayyar Avargal, Supervisor, first grade, posted to this circle in the Chief Engineer's No. 296-D., dated 26th June 1917, is re-posted to the Coorg division.

W. J. J. HOWLEY,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Coimbatore, 5th July 1917.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations privilege leave for three months from date of relief is granted to M.R.Ry. L. S. Saptharishi Ayyar Avargal, temporary Sub-Engineer, Mopad Project division.

Madras, 4th July 1917.

Re-posting.—M.R.Ry M. S. Seshadri Ayyangar, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 60, posted to the V Circle, in Chief Engineer's Memorandum No. 173 D., dated 9th June, 1917 will, in the first instance, be attached to the Circle office and then reposted to the Chingleput division.

Transfer.—M.R.Ry. K. Devarayulum Ayyangar, temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 30, Chingleput division, to the South Presidency division. To join at once.

J. M. LACEY,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Madras, 9th July 1917.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. L. Venkatasarasayya Garu, Sub-Engineer, second grade, temporary, and Honorary Assistant Engineer, North Arcot division, is granted, under article 260, Civil Service Regulations, privilege leave for one month from 21st June 1917 afternoon.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

Madras, 9th July 1917.

AGRICULTURE.

Extension of leave.—Extension of sick leave for two months is granted to M.R.Ry. T. Ranganath, Assistant in Mycology, from 4th June 1917.

Madras, 2nd July 1917.

Promotions.—The following promotions are made in the Agricultural section, Upper division:—

(1) M.R.Ry. C. Narayana Ayyar, third grade Farm Manager, to be second grade on Rs. 175, *vice* M.R.Ry. M. Govinda Kidavu promoted to gazetted rank.

(2) M.R.Ry. S. Ramaswami Pillai, Agricultural Demonstrator, fourth grade, to be third grade, *vice* No. (1).

(3) M.R.Ry. N. S. Kolandaswami Pillai, Farm Manager, fourth grade, to be third grade, to fill an existing vacancy.

Nos. (1) and (2) will take effect from 12th June 1917 and No. (3) from 26th June 1917

G. A. D. STUART,
Director of Agriculture.

Madras, 3rd July 1917.

CUSTOMS.

Leave.—Under article 260 of the Civil Service Regulations Mr. Benjamin Daniel Court, Inspector of Customs, Western Customs Circle, is granted privilege leave for three weeks from or after the 9th July 1917.

P. ECCLES,
Officiating Collector of Customs.

Madras, 4th July 1917.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PATENTS.

The following printed specifications of applications for patents, which have been accepted under section 5 of the Indian Patents and Designs Act of 1911, have been published and can be inspected free of charge at the Madras Record Office, Egmore. Copies of these specifications may be purchased at the Patent Office, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta, at the price of eight annas per copy.

Directions for the guidance of inventors and others are given in the Indian Patents and Designs Act, 1911 (price 10 annas), and in the Indian Patents and Designs Rules, 1912 (price 2 annas). These should be consulted before an application is made to the Controller of Patents and Designs.

2498. A. J. Roberts and J. N. Parker. Selective telephone receiver for amplifying wireless and buzzer signals.
2822. C. Bell. Improved automatic sprinkler.
2971. H. L. T. Wolfe. Improvements in or relating to a process or method of uniting similar or dissimilar metals or alloys by electric welding.
2972. H. L. T. Wolfe. Improvements in or relating to the construction of drills and other cutters for machine tools.
2973. W. S. Sinclair. Improved automatic combined alarm and door guard communication on the vacuum brake of railway trains for the protection of passengers and goods.
2977. W. Pallser. An improved portable building.
2979. H. L. T. Wolfe. An improved transmission oil cup and means for securing same to the spindle lubricated thereby.
2980. J. Flint. New and improved compound for use principally in line of rubber.
2981. W. A. Praymouth. Dry concentration of tanning and the like.
2982. C. A. Williams and W. T. Dunkin. Improvements in railway facing point lock bars.
2983. M. P. Khategat. Latrine.
2985. Industrie A. G. Zweisentiger Kettenstich. Improvements in or relating to, single thread chain stitch sewing machines.
2479. Overall McCray, Ld. Improvements in boring machinery.
2753. D. C. Spruance. Flexible tubes and methods and apparatus for making same.
2758. Kitchen Service Co. Improved machine for washing dishes and the like.
2859. L. Wilputte. Improvement in coke ovens.
2956. A. E. Lamkin. Improvements in and relating to internal combustion engines.
2987. Hari Shanker. Ld. elevator for surgical use.
2995. E. E. Locy. Improvements relating to steam superheaters for locomotives and other boilers.
2999. T. N. Corsey. Improvements in auxiliary air admission devices for internal combustion engines.
3006. G. R. Nicholson and A. B. Horsley. Improvements relating to syphons.
3007. La Crosse Tractor Company. Improvements in plough tractors.
3008. T. H. Watson & Co. (of Sheffield), Ld., H. A. Greaves, and H. Nicholls. Improvements in electric furnaces.
3009. B. Conklin. Improvements in rotary engines, pumps, compressors and the like.
3011. S. C. Gawthropp. Improvements in tea feeding and spreading machinery.

Ootacamund, 10th July 1917.

L. DAVIDSON,
Acting Chief Secretary.

IMPERIAL LIBRARY.

(CORNER OF HARE STREET AND STRAND ROAD, CALCUTTA.)

Open on { WEEK-DAYS AND SATURDAYS, FROM 10 A.M. TO 7 P.M.
SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS, FROM 2 P.M. TO 5 P.M.

The Imperial Library is also a LENDING LIBRARY. It is free to all except children. There is no subscription to pay.

MADRAS MEDICAL COUNCIL.

With reference to the precept dated, 16th May 1917, issued by the President, Madras Medical Council, to electors under section 5 (1), (a) of the Madras Medical Registration Act, IV of 1914, and under G.O. No. 1606, Public, dated 15th December 1914, "II Rules for subsequent elections," paragraph 7 (2), it is hereby notified that the following candidates have been nominated and voting papers will accordingly be issued :—

1. Balaram, A. P., L.M.S., Damodar Villa, Calicut.
2. John Pillai, D., Apothecary, 41, Vasudeva Gramany Street, Chintadrepetta, Madras.
3. Narayanaswami Ayyar, P., L.M.P., 7, South Mada Street, Mylapore, Madras.
4. Ramaswami Nayudu, N., Rao Sahib, L.M.P., 110, Big Street, Triplicane, Madras.
5. Ranganatha Rau, T. V., L.M.P., L.C.P.S. (Bom.), Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.
6. Venkappa, D. V., L.M.P., 809, Linghee Chetti Street, Georgetown, Madras.

Royapettah, 4th July 1917.

J. ST. C. BARTLEY, L.M. & S., L.R.C.P. & S., L.F.P.S.,
Registrar, Madras Medical Council.

NOTIFICATIONS.

ORDER IN WRITING.

In accordance with the powers conferred upon the Controller for Hides and Wool, Indian Munitions Board, by order in writing by the Governor-General in Council under rule 11-D (1) (*e*) of the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, 1915, published in the Government of India Gazette in Notification No. 641, dated the 28th April 1917, and with reference to paragraph 2 (3) of the notice to tanners dated the 28th April 1917 issued by the Controller for Hides and Wool under the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules, all tanners in the Madras and Bombay Presidency are hereby directed that in tanning or finishing hides or skins no substance such as grease, chalk, flour, clay, etc., shall be applied to the flesh side of a hide or skin. Hides and skins must be clean fleshed and free from any substance which is unnecessary in the production of good leather.

This order will take effect from the date of publication in the Local Government Gazette and any breach of the order will be punishable under rule 26 to which attention is directed.

Indian Munitions Board, Simla,
19th June 1917.

J. W. HENDERSON,
War Office Representative.

It is hereby notified under rule XI-A of the rules framed by Government under India Act II of 1912 that the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has cancelled the registration of the Bapatla Church Panchayat Co-operative Society, Limited, No. 7629, at Bapatla, in the Bapatla taluk of the Guntur district, on 3rd July 1917, under section 30 (1) of the said Act and has appointed M. & Ry. K. Nageswara Rao Pantulu Garu, B.A., Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Coconada, as liquidator of the said society under section 42 (3) of the same Act.

Madras, 9th July 1917.

It is hereby notified that the registration of the Madras Co-operative Building Society, Limited, No. 1366, in the Madras City is, under section 30 (1) of Act II of 1912 (India), cancelled today for the reason that the society could not be started on its work in spite of several attempts made by the Co-operative department.

Madras, 3rd July 1917.

F. R. HEMINGWAY,
Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 6 of Act VI of 1878 that the undermentioned treasure was found on 12th March 1917 by one P. M. Kuppuswami Mudali of Bhana Sahib street, Big Conjeevaram, while sinking a well in his compound in S. No. 2485, town site poramboke, in Conjeevaram town, IV ward, Chingleput district:—

Description.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.
Stone image of Draupadi Ammal 2' high	14 0 0
Stone image of Dharmaraja 1½' high	10 0 0
A copper plate 6" square called Rakshabandanam	0 12 0
Total ..	24 12 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput, Saidapet, at his office on 26th October 1917 at 11 a.m. in view to the matter being enquired into and determined according to law.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
11th June 1917.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of Act VI of 1878 that the following treasure was found on or about the 28th November 1916, by Chinnakannu Chetti and his brother Munuswami Chetti of Parameswaramangalam when demolishing the wall of their house in Parameswaramangalam village, Maduranthakam taluk, Chingleput district.

Description.	Value.
	Rs. A. P.
Thirty-one old gold coins	147 4 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or a part thereof are hereby requested to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Chingleput district, Saidapet, at his office on 6th November 1917 at 11 a.m. so that the matter may be enquired into and determined according to law.

Chingleput Collector's Office,
19th June 1917.

J. F. BRYANT,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMISSIONER.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 20,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Ootacamund Municipality for the week ending 9th June 1917.

Municipalities	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS							DEATHS															RATIO PER 1,000 OF POPULATION PER ANNUM	
		Class.				Total Births.			Class.				Total Deaths.			Causes of Death.								Total Births.	Total Deaths.
		Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others classes.	M.	F.	Total	Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others classes.	M.	F.	Total	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Diarrhœa and Bowel Complaints.	Dysentery.	Injuries.	All other causes.		
Madura ..	134,130	2	68	7	..	43	34	77	1	44	3	..	30	22	52	..	10	..	7	7	..	..	28	29·8	20·2
Tinnevelly ..	129,519	9	52	3	3	41	26	39	12	42	3	3	27	38	65	..	1	..	2	7	..	1	54	29·1	27·4
Calicut ..	76,417	5	40	36	1	43	39	82	2	20	10	..	21	15	36	..	..	..	5	3	2	1	25	54·6	23·9
Kumbakonam ..	64,847	1	43	1	..	26	20	45	1	31	1	..	17	16	33	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	29	36·3	29·0
Tanjore ..	60,841	2	30	6	..	22	28	40	2	33	6	..	18	23	41	..	..	..	5	9	..	..	27	39·7	35·4
Negapatam ..	60,168	5	20	3	..	21	18	39	4	12	10	..	12	14	26	..	2	..	6	2	1	..	18	33·8	22·8
Salem ..	59,158	1	26	2	..	15	13	28	..	33	5	..	22	14	36	..	2	..	6	1	6	..	28	25·6	31·7
Cuddalore ..	58,573	1	53	3	1	29	29	58	..	34	2	1	21	16	37	..	..	..	4	1	6	1	25	53·3	34·1
Coonoor ..	54,110	1	26	1	..	15	14	30	1	22	..	..	11	12	23	..	..	..	6	3	..	..	23	28·8	22·3
Conjeeveram ..	53,364	..	54	2	..	27	29	56	1	40	3	..	22	20	42	2	..	..	1	3	6	..	22	54·6	40·7
Vellore ..	49,746	..	22	12	..	18	16	34	..	20	9	..	14	15	29	2	1	..	..	6	2	..	18	35·8	30·4
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	24	..	..	13	14	24	..	22	1	..	11	12	23	..	..	..	11	1	..	..	11	25·8	24·8
Mangalore ..	48,413	15	16	3	..	18	14	32	..	10	4	..	10	4	14	..	..	..	8	3	1	..	7	34·8	13·1
Coimbatore ..	47,007	2	32	1	..	20	13	35	1	26	1	..	17	14	31	..	..	..	2	8	1	..	22	38·8	34·4
Palamcottah ..	44,909	3	26	3	..	18	18	32	1	11	4	..	4	12	16	..	..	..	1	3	2	..	10	37·2	18·9
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	2	36	4	..	17	15	32	4	18	3	..	16	12	28	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	22	37·2	32·9
Palghat ..	44,310	..	33	11	..	22	22	44	1	13	7	..	11	10	21	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	31	51·8	24·7
Guntur ..	43,812	3	18	1	..	6	11	19	..	18	5	..	14	7	26	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	22	22·7	31·1
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	..	13	2	..	9	6	18	3	17	..	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	5	1	..	..	12	21·8	21·6
Ellore ..	42,531	..	31	3	..	18	16	34	..	22	3	..	12	12	24	..	1	..	2	2	..	..	18	41·7	29·4
Masulipatam ..	42,125	..	15	2	..	7	10	17	..	24	3	..	16	11	27	..	2	..	8	3	..	..	19	21·0	33·4
Tuticorin ..	40 186	11	18	3	..	18	12	30	3	11	1	..	5	18	18	..	..	..	2	5	..	1	10	38·1	23·4
Vizianagram ..	37,550	1	24	..	..	14	11	25	..	18	..	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	2	10	2	..	4	34·7	26·4
Bellary ..	36,958	..	17	14	..	18	13	31	..	27	12	..	13	16	29	..	1	..	..	4	..	1	19	46·2	43·5
Nellore ..	33,248	1	11	4	..	7	6	16	..	11	4	..	6	9	15	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	13	25·1	23·6
Bezwada ..	32,837	1	15	4	..	12	7	20	..	17	2	..	5	11	19	..	..	..	2	1	1	..	15	31·7	30·1
Adoni ..	31,615	..	6	1	..	..	6	6	..	16	3	..	5	12	13	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	13	14·8	31·3
Cocanada ..	31,456	1	24	1	..	17	9	26	..	8	..	..	6	1	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	5	43·1	8·6
Tellicherry ..	29,288	3	18	9	..	13	12	26	..	6	5	..	3	8	14	..	3	..	2	1	1	..	7	43·8	25·0
Srivilliputtur ..	29,054	..	32	..	..	13	19	32	..	7	..	..	2	5	7	..	..	..	1	3	1	1	2	57·4	12·6
Cannanore ..	28,957	2	8	12	..	11	11	22	1	6	2	..	7	11	18	..	..	..	1	4	2	..	11	39·5	32·4
Mayaveram ..	27,121	1	25	..	..	14	15	25	..	14	..	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	7	50·0	26·2
Karnool ..	26,010	..	6	6	..	6	3	10	..	7	6	..	6	6	13	..	..	..	4	1	..	..	8	24·0	26·0
Dindigul ..	25,062	2	18	2	..	11	11	22	1	16	1	..	8	7	15	..	..	..	1	1	..	1	13	45·8	31·2
Cotacamund ..	18,828	8	6	1	5	15	7	20	10	8	2	3	13	8	22	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	15	55·4	60·6
Total ..	16,70,438	81	900	175	10	602	559	1,171	70	685	136	9	449	433	878	4	36	1	92	136	45	6	680	66·6	52·4

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY containing 25,000 inhabitants and upwards and in the Cantonment Municipality for the week ending 16th June 1917.

Municipalities.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	BIRTHS. Class: Christians	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class: Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Cause of Death: Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Ratio per 1,000 of Population per Annum: Total Births.	Total Deaths.
Madura ..	134,130	4	92	8	..	62	47	99	..	88	5	..	66	61	89	..	15	..	29	7	..	..	38	38·9	34·6
Trichinopoly ..	123,512	3	88	7	4	28	31	59	6	42	9	6	35	23	61	..	2	..	4	1	1	..	51	24·6	25·6
Calicut ..	78,417	4	92	91	..	50	57	107	2	25	16	..	24	18	45	..	..	..	6	14	4	..	25	71·1	26·3
Kumbakonam ..	84,647	..	26	2	..	11	17	28	..	22	2	..	5	13	21	..	1	..	1	1	4	..	16	22·8	16·4
Tanjore ..	60,341	8	52	4	..	30	34	64	3	20	3	..	16	20	38	..	..	..	8	6	..	..	26	65·6	32·8
Negapatam ..	60,166	2	12	8	..	11	9	23	1	23	10	..	18	19	37	..	2	..	2	3	6	1	21	17·3	29·8
Salem	56,153	..	46	1	..	16	25	47	5	43	8	..	36	29	65	..	5	..	1	6	1	6	40	41·4	45·6
Cuddalore ..	54,674	1	49	8	2	33	30	63	1	32	9	..	16	17	33	..	..	..	5	3	6	..	26	46·6	32·3
Cocanada ..	54,110	..	30	6	..	20	22	42	..	51	1	..	16	18	33	1	6	..	7	8	3	..	*35	19·4	58·2
Conjeevaram ..	53,864	..	51	..	..	24	27	51	..	58	..	..	25	33	58	1	..	..	1	2	2	..	21	30·6	16·3
Vellore	49,748	2	98	6	..	22	18	38	2	22	4	..	16	15	31	1	..	..	1	2	..	..	13	60·9	12·6
Rajahmundry ..	48,417	..	21	4	..	10	18	25	..	21	..	..	8	13	21	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	16	63·9	33·7
Mangalore ..	48,412	18	80	8	..	24	28	50	6	15	3	..	8	14	22	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	16	48·1	33·8
Coimbatore ..	47,037	3	37	2	..	22	20	42	1	22	..	..	10	13	23	..	..	..	2	6	6	..	16	46·6	23·8
Palamcottah ..	44,809	..	11	10	..	15	6	21	..	16	4	..	10	7	17	..	2	..	8	3	1	..	4	24·4	18·7
Tinnevelly ..	44,805	..	28	9	..	18	19	37	1	9	3	..	8	4	10	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	10	38·1	25·1
Palghat ..	44,316	..	54	5	..	23	19	52	1	17	3	..	10	11	21	..	1	..	1	1	..	..	18	40·4	24·7
Guntur ..	43,612	1	26	11	..	15	24	37	..	19	7	..	14	12	26	..	..	..	6	1	1	..	18	44·2	31·1
Vizagapatam ..	43,413	..	23	1	..	16	8	24	..	21	..	..	8	13	21	..	..	..	2	1	2	..	9	28·6	25·2
Ellore	42,551	..	31	7	..	24	14	38	..	20	4	..	16	6	24	1	1	..	7	3	..	..	18	46·4	29·4
Masulipatam ..	42,123	..	14	1	..	8	8	16	..	31	6	..	22	14	36	1	10	..	4	3	1	..	17	19·8	44·6
Tuticorin ..	40,186	9	22	3	..	18	8	34	4	24	..	..	14	4	18	..	..	..	6	6	..	..	6	61·1	23·4
Vizianagram ..	37,580	..	15	1	..	10	9	19	..	15	2	..	9	8	14	..	..	..	4	4	1	..	5	26·4	19·4
Bellary	54,523	..	21	7	..	19	9	28	..	11	6	..	8	9	17	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	11	41·8	25·4
Nellore	33,240	1	17	11	..	15	14	29	..	13	6	..	6	8	17	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	14	45·4	28·7
Bezwada	32,857	6	11	6	..	9	8	17	2	18	1	..	6	11	30	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12	27·0	31·7
Adoni	31,648	..	6	1	..	5	5	10	..	6	7	..	7	5	12	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	16·6	14·3
Berhampur ..	31,456	..	18	..	..	7	7	14	..	17	..	..	11	6	17	..	..	..	4	1	1	..	7	23·2	28·2
Tellicherry ..	29,258	2	12	11	..	12	13	25	1	12	9	..	14	8	22	..	3	..	8	2	..	..	7	44·6	39·2
Srivilliputtur ..	29,036	..	26	..	..	11	15	26	1	10	..	..	6	5	11	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	8	46·6	19·7
Carnatore ..	28,857	8	12	12	..	9	18	27	..	7	8	..	5	7	12	..	3	..	2	3	..	..	4	48·8	23·4
Mayaveram ..	27,121	..	14	8	..	11	6	17	1	26	1	..	16	12	25	..	5	..	5	1	..	..	14	32·7	48·1
Kumool	26,040	1	16	13	..	7	15	22	..	4	2	..	4	2	6	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	4	44·1	26·0
Dindigul ..	25,032	8	26	6	..	19	21	40	2	12	2	..	7	9	16	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	14	83·2	33·3
Gobichettipalayam ..	18,855	7	2	..	6	6	7	15	3	2	..	3	5	5	9	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	8	41·5	22·2
Total ..	1,610,438	78	946	219	12	624	629	1,253	44	753	138	6	480	484	945	4	68	2	146	103	51	8	889	38·1	30·4

Office of the Sanitary Commissioner for Madras,
6th July 1917.

N. ANNAJI RAO,
Manager and Assistant.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Districts of the Madras Presidency during the month of March 1917.

Population according to Census of 1911	Districts	Population for which Returns were received.	BIRTHS — Class: Europeans	Eurasians	Indian Christians	Hindus	Mahommedans	Other Classes	BIRTHS — Total Births: M	F.	Total.	DEATHS — Class: Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahommedans.	Other Classes.	DEATHS — Total Deaths: M.	F	Total.	Cholera: M	F	Small-pox: M	F.	Plague: M.	F.	Fevers: M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa: M.	F
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
2,321,291	Ganjam ..	1,879,884	1	7	2	1,878	6	16	886	857	1,743	..	..	..	1,488	8	..	794	742	1,536	3	3	62	52	..	..	620	533	43	44
2,189,811	Vizagapatam.	2,189,479	..	4	6	4,016	37	18	2,502	2,301	4,803	1	1	6	4,038	20	19	2,108	1,932	4,040	18	14	58	56	..	..	1,709	1,647	58	58
1,552,959	Godavari ..	1,552,959	2	4	30	3,701	86	..	1,961	1,833	3,794	..	..	8	2,580	42	..	1,802	1,734	3,536	60	56	2	1	..	..	895	895	82	80
2,927,531	Kistna ..	1,897,530	..	..	67	3,098	141	3	1,735	1,671	3,406	..	1	61	2,631	158	8	1,538	1,473	3,011	187	142	113	78	..	..	468	439	92	84
1,897,551	Guntur ..	1,897,551	..	..	275	3,713	331	18	2,297	2,102	4,399	..	..	182	2,748	198	8	1,856	1,418	3,148	126	103	47	43	..	..	705	644	78	68
1,324,152	Nellore ..	1,320,152	1	..	321	2,754	340	79	1,828	1,519	3,188	1	..	44	1,024	128	56	1,187	1,015	2,232	30	9	20	10	..	..	565	518	52	38
518,660	Madras ..	518,660	8	24	84	1,849	261	..	976	978	1,918	8	27	70	1,347	236	1	858	920	1,883	..	..	24	19	1	..	44	52	188	185
1,606,008	Chingleput ..	1,606,008	..	3	44	3,856	68	18	1,917	1,760	3,677	..	6	84	2,229	86	15	1,346	1,471	3,017	1	1	1,103	95	..	..	182	213	171	145
2,842,166	South Arcot.	2,562,159	..	2	76	4,423	144	43	2,676	2,215	4,891	..	..	69	4,580	86	52	2,362	2,387	4,779	48	34	210	211	..	..	684	571	154	161
4,616,915	Trichinopoly.	2,107,029	1	2	160	4,216	195	31	2,284	2,195	4,479	..	..	98	3,821	236	21	1,856	1,840	3,696	14	10	65	61	..	..	501	486	66	63
1,362,680	Tanjore ..	1,362,680	..	5	148	3,240	240	26	1,826	1,763	3,588	..	..	109	2,390	193	9	1,340	1,317	2,657	1	..	79	67	8	8	96	116	52	50
1,922,832	Madura ..	1,922,832	1	2	173	4,136	168	28	2,252	2,205	4,457	..	1	93	2,465	212	26	1,393	1,329	2,722	..	..	66	24	8	5	378	338	76	73
1,658,458	Ramnad ..	1,658,458	..	..	72	2,699	267	18	1,536	1,398	2,934	..	..	47	1,844	243	5	868	869	1,737	1	..	6	6	1	..	302	316	48	39
1,790,416	Tinnevelly ..	1,790,019	..	..	418	4,280	228	..	2,438	2,430	4,868	..	..	179	3,361	147	1	1,406	1,301	2,707	3	3	8	8	..	..	228	191	68	39
924,040	Kurnool ..	835,199	..	..	106	1,780	316	20	1,121	1,106	2,227	..	..	77	1,871	308	17	1,127	1,044	2,171	2	2	3	3	..	..	804	778	27	10
893,915	Cuddapah ..	893,902	..	1	28	1,828	246	18	941	905	1,846	..	..	48	1,660	200	26	1,012	923	1,935	21	21	21	12	..	..	857	880	53	37
982,262	Bellary ..	982,262	..	..	8	2,375	257	18	1,260	1,174	2,434	..	1	7	2,102	287	18	1,278	1,206	2,482	43	39	31	33	62	78	242	207	80	80
853,223	Anantapur ..	853,223	..	..	6	1,609	218	18	1,043	1,006	2,049	..	..	9	1,761	144	17	899	842	1,741	1	..	8	8	54	48	349	145	81	48
1,950,940	North Arcot.	1,950,940	..	3	42	4,276	249	..	2,816	2,751	4,567	..	1	23	3,687	813	1	1,856	2,039	4,025	93	46	110	99	107	142	244	264	199	198
1,329,742	Chittoor ..	1,329,742	..	..	5	2,672	174	17	1,472	1,406	2,878	..	..	8	1,684	92	15	1,047	1,017	2,064	5	5	60	50	5	7	304	304	58	61
2,166,896	Salem ..	1,788,840	..	3	41	4,078	166	19	2,210	2,044	4,280	..	1	40	4,218	148	3	2,198	2,215	4,413	..	..	158	149	168	118	643	718	118	98
2,116,681	Coimbatore ..	2,116,681	..	..	31	6,148	53	7	2,997	2,843	5,840	..	..	30	3,436	70	5	1,998	1,881	3,880	..	..	72	78	126	132	240	232	207	218
118,618	The Nilgiris.	118,618	8	3	46	194	18	28	196	193	389	1	..	23	144	14	10	162	99	261	..	..	..	..	1	1	16	13	16	16
1,196,227	South Kanara.	1,196,227	..	..	379	3,184	555	43	2,047	2,054	4,101	..	..	177	2,031	209	21	1,220	1,216	2,436	..	..	18	12	22	22	591	593	213	109
3,010,891	Malabar ..	3,010,891	..	15	168	6,748	3,084	21	6,567	6,736	13,303	2	6	130	4,362	1,291	12	3,501	3,276	6,777	..	2258	148	2	4	11,102	1,928	360	308
41,626,186	Total ..	40,940,881	17	80	2,843	82,488	8,359	436	48,277	45,949	93,226	13	41	1,374	65,177	5,641	330	36,236	34,958	70,794	691	491	1,008	1,143	508	658	11,645	11,316	2,469	2,212

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the DISTRICTS of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of MARCH 1917—*contd.*

Population according to Census of 1911	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—*contd.*												Still-births or born dead.		RATES PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM.												AVERAGE RATES PER MILLE OF POPULATION PER ANNUM IN THE CORRESPONDING MONTHS OF THE PREVIOUS FIVE YEARS ENDING 1916.	
			CAUSES OF DEATH—*contd.*																											
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.										All other Causes.															
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents		Snake-bite.		Killed by Wild Beasts.		Rabies.												Where Madras Act III of 1899 has been brought into force.		Where Madras Act III of 1899 has not been brought into force.			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63
1,221,292	Ganjam ..	1,219,494	12	17	3	1	6	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	101	111	4	7	0·04	0·7	..	6·6	0·6	0·2	0·7	1·2	11·1	8·4	14·0	12·6	10·9	8·6	10·1	15·1
2,187,871	Vizagapatam.	2,189,870	22	30	3	5	3	6	..	..	1	..	..	..	128	115	5	4	0·05	0·6	..	5·6	0·7	0·2	0·4	1·4	9·7	8·2	13·7	12·8	12·1	10·2	24·8	20·9
1,463,809	Godavari ..	1,462,809	133	142	4	6	7	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	438	431	5	7	0·3	0·3	..	5·2	0·3	1·4	0·2	1·3	27·0	18·7	32·1	18·2	22·1	16·5	23·1	15·6
1,997,526	Kistna ..	1,997,526	106	72	1	2	14	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	519	514	5	4	1·6	0·5	..	9·4	0·4	1·3	0·2	7·8	26·4	21·6	28·1	24·1	20·7	17·9	24·8	17·6
1,527,651	Guntur ..	1,527,651	53	30	1	..	6	10	2	..	..	..	..	..	508	502	11	10	0·1	2·0	..	8·2	0·6	0·6	0·2	8·1	22·8	21·9	28·7	30·6	31·9	..	32·5	28·5
1,818,152	Nellore ..	1,818,152	63	50	1	..	8	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	417	371	60	35	..	1·1	..	8·6	0·5	0·5	0·4	12·9	44·3	34·2	..	..	..	13·9	25·9	23·5
516,660	Madras ..	516,660	160	161	2	2	15	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,253	1,216	37	19	0·4	2·7	..	9·7	1·4	0·6	0·2	10·1	30·8	26·2	38·5	39·5	30·1	13·9	23·5	20·1
1,408,008	Chengleput ..	1,408,008	82	80	1	..	5	7	4	2	..	..	..	..	652	623	22	11	0·02	1·7	..	8·4	1·6	0·6	0·2	12·9	23·4	23·8	24·3	21·6	23·5	24·9	23·5	20·1
2,382,588	South Arcot ..	2,382,588	98	86	3	..	15	10	6	6	..	..	..	..	1,253	1,216	37	19	0·4	2·2	..	8·7	0·6	0·6	0·2	10·1	31·6	27·5	40·5	38·3	33·9	18·1	34·5	18·5
2,818,815	Trichinopoly.	2,787,023	76	44	..	..	11	13	10	12	..	..	..	..	921	915	28	16	0·05	0·7	..	8·0	0·4	0·6	0·2	10·4	18·4	19·2	19·3	14·9	18·0	11·8	28·6	20·3
2,387,655	Tanjore ..	2,387,655	90	93	3	1	6	8	1	1	..	..	..	..	1,054	1,031	32	44	..	0·1	..	4·4	0·3	0·6	0·2	9·7	27·8	18·8	26·7	19·7	23·2	14·4	18·7	15·7
1,932,852	Madura ..	1,932,852	71	63	4	1	15	18	6	6	..	..	..	..	809	808	8	7	0·01	0·1	..	4·9	0·6	0·7	0·1	8·5	21·6	12·9	21·5	24·3	18·8	10·4	19·7	19·7
1,848,163	Nemad ..	1,848,163	49	54	..	..	4	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	490	482	8	2	0·01	0·1	..	3·7	0·3	0·6	0·2	8·6	24·0	17·5	25·6	18·5	22·2	11·4	22·9	21·4
1,790,619	Tinnevelly ..	1,790,619	92	97	..	..	7	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1,091	1,006	23	25	0·1	0·1	..	10·1	0·5	1·0	0·3	8·1	28·8	24·2	28·8	13·8	28·9	24·2	25·9	20·1
974,142	Kurnool ..	926,159	51	80	1	3	3	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	770	767	14	12	0·1	0·5	..	16·1	0·6	1·0	0·3	8·8	24·2	19·5	27·0	18·3	24·5	18·4	29·9	19·8
893,993	Cuddapah ..	893,993	60	40	2	3	8	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	228	221	8	5	0·7	0·6	..	3·6	0·3	0·6	0·2	10·6	21·8	24·7	23·3	20·2	21·0	20·1	25·8	22·0
962,962	Bellary ..	962,962	74	72	3	1	10	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	647	687	..	3	0·3	0·3	..	6·5	0·3	0·6	0·2	10·2	23·4	21·8	29·3	20·3	23·4	23·7	30·7	22·0
962,962	Anantapur ..	962,962	116	89	3	5	9	9	1	1	1	1	..	..	628	634	6	4	0·01	0·1	..	6·6	0·3	0·6	0·2	10·2	23·4	14·2	23·2	18·7	20·8	23·6	27·6	20·8
1,966,966	North Arcot.	2,156,570	109	108	3	7	13	16	4	3	1	1	..	..	1,145	1,175	30	15	0·4	2·2	..	9·1	0·5	1·0	0·3	8·4	24·6	20·4	27·9	21·7	27·2	19·1	24·4	17·8
1,258,142	Chittoor ..	1,258,142	32	31	..	..	12	13	8	4	1	1	..	..	502	498	12	5	0·1	1·0	..	9·0	0·4	1·7	0·3	8·4	29·4	24·7	29·4	26·7	27·3	17·3	26·7	20·4
1,766,880	Salem ..	1,766,880	80	56	6	1	18	15	4	1	..	..	..	..	1,052	1,074	33	15	..	1·9	..	9·5	0·5	1·4	0·3	8·6	29·1	18·7	28·1	22·1	29·8	17·6	29·3	17·3
2,316,564	Coimbatore ..	1,216,564	140	126	..	6	12	10	6	4	1	..	..	..	889	861	..	8	..	0·4	..	7·3	0·4	0·8	0·2	8·6	25·6	20·5	..	..	24·4	11·8	24·9	20·3
118,618	The Nilgiris ..	118,618	24	8	..	..	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	57	58	1	6	..	..	..	4·8	0·7	0·7	0·4	13·2	41·4	24·0	..	..	41·2	23·6	31·6	21·0
1,196,227	South Kanara ..	1,196,227	61	38	6	1	13	13	3	1	1	1	..	..	691	638	51	28	0·1	1·4	..	6·2	1·4	0·7	0·2	11·7	41·6	26·5	..	..	41·8	15·4	33·6	26·4
2,020,781	Malabar ..	2,018,891	205	187	2	..	45	11	11	6	..	..	..	..	1,943	1,451	283	144	0·01	3·0	0·03	9·0	1·0	0·3	0·1	9·1	14·7	11·7	15·2	12·1	12·1	9·2	19·0	13·2
41,872,186	Total ..	40,986,561	2,053	1,799	71	63	248	192	73	38	6	6	1	1	15,514	14 894	690	456	0·3	1·0	0·3	6·7	1·4	0·7	0·2	9·2	27·5	20·6	27·3	23·7	23·7	16·6	25·6	19·3

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner

Madras, 22nd May 1917.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in certain Districts of the Madras Presidency exclusive of Zamindari villages during the month of March 1917.

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	BIRTHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Class. Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mohammedans.	Other Classes.	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
1,473,876	Madura ..	1,473,876	1	0	144	2,241	146	15	1,808	1,741	3,549	..	1	74	1,916	99	18	1,657	1,648	3,305	.	.	25	20	2	..	329	242
713,743	Nammal ..	713,743	..	..	18	1,132	19	7	816	607	1,423	.	.	10	838	10	2	396	325	805	..	..	4	5	..	..	77	62
2,187,619	Total ..	2,187,619	1	0	162	1,423	164	22	2,627	2,348	4,975	..	1	83	2,583	109	18	1,622	1,971	3,713	.	..	29	25	2	..	406	304

Population according to Census of 1911.	Districts.	Population for which Returns were received.	DEATHS—cont. Causes of Death—cont. Dysentery and diarrhœa. M.	F.	Respiratory diseases. M.	F.	Injuries. Suicides. M.	F.	Wounds or Accidents. M.	F.	Snake-bite M.	F.	Killed by wild beasts M.	F.	Rabies. M.	F.	All other causes. M.	F.	Still-births or born dead. M.	F.	Ratio per mille of population per annum. Cholera	Small-pox	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and diarrhœa	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.
			30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57
1,473,876	Madura ..	1,473,876	16	21	59	59	1	..	10	6	4	4	..	..	1	.	649	682	20	17	..	0·4	0·02	4·1	0·8	0·3	0·2	10·6	23·4	17·0
713,743	Nammal ..	713,743	18	10	23	18	..	1	3	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	211	206	4	8	..	0·1	..	2·0	0·8	0·5	0·1	0·9	20·2	16·3
2,187,619	Total ..	2,187,619	74	71	76	69	1	1	12	11	5	5	..	..	1	..	870	887	24	25	..	0·3	0·01	3·6	0·8	0·3	0·2	9·8	21·7	16·0

Madras, 22nd May 1917.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of March 1917.

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to Census of 1911	BIRTHS. Class.						Total Births.			DEATHS. Class.						Total Deaths.			Cause of Death. Cholera.		Small-pox.		Plague.		Fever.		Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	
			Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F.	Total.	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Indian Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Other Classes.	M.	F	Total	M.	F.	M.	F.	M	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ganjam	Chatrapur	17,892	..	..	..	43	2	..	26	24	50	..	..	..	54	1	..	21	14	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	7	6	3
	Berhampur	81,308	..	1	2	84	1	..	42	33	75	..	..	..	33	4	..	48	47	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	13	2	10
	Parlakimidi	16,372	1	..	..	58	1	..	27	32	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	22	36	1	1	1	1	..	..	6	11	2	4
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	48,418	..	..	4	100	5	..	71	48	119	2	3	6	84	5	..	74	48	122	1	1	3	1	..	..	9	11	10	24
	Bimlipatam	9,516	..	..	..	28	..	..	11	8	19	..	..	..	6	..	..	6	4	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1
	Vizianagram	31,540	..	..	..	110	9	..	61	57	118	..	..	1	92	6	..	40	38	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	11	2	2
	Anakapalle	20,623	..	..	..	68	..	..	33	27	60	..	..	..	124	6	..	74	61	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	12	6	5
Godavari	Cocanada	54,110	..	2	6	161	12	..	104	81	185	..	..	..	108	6	..	91	90	181	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	15	6	5
	Mandapeta	10,417	3	..	3	103	7	..	64	43	114	..	..	..	31	2	..	18	15	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	3	4
	Peddapuram	18,436	..	..	4	23	1	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	122	10	..	80	74	154	1	1	..	..	..	..	17	12	2	2
Kistna	Ellore	42,831	..	..	..	141	21	..	81	86	167	..	..	1	130	28	..	72	43	115	..	..	32	32	..	..	7	13	2	2
	Masulipatam	42,123	..	..	..	84	14	..	60	46	106	..	..	1	125	32	..	88	73	161	6	3	3	1	..	..	12	13	10	6
	Bezwada	22,987	..	..	..	66	16	..	36	30	66	..	..	4	89	48	..	62	69	131	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	11	3	3
Guntur	Guntur	43,012	..	..	..	77	2	..	45	34	79	..	..	2	38	4	..	17	11	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	..	..
	Ongole	13,286	..	..	6	21	3	..	13	14	27	..	..	3	41	3	..	33	11	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	9	1	1
	Tenali	18,946	..	..	..	25	3	..	18	10	28	..	..	..	18	1	..	8	10	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
	Narasaraopet	8,743	..	..	..	14	..	..	8	6	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	53	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	16	7	1	1
Nellore	Nellore	33,248	1	..	6	71	11	..	49	39	88	..	..	..	61	20	..	555	525	1,080	..	..	21	15	1	..	48	31	185	185
Madras	Madras	518,660	8	22	81	1,640	281	..	970	972	1,942	6	22	70	1,347	330	1	858	187	1,045	2	..	..	..	..	..	48	35	18	12
	Conjeeveram	53,861	..	..	..	140	3	..	81	62	143	..	..	..	190	7	..	17	13	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	6	2	2
Chingleput	Chingleput	11,025	..	..	1	38	..	..	13	18	31	..	..	1	84	9	1	71	68	139	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	2	2
	Cuddalore	55,871	..	..	6	200	3	..	90	81	170	..	..	..	169	1	..	47	25	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	4	1	1
South Arcot	Chidambaram	31,927	..	..	..	45	6	..	25	26	51	..	..	..	70	2	..	137	148	285	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	9	11	11
	Tindivanam	13,012	1	..	20	244	53	61	203	187	378	..	..	27	104	48	10	110	100	210	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	6
Trichinopoly	Srirangam	26,799	..	..	..	85	..	..	45	40	85	..	..	..	63	1	..	19	17	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	1	1
	Karur	17,474	..	..	..	45	..	..	24	28	52	..	..	..	33	..	..	10	8	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	Tanjore	60,341	..	2	17	171	8	..	115	93	208	..	..	..	144	18	..	88	63	151	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	1	..	..
	Kumbakonam	64,642	..	..	..	177	8	..	98	80	181	..	..	..	225	7	..	79	68	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	7	1	1
Tanjore	Mayavaram	57,123	..	..	..	83	6	..	52	38	90	..	..	..	61	6	..	91	67	158	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	3	2	2
	Negapatam	66,169	..	..	18	182	42	..	111	85	196	..	..	15	108	42	..	83	74	157	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	4	4
	Mannargudi	21,953	..	..	4	58	6	..	41	27	68	..	..	3	83	1	..	28	27	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1
	Tiruvalur	21,809	..	..	..	44	10	11	34	33	67	..	..	..	61	6	..	18	15	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..
	Madura	134,133	..	..	32	442	84	..	256	226	491	..	..	7	133	10	..	148	135	283	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	24	10	10
	Periyakulam	18,718	..	..	4	57	10	..	42	44	86	..	..	3	38	6	..	39	38	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	1	1
Madura	Dindigul	25,852	..	..	20	76	16	..	58	60	118	..	..	11	50	4	..	23	24	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	..	..
	Palni	14,211	..	..	3	41	6	..	26	28	54	..	..	2	50	1	..	3	3	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Kodaikanal	2,504	1	..	4	4	1	..	4	6	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Bodinayakanur	20,183	..	..	1	36	6	..	23	17	40	..	..	1	35	1	..	18	10	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	13	10	..	..

Omitted as not pay.

Returns showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of March 1917—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	DEATHS—*contd.*														Still-births or born dead.		Rate per mille of population per annum.									Average rate per mille of population per annum of the corresponding months of the previous five years ending 1916.	
			Causes of Death—*contd.*																										
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries										All other causes.				Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bites.		Killed by wild animals.		Malice.																	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.												
			32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Ganjam	Chicacole	17,854													13	4	2									31·3	29·0	33·1	16·7	20·7
	Berhampur	31,454	1	0											27	17										16·8	25·5	26·8	15·0	17·4
	Parlakimedi	10,316													5	4										28·1	38·2	33·1	23·1	36·0
Vizagapatam	Vizagapatam	47,019	1	0											31	16										12·8	32·3	25·2	16·3	14·5
	Bimlipatam	9,934													2											2·6	25·2	12·6	20·1	20·5
	Vizianagram	57,056	0	2											10	01										1·3	34·9	20·7	15·5	26·7
	Anakapalle	20,028													10	7										1·0	30·4	20·8	20·4	23·1
Godavari	Cocanada	54,110	5	0	2							1			33	28										0·6	28·6	23·1	23·1	28·3
	Rajahmundry	18,017	1												18	34										1·0	31·8	18·8	24·8	28·3
	Peddapuram	15,130	1	1											5	9										0·3	31·4	19·4	27·7	43·2
Kistna	Ellore	42,681	1	2											30	60										1·4	34·9	18·5	25·3	*
	Masulipatam	43,123	1	2											31	38										0·3	34·2	42·6	17·8	31·6
	Nuzvidu	32,867	13	6											46	76										0·3	27·4	44·8	20·5	34·3
	Guntur	43,012	5	6											27	42										0·3	33·1	44·8	28·1	31·9
Guntur	Ongole	28,266	2	0											9	5										1·3	33·0	38·7	28·2	32·6
	Tenali	18,198													9	2										1·3	32·4	32·7	25·2	45·8
	Sattenapalle	8,248													2	3										0·6	31·5	21·6	23·6	26·0
Nellore	Nellore	35,746													39	46										0·6	31·2	36·5	*	*
Madras	Madras	518,660	160	101	3	2	10	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	457	321	50	28								31·8	44·9	36·2	33·0	34·7
Chingleput	Conjeeveram	23,864	14	02											26	55	2	2								1·0	33·3	43·1	32·1	39·5
	Chingleput	11,896													6	5										0·8	31·2	36·5	28·8	33·6
South Arcot	Cuddalore	66,874	3	3											19	53										0·3	32·3	37·0	23·6	31·0
	Chidambaram	21,527	2	1											18	28										1·0	29·0	28·3	23·7	26·4
Tritchinopoly	Trichinopoly	123,512	3	4											106	117	10	3								0·8	29·1	27·3	20·8	29·9
	Srirangam	24,798	2	1											30	31										0·6	30·4	29·0	31·0	41·6
	Karur	12,874	2												11	6										0·7	29·8	34·8	28·2	31·4
Tanjore	Tanjore	59,361													73	60										1·0	29·9	40·0	28·8	36·2
	Kumbakonam	64,647	10	10											25	40	2	7								0·7	37·4	33·2	28·5	43·8
	Mayavaram	27,121													20	35	4	2								1·3	36·0	28·6	27·3	47·7
	Negapatam	30,130													54	54										2·9	32·1	30·6	30·7	34·6
	Mannargudi	21,308													31	21										1·3	34·1	37·4	30·8	32·2
	Tiruvalur	31,000	1	1											14	12										1·1	34·6	37·6	*	16·7
	Madura	134,130	1	3											95	88										1·0	33·8	44·1	29·7	*
Madura	Periyakulam	18,720													9	14										1·0	31·3	51·1	54·1	53·0
	Dindigul	36,362													27	26										1·0	31·2	51·1	31·2	33·0
	Palni	10,213	1												10	12										0·8	31·0	39·2	48·5	61·7
	Kumbakonam	10,005													1	3										1·0	24·0	42·0	49·0	67·0
	Bodinayakanur	20,182	1												3	0										1·1	29·2	31·1	30·7	33·0

* Being a new municipality the information is not available.

PRINTED AT THE GOVERNMENT PRESS, MADRAS.

RETURN showing the BIRTHS and DEATHS registered in the MUNICIPALITIES of the MADRAS PRESIDENCY during the month of March 1917—*contd.*

District.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911	BIRTHS. Classes. Europeans	Eurasians	Indian Christians	Hindus	Mahommedans	Other Classes	Total Births. M.	F.	Total.	DEATHS. Classes. Europeans	Eurasians	Indian Christians	Hindus	Mahommedans	Other Classes	Total Deaths. M.	F.	Total.	Causes of Death. Cholera. M.	F.	Small-pox. M.	F.	Plague. M.	F.	Fevers. M.	F.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa. M.	F.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
Ramnad	Srivilliputtur	30,000	..	..	6	87	9	..	62	93	104	..	..	6	17	2	..	23	21	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	6	6
	Virudupatti	11,356	..	..	1	60	8	5	40	33	76	..	..	1	15	1	1	21	20	41	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..	6	3
Tinnevelly	Tinnevelly	11,385	..	..	7	168	17	..	70	100	170	..	..	6	83	11	..	40	41	101	..	..	6	2	..	..	3	4	4	2
	Palamcottah	41,209	..	..	2	89	68	6	70	73	143	..	..	4	10	14	..	62	54	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	27	14
	Tuticorin	40,196	..	..	61	84	9	..	85	69	154	..	..	14	41	6	..	59	60	61	..	..	..	2	..	..	2	1	2	1
Kurnool	Kurnool	36,648	..	..	..	251	26	..	62	39	101	..	..	1	26	13	..	46	34	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	21	3	2
	Nandyal	10,238	..	..	..	58	21	..	11	20	31	..	..	5	27	17	..	37	16	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	6	1	1
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,607	1	..	..	19	20	3	27	20	55	..	..	5	17	10	2	26	21	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	3	3
	Proddatur	15,760	..	..	..	23	17	..	25	10	45	..	..	..	10	9	..	12	8	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..	..
Bellary	Bellary	34,564	..	..	6	62	48	..	64	48	112	..	..	6	106	68	1	123	122	245	..	..	..	..	39	35	16	13	8	6
	Adoni	31,641	..	..	..	64	20	..	40	37	76	..	..	..	52	24	..	47	39	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	6	2	2
	Hospet	17,311	..	..	1	29	9	..	17	22	39	..	..	1	103	8	..	58	66	142	17	10	..	4	6	6	7	5	2	2
Anantapur	Anantapur	9,136	..	..	..	24	1	..	13	12	25	..	..	1	24	..	..	19	14	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
North Arcot	Vellore	46,780	..	1	1	332	42	..	190	186	376	..	..	..	132	31	..	74	84	158	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	3	2	2
	Gudiyattam	28,396	..	..	..	48	7	..	24	25	49	..	..	..	46	16	..	28	32	60	..	..	..	..	7	13	1	1	2	2
	Wanjapal	9,981	..	..	..	37	6	..	17	23	40	..	..	..	26	..	..	18	18	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	2	1
	Tiruvannamalai	21,244	..	..	4	64	10	..	44	34	78	..	..	1	49	12	..	33	32	65	..	..	3	..	..	..	6	3	3	1
	Tirppattur	10,474	..	..	..	35	26	..	19	22	41	..	..	..	36	15	..	23	18	41	..	..	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1
	Vaniyambadi	10,404	..	..	..	51	18	..	11	18	29	..	..	..	64	12	..	53	74	127	..	..	1	1	41	25	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	Tirupati	16,761	..	..	..	86	6	..	38	32	70	..	..	..	85	8	..	31	28	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	2	1	2
Salem	Salem	118,103	..	..	2	120	20	..	122	120	242	..	..	6	265	18	..	143	147	290	..	..	17	12	22	21	1	1	18	18
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	47,007	..	..	13	140	8	..	85	76	161	..	..	6	174	10	..	53	96	149	..	..	..	..	16	15	1	1	21	24
	Dharapuram	17,923	..	..	..	28	3	..	9	12	21	..	..	1	6	4	..	3	8	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1
	Erode	18,501	..	..	1	81	9	..	52	39	91	..	..	1	84	1	..	31	42	73	..	..	3	6	1	4	3	1	3	3
Nilgiris, The	Ootacamund	18,328	1	1	22	13	6	28	16	61	57	1	..	..	10	3	13	21	13	37	..	..	..	..	1	4	1	..	3	3
	Coonoor	9,989	3	..	11	12	6	..	11	21	32	..	..	6	17	4	1	13	13	23	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	3	3
South Kanara	Mangalore	48,612	..	..	68	88	13	..	77	69	146	..	..	87	100	28	..	66	66	132	..	..	..	..	30	30	..	..	10	10
	Bellicherry	23,261	..	..	2	46	48	..	53	45	98	1	1	7	61	74	..	87	57	144	..	..	30	24	..	..	6	3	18	8
Malabar	Calicut	78,617	..	..	14	136	138	..	111	152	263	..	..	9	320	46	6	139	114	253	..	..	5	6	..	..	11	11	16	17
	Palghat	44,019	..	..	6	120	37	..	78	77	155	..	..	6	83	13	..	43	60	103	..	..	1	1	..	..	3	3	6	2
	Cochin	20,023	..	..	44	10	16	..	41	30	71	..	..	3	16	11	1	29	19	48	..	..	13	14	..	..	3	3	6	4
	Cannanore	32,957	..	..	9	36	13	..	43	44	86	..	..	21	48	129	..	105	92	197	..	..	74	..	..	..	3	1	12	6
	Total	2,347,788	17	10	397	7,013	2,304	82	4,610	4,249	8,859	11	04	344	6,560	1,430	42	4,191	4,034	8,225	43	31	231	216	126	103	493	416	471	376

[Continued on next page.

Return showing the Births and Deaths registered in the Municipalities of the Madras Presidency during the month of March 1917—*cont.*

Districts.	Municipal Towns.	Population according to the Census of 1911.	DEATHS—*cont.*														Still-births (not born dead).		Rates per mille of population.						Average rate per mille of population for March during the corresponding months of the previous five years 1912-16.	
			Causes of Death—*cont.*																							
			Respiratory diseases.		Injuries.								All other causes.						Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevers.	Dysentery and Diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.
					Suicides.		Wounds or Accidents.		Snake-bites.		Killed by wild beasts.																	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.										
			31	32	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59
Kurnool	Nandyal	16,230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah	Cuddapah	17,807	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Proddatur	18,760	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary	Bellary	34,956	15	16	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	41	..	..	..	..	20·3	11·6	0·7	11·6	0·3	26·3	32·7	32·6	49·5	54·8
	Adoni	21,668	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	30	..	..	..	..	..	4·4	1·8	..	0·4	26·4	27·6	21·0	31·5	38·3
	Hospet	17,871	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	26	..	..	24·0	2·7	6·9	6·3	0·7	4·5	0·6	20·6	28·8	24·0	16·4	22·0
Anantapur	Anantapur	9,457	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3·4	..	10·7	4·3	12·9	26·2	25·2	34·8	32·8
South Arcot	Vellore	49,248	5	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	61	..	..	..	..	..	0·7	4·0	4·0	0·6	15·2	24·6	24·0	27·0	31·2
	Cuddalore	23,320	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	1·3	0·4	1·3	..	13·1	23·7	23·2	25·9	25·7
	Vriddhapet	8,962	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	8	3	..	..	..	..	3·5	3·4	..	..	22·3	47·3	26·7	33·6	27·9
	Tiruvannamalai	22,244	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	28	30	3	2	..	..	..	2·3	4·5	0·5	..	24·4	43·2	31·4	31·5	31·8
	Tirupattur	10,478	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	23	..	..	..	..	..	3·4	0·7	1·1	2·3	41·0	66·6	56·1	51·8	58·4
Chittoor	Vaniyambadi	20,406	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	7	..	..	..	0·5	..	..	0·5	4·3	..	9·3	18·7	19·3	25·7	42·0
Salem	Tirupur	14,241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	15	..	..	..	0·7	60·0	19·7	3·9	..	..	12·3	30·1	17·6	23·3	27·4
	Salem	69,349	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	73	3	..	..	0·7	..	1·6	0·3	1·6	0·3	16·6	46·6	37·0	46·3	38·4
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	47,067	3	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	53	..	..	..	..	..	0·6	7·0	11·0	0·4	24·0	39·0	42·0	32·0	32·0
	Dharapuram	12,926	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	8	..	..	..	..	..	0·7	..	0·8	..	2·3	13·2	7·5	*	*
	Erode	18,701	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	7	..	..	..	..	6·4	4·2	..	0·5	..	1·4	8·6	31·7	23·4	40·2	34·0
Nilgiris, The	Gudalur	10,829	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·9	..	1·9	11·3	41·9	23·1	41·8	29·9
	Coonoor	9,838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	5	6	..	..	..	..	..	1·2	..	2·0	..	8·8	13·0	41·6	30·2	41·3	28·5
South Kanara	Mangalore	48,412	8	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48	37	..	..	..	..	16·0	..	..	1·9	..	0·5	12·5	37·5	43·6	33·6	28·3
	Tellicherry	28,255	11	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38	20	..	..	..	17·7	..	..	..	4·6	..	0·4	20·7	39·4	27·9	31·8	22·5
Malabar	Calicut	78,477	6	7	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	73	28	22	1·7	..	..	3·3	..	1·6	0·4	23·6	48·0	18·0	27·6	25·2
	Palghat	44,218	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	32	6	4	..	2·4	..	4·0	..	..	0·2	11·2	40·0	20·8	23·3	27·8
	Cochin	36,823	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14	9	..	..	..	..	0·3	2·4	5·0	..	..	14·7	41·6	29·3	26·3	30·0
	Cannanore	38,967	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	9	..	1	..	69·0	..	1·3	..	0·1	..	7·8	21·0	7·0	24·8	20·4
	Total ..	9,747,796	100	107	6	10	10	28	1	..	..	1	1	..	2,274	2,110	144	122	0·4	2·0	1·0	4·3	0·8	2·3	0·4	18·6	33·0	25·4	22·8	24·0

* Being a new municipality the information is not available.

Madras, 22nd May 1917.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1898 to 7th July 1917.

[D = Deaths; S = Seizures.]

—		Anantapur	Bellary.	Chingleput.	Chittoor.	Coimbatore.	Cuddapah.	Ganjam.	Godavari.	Guntur.	Kistna.	Kurnool.	Madras City	Madura.	Malabar.	Nellore.	Nilgiris.	North Arcot.	Ramnad.	Salem.	South Arcot.	South Kanara	Tanjore.	Tinnevelly.	Trichinopoly.	Vizagapatam.	Cochin State.	Pudukkottai State.	Travancore State.	Pannamalli.	Port Blair.	Total.
First period (August 1898 to June 1899).	D	787	556																													2,343
	S	686	627																													2,313
Second period (July 1899 to June 1900).	D	0	130																													130
	S	0	1																													1
Third period (July 1900 to June 1901).	D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,002
	S	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,172	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,172
Fourth period (July 1901 to June 1902).	D	22	8,585	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,699
	S	22	8,101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,092	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,193
Fifth period (July 1902 to June 1903).	D	146	8,230	0	15	0	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,307
	S	107	9,058	0	15	0	710	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11,096
Sixth period (July 1903 to June 1904).	D	2,602	8,604	0	10	0	4,217	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,888
	S	2,386	7,564	0	10	0	3,176	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,591
Seventh period (July 1904 to June 1905).	D	1,510	10,371	0	0	0	4,078	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,979
	S	1,510	9,208	0	0	0	3,113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,851
Eighth period (July 1905 to June 1906).	D	2	2,160	0	0	0	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,493
	S	2	2,159	0	0	0	311	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,492
Ninth period (July 1906 to June 1907).	D	11	893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,924
	S	11	893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,924
Tenth period (July 1907 to June 1908).	D	203	3,799	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,022
	S	203	2,904	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,127
Eleventh period (July 1908 to June 1909).	D	54	215	0	0	0	6,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,333
	S	54	215	0	0	0	1,560	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,849
Twelfth period (July 1909 to June 1910).	D	—	—	0	0	0	6,713	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,733
	S	—	—	0	0	0	1,251	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,271
Thirteenth period (July 1910 to June 1911).	D	18	1,109	0	0	0	8,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,167
	S	18	913	0	0	0	1,809	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,760
Fourteenth period (July 1911 to June 1912).	D	868	13,067	0	0	0	7,961	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22,916
	S	868	10,140	0	0	0	1,794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13,822
Fifteenth period (July 1912 to June 1913).	D	397	436	0	0	0	1,704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,557
	S	395	300	0	0	0	1,175	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,890
Sixteenth period (July 1913 to June 1914).	D	98	870	0	0	0	2,375	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,363
	S	98	792	0	0	0	2,201	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,111
Seventeenth period (July 1914 to June 1915).	D	156	1,026	0	0	0	362	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,564
	S	156	1,026	0	0	0	186	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,388
Eighteenth period (July 1915 to June 1916).	D	206	5,851	0	0	0	2,272	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9,349
	S	154	1,979	0	0	0	1,860	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,013
Nineteenth period (July 1916 to June 1917).	D	413	17,677	0	0	0	4,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	23,181
	S	353	1,226	0	0	0	1,014	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,240
Twentieth period (1st July to 7th July 1917).	D	14	46	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
	S	14	46	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,020	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	74
Grand Total	D	7,948	69,264	0	25	0	56,195	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	153,857
	S	6,164	61,532	0	25	0	30,253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	118,376

STATEMENT showing Plague Seizures and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 7th July 1917.

Districts, towns and ports.	Reported during the week ending 23rd June 1917.						Reported during the week ending 30th June 1917.						Reported during the week ending 7th July 1917.					
	Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.		Imported.		Indigenous.		Total.	
	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.	Seizures.	Deaths.
Anantapur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	43	39	43	39
Bellary district	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chingleput district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddapah district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cuddalore district	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1
Cuddalore Municipality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Godavari district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guntur district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kistna district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kurnool district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madras City	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Madura district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	1	1
Madura Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malabar district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Calicut port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nellore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Nilgiris	1	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2	2
North Arcot district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ramnad district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pamban Road Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem district	—	—	1	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salem Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Seven Pagoda district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Kanara district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tanjore district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kumbakonam Town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Negapatam Town and Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tinnevelly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuticorin Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Trichinopoly district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vizagapatam district	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bandar Port	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	1	1	1	1	2	2	—	—	5	5	5	5	1	1	45	41	46	42

Madras, 9th July 1917.

W. A. JUSTICE, Major, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner.

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PROCLAMATION.

Madras to wit.

By virtue of a Precept to me directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras, I hereby proclaim and give notice that a Sessions of Oyer and Terminer and General Gaol Delivery in and for Fort Saint George the Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be holden at the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the Sixth day of August ensuing the date hereof at ten forty-five of the clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Fort Saint George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto and dependant thereon.

And also that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in anywise concerned therein to attend at the time and place abovementioned and not to depart without leave.

O. RAMANJAM CHETTI,
Sheriff of Madras.

Madras, 18th June 1917.

INVESTITURE OF POWERS.

Under section 28 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1873, as amended by section 5 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, 1885, and further amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914) the High Court is pleased to invest M.R.Ry Burra Venkateswara Rao Pantulu Garu, Principal District Munsif of Rajahmundry in the Godavari district, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such courts arising within the local limits of his jurisdiction up to the amount of Rs. 200.

2. The powers given by this notification are personal and will be exercised by the District Munsif only so long as he continues to be District Munsif of the said court.

3. This notification will have effect from the date of its publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Karaikur Duraiswami Mudaliyar Avargal, Revenue Divisional Officer, Rajampet.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
2nd July 1917.

Under section 192 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry Jayanti Ramamurti Pantulu Garu, Special Deputy Collector, Ganjam.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
9th July 1917.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry Chittor Sivaramakrishna Ayyar Devaraja Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, Ottapalem.

M.R.Ry. Kottieth Adiari Kannan Avargal, Temporary Subordinate Judge, Calicut.

M.R.Ry. Santuri Venkata Rao Avargal, District Munsif, Alamr.

M.R.Ry. Mawara Cannavelli Krishnan Namboyar Avargal, District Munsif, Manjeri.

M.R.Ry. Pallikavana Thiruvula Jagannatha Acharlyar Avargal, Additional District Munsif, Madura.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
2nd July 1917.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry Tinnevelly Anavaradhan Pillai Subbiah Pillai Avargal, Acting District Munsif, Conjeeveram.

M.R.Ry. Saraswatula Subbayya Sastri Garu, District Munsif, Tirupati.

M.R.Ry Pazhanam-asam Sundaram Ayyar Sitarama Ayyar Avargal, Temporary Subordinate Judge, Calicut.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
3rd July 1917.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (Act IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry Ravi Varma Raja Avargal, First Additional District Munsif, Coimbatore.

M.R.Ry. Karadibavi Lakshmana Venkata Rao Avargal, District Munsif, Parvatipur.

M.R.Ry. Namburi Gopalakrishna Rao Garu, Principal District Munsif, Tenali

M.R.Ry Ayilliath Narayanan Nambiyar Avargal, Subordinate Judge, Temporary Sub-Court, Sivaganga.

M.R.Ry. Ullatil Ramunni Menon Avargal, District Munsif, Tirukkoyilur.

M.R.Ry. Tattai Ananta Acharlyar Avargal, Principal District Munsif, Villupuram.

M.R.Ry. Kallapally William Ratna Rao Avargal, Additional District Munsif, Villupuram.

M.R.Ry. Lakshmana Ayyar Narayana Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, Cholavaram.

M.R.Ry. Attigundram Subrahmanya Viswanatha Ayyar Avargal, Principal District Munsif, Narsapur.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
4th July 1917.

Under section 138 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), as amended by the Decentralization Act, 1914 (IV of 1914), the High Court is pleased to direct that the undermentioned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language :—

M.R.Ry. Tittakudi Sundaram Ayyar Avargal, District Munsif, Trivallore.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
6th July 1917.

O. K. MARADEVA AYYAR,
First Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

UNCLAIMED PROPERTY.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned properties consisting of gold and silver jewellery (European and Indian), knives, razors, walking sticks, umbrellas, brushes, wooden boxes, brass, copper and aluminium vessels, clothes, etc., remaining unclaimed at the office of the Commissioner of Police, Egmore, up to 31st December 1916 will be sold by public auction on or after 25th December 1917.

2. Any person who may have a claim thereto is required to appear before the undersigned and establish his claim within six months from the date of the publication of this notice in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, failing which they will be sold by public auction :—

1. A money purse and a broken key. Value As. 2
2. A silver waist string, a silver chain with three silver studs attached, a pair of silver locks, two gold rings, twelve gold ear-rings, a pair of gold bracelets of Malabar pattern four silver studs attached to a silver chain, a pair of silver anklets, two pairs of large ear-rings, and three pairs of gold earrings
3. The following are the effects of twenty-two patients who have died in or left the General Hospital :—
   Nine white shirts, two pairs of drawers, two pairs of trousers, three coats, three caps, one coloured coat, two shirts, two caps, two hankies, two pairs of shoes, eight coloured cloths, one towel, five white cloths, one coat, one trousers, two hats, six coloured saries, two shirts, two jackets, three coloured cloths, and one coloured petticoat.
4. One silver belt chain and twenty-two pieces of cloth. Value Rs. 12 cash. Rs. 10-2-0 credited.
5. Sale-proceeds of newspapers Re. 1, credited.
6. Cash, Rs. 4-7-0, credited and four gold ear-rings. Value Re. 1.
7. Sale-proceeds of white sugar As. 1, credited.
8. One suit ordered to gentleman, three white bed sheets, two pillows, three towels, one handkerchief, one black long coat, one black trousers, one pyjamas, one mattress cover and one hand-cloth. All valued Rs. 5-7-0.
9. One empty brandy bottle. Value As. 1.
10. Cash, Rs. 61-4-0, credited.
    Sale-proceeds of mats As. 15, credited two tonga rugs, eight pieces of cloth, one white shirt, one mat cutter, two small sharp jars and one enema syringe. All valued Rs. 4-10-0.
11. One pair of scales and two false weights. Value As. 12.
12. One oil drum. Value Re. 1-4-0.
13. Coal. Value As. 8.
14. One iron grass cutter. Value As. 8.
15. Two pairs of spoons, one lamp, one pair of tongs, one copper vessel, one knife, one horn case, one pipe and one lotah. All valued Rs. 3-6-0.
16. One silk box. Value As. 12.
17. Sale-proceeds of green grass Re. 1-2-0, credited.
18. Sale-proceeds of old seats As. 10, credited.
19. Sale-proceeds of kerosene oil As. 2, credited.
    One tin bottle and an empty soda bottle. Value As. 4.
20. Two neck ties. Value As. 8
21. One cash tin. Value As. 4.
22. One cycle lamp. Value Re. 1-4-0.
23. One key gun. Value Rs. 1-4-0.
24. One B.S.A. cycle, No. cycle No. 9617763 and one cycle No. 6713?2. All valued Rs. 200.
25. A pair of Japan shoes. Value Re. 1.
26. One Ankeny watch. Value Re. 2.
27. One wooden handle knife. Value As. 8.
28. One rolled gold frame spectacles with case. Value Rs. 10.
29. A motor cycle number plate No. M C. 1141. Value As. 2.
30. One leather money purse. Value As. 8.
31. One copper cup of motor cycle bell. Value As. 8.
32. One lot tin pen. Value As. 8.
33. One red turban cap. Value As. 12.
34. A gold ear ornament set with three red stones and a white stone. Value Re. 2.
35. One brass chamboo, one iron kudayee, two brass dubbi, one copper kudayee, one big pendanlu, one small glass, and a beggar's pickal. All valued Rs. 2.
36. One Madras cot. Value As. 8.
37. A pocket diary of 1? C. Value As. 2.
38. One old umbrella. Value As. 10.
39. One iron money spittoon. Value Re. 1.
40. Two iron keys with a brass plate engraved as B. Rayne & Co., Bangalore. Value As. 1.
41. One bed towel, one silver chain and a brass chamboo. Value As. 12
42. Sale-proceeds of bell chain Rs. 6-11-6 credited.
42a. A cycle oil lamp. Value As 12.
43. One screw driver. Value As. 2.
44. One screening cap. Value Re. 1.
45. Eight reply post cards. Value As. 4.
47. One walking stick. Value As. 2.
47. Cash. As. 2-6 credited.
48 Two small pieces of gold. Value Re. 2
49 Cash As. 2-2 credited
50 One stool, one play board, two kerosine lamps and five dolls. All valued Re. 2.
51 A piece of canvas. Value As. 4
52. Sale-proceeds of tanning bark and lamarind As. 11, credited. One copper vessel and a plain and brass. Value As. 6
53. Four old mats. Value As. 2.
54 A basket of tanning bark. Value As. 8.
55 A pocketknife. Value As. 4.
56. One framed spectacle. Value Re. 1.
57. One lead vessel and two brass vessels. Value Re. 1
58. One carbide lamp, one electric brush, one Usher bell one cycle pump and two cycle tubes. All valued Rs. 23-8-0
59. Sale-proceeds of grass. As. 8 credited
60 A pair of gilt bangles. Value Rs 1-8-0.
61. One old black umbrella. Value As. 8.
62. A white angarakham and a white shirt. Value As. 12.
63 Six new keys with a ring. Value As. 4.
64 A handbook of muscle. Value As. 6.
65. A basket of red powder. Value As. 1.
66. A currency note for Rs. 10 credited.
67. Two angavastrams and a piece of cloth. Value As. 10.
68. Cash Rs. 15 credited. One umbrella, a khaki coat, a white coat, a white shirt, a lungi, a belt and six gold ear-rings with red stones. All valued Rs. 12-13-0.
69. One overcoat, two mats and two pillows. Value Rs. 10-3-0.
70. Returned to claimant.
71. Cash Re. 2-2-0 credited.
72. Cash Rs. 7? credited.
73. Two white coats, seven white trousers, seven shirts, one kadatha, one towel, one hamman, a pair of socks, seven handkerchiefs, a pair of slippers, a pair of old slippers, two caps, a glass, a rubber tobacco bag, two brushes, a brass lock, one pocketknife and an empty small tin box. All valued Rs. 13-8-2.
74. Three coats, three lungis, one trousers, one carpet, two iron spoons, one red cloth and a pillow. All valued Rs. 1-2-0.
75. The following are the effects of the deceased patients of the Government Lunatic Asylum :—
    Silk gowns skirts, blouses—thirty-four in all tied in a table-cloth, tweed skirt, gowns, blouses, etc., ten in all tied in a curtain cloth, cotton shirts, gowns, blouses etc., thirty-two in all tied in a table-cloth, three sarees fourteen curtain cloths, twelve cotton cushion covers, three velvet cushion covers, one silk cushion cover, three ladies' woollen caps, twenty eight linen table towels, two Turkey towels, one bib, six table-knives, six spoons, six forks, eight enamel plates, three enamel mugs, one enamel tumbler, one enamel tea pot, one porcelain tea-pot, two enamel hot water dish, four rolls light green silk cotton, four rolls red silk cotton three broken rolls, two sarees two bis coffee pots one pair blue glass, one oil woollen thread, one hurricane lantern, two rolls hat wire, four gilt flower plates, six ornamental stands, a leather money purse, a glass flower vase, two pieces of silk cloths, a dead wood box, a cloth brush five Japan frames, two small plates, two small boxes and some broken porcelain articles. One soap nut, one trunk of twenty-one collars, four ties, four pairs of socks, a silk bag, a hat, snake skin, a blanket, two shawls, five Turkey towels, five pillow cases, four sarees, two pieces of cloth, two pairs of tweed trousers, one tweed coat, a woollen waistcoat one plain and five handkerchiefs. One trunk of one pillow, one bamboo box, one bundle of photo cards, thirty books, pamphlets, etc., one soap brush, two hair brushes, one pair of boots, one slipper, one pair of sandals, two woollen boxes, bottoms, one shawl, a cap, one lady vest, one bicycling slip, one strap one carrier of vacuum aluminium meal, fifty leather straps, one trunk old straw hat, three aluminium vessels, three aluminium trays three porcelain cups, one porcelain shaving cup, four China tea cups, three China plates, one quinine bottle, one tea strainer, one tea cutter, one brass boat, four iron locks, one comb, one table knife, an inkcomposition, three keys, one bottle, one red bag, eight exercise books, two empty bottles and a boat keys.
76. One carbide case of a motor cycle. Value Re 1.
77. One whip. Value Re. 1.

78 One ring with slight iron keys and one silver ear-pick. Value As. 8.
79 One water-cycle lamp Value Rs. 1.
80. S le-proceeds of grocery Rs. 8, credited.
81. One rod with brachial. Value Rs. 2-8
83. One silk towel, and a coloured rag. Value As 6
83. Cash As. 12-6, credited.
84. Sale proceeds of paddy As. 3-6, credited.
85. Returned to owner
86. One old black n bottle. Value As. 10.
87. One brass spit like of a marri ge lamp. Value As. 4.
88. One nickel reservoirs of a motor carbide lamp. Value Rs 1-8
89 Four look wood planks of a box and two iron pieces. Value As 4
90. One piece of wood. Value As. 4.
91. An old knife. Value As 6
92. A motor cycle lamp. Value Rs. 3.
93 Sale-proceeds of rice. As 2-2 credited.
94 One gold ear-ring.
95 Sale-proceeds of a cloth As. 4, credited.
96 Ten silver pieces. Value Rs. 7 8.
97. The following are the effects of the deceased patients of Government Lunatic Asylum :—
One new rug, one brass tray, two brass vessels, two small silver rings, cash As. 1-8 credited, two silver bangles four German silver bangles, two white metal bangles six brass bangles, three brass finger rings, twelve white metal rings, seven copper head wires, two brass ear-rings, four small chain pieces, one iron nut cracker, seven iron keys one brass lock with key one string of beads, ten brass vessels, one bronze tumbler, one brass plate, one small brass bin, one brass cardin stand, two spoons, two forks, one boot hook, three pairs of boots, one small circular tin box one piece of woollen cloth, one red Shawl, one black woollen hill bag about two military worn shoes, four woollen shoes, one carpet, two cotton beds one kit bag cover, and three Khakumadan caps
98. The following are the effects of the deceased patients of Government Lunatic Asylum :—
One leather bag, one cotton basket, two lamps, one brass tumbler, one brass chomboo, two umbrellas, one spoon, one fork, one photo album, two wooden chair pieces, one Japan box, one small tin box, one small fancy wooden box, one small oblong tin box, one china tin box, eleven wood seats and bottoms, thirty-eight treasury box carpets, thirteen blankets two rugs, two pillows, one old filter, one leather bag, one kit bag four iron plates, one copper vessel, two pairs of boots, one pair of shoes, four big tin boxes, five silk trunks, three big wooden boxes, a framed picture and a rosary.
99 Sale-proceeds of sugar Rs 2-1, credited
100. Four pieces of bark kutti Value As. 8
101 One brass vessel and a female cloth Value Rs 3-8.
102. A black-laced female cloth Value Rs. 2.
103 A China silk coat Value Re 1.
104. Sale-proceeds of gram. As 11-0 credited.
105. A pipe and a pair of moors. Value Re. 1
106. A copper vessel and a pipe. Value As. 4-8.
107. A board, four small boxes, five dolls, a small deal wood box, two tin boxes, two ink bottles, twelve sundry articles and a stool. Value Re 2-8-0.
108. Two baskets and a cloth. Value As. 12.
109 One brass lock Value Anna 1.
110. A coat, five pieces of cloth, one half cent. Value Rs. 1-2. Cash Re. 1, credited.
111. One pair of gold ear-rings and one silver ring. Value Re 1-4.
112. Returned to owner
113 Principles of the English Law of Contract. Value Re 1
114. Sale-proceeds of gram. As. 2, credited.
115 A leather money purse Value As. 8. Cash Anna 1, credited.
116 A Mahomedan Turkey cap. Value As 6.
117 A brass chombee, a key, two wooden sandal and some cups. Value As 3
118 A table knife. Value As 4
119 Returned to owner
120. Returned to owner.
121. The following are the material objects, account books, etc., filed as exhibits in one civil suits from the year 1914 :—
A scale beamer, a pair of gold ear-rings, a glass bangle bangle with a die ns small scale balance, a pair of German silver bangles, a silver anklet, a Paryatin, three keys, a railway carpet bag, a pair of scissors, a pair of scale pans, accountant shell, a pair of tongs a purse, a percussion cap a round thick glass piece a small wooden box, a big mortar, a small file one iron blow pipe, a small iron spoon, a thick glass plate, a circular wooden piece, one old leather bellows, a railway carpet bag, a long cloth shirt, one coat, one shirt, a small mirror, a railway carpet bag, one metal railway carpet bag with a lock, a pair of old books, a pair of patties, a black Bible jacket, two sheets, a red cloth, two coloured shirts cloths, one saree, one check cloth, one shawl, black silk and one woollen shawl, one old torn red cloth, one old knitted red torn cloth a piece of old rag, a small lungoti, one old red towel, one old yellow shawl, one chintz cloth, one old small drill coat, one red knitted socks, one red cap two black-coloured white cloths, one mugwary pink red knitted head wear, one blue cloth two gunny bags, one torn schetari cloth, one yarn ball, one old cloth, one small leaf box, one red bordered cloth, one black bordered cloth a hair coat, one broken umbrella, two umbrellas, one dozen pack of playing cards, one brass vessel, two bamboo sticks two wooden pestles, three firewood pegs, one razor, a white felt hacks, a bundle of coarse boys, a deal wood box, one black coat, one half-arm, a black bordered cloth, a small wooden box with lock and key six lead pieces one sword, two revolvers, five shappers, barber's leather box with old razors and a scissors, a small bundle of iron pieces, One iron filer a bundle of iron rods, five chisels, three small iron rods with handles, nine broken knives big and small, two cut cutters, one hammer, one shaman's instrument, a pair of spectacles, a silver box containing twelve broken knives, metal beads, a small tin box containing lead balls, a broken finger, two bundles of keys, glass and wooden black beads, a copper plate inscribed, two glass bangles, one iron lamp, two iron spoons, one iron rod, two iron files, a small bottle, a small tin box, four old swords, two gunny bags, one tri l crowbar, a three-feet rod, one old weighing cap two towels, a red cloth, a lace handkerchief, one white handkerchief, one chintz trousers, a velvet waist coat, a long cloth coat, one blood stained chintz shirt, a red cloth, a rubber stamp, a broken tin cash box, fourteen account books press copy books, etc., and fourteen receipt books and seven rent receipt books of the "Ladies" Industrial" mill cash Acs. 8-9, credited.
122. One brass spring bolt without hook. Value As 4
123. One glass cracked cap of a motor car. Value As. 4.
124. A packet of playing cards. Value Anna 1. Cash Anna 1, credited.
125 One-inch tape (70 feet). Value Rs. 1-8
126. One hundred and twenty peacock feathers. Value Re 1.
127 One black umbrella. Value As. 6.
128. A brass candle tube with spring Value As. 4.
129 A small book (Shakespeare). Value As 10.
130. A lamp with burner. Value Re. 1.
131 A torn Pondicherry red silk towel. Value Re. 1.
132 Sale-proceeds of gram and tamarind. As. 2, credited.
133 Sale-proceeds of rice, As. 2-0, credited
134 Sale-proceeds of sandals. As. 1-0, credited
135. Sale proceeds of rice As. 4, credited
136 Sale-proceeds of tanning bark Re. 2-2, credited.
137. A pair of small scales, a smoking pipe and a brass bowl, Value As. 2.
138. One steel monkey spanner, four ordinary spanners and a pair of pliers in a leather cover. Value Rs 2-8-0.
139 Returned to owner.
140 A brass ring with a white stone. Value 6 pice.
141 Sale-proceeds of rice. As. 1, credited
142. Sale-proceeds of matches Five 0, credited.
143. A bunch of seven iron keys in a ring. Value As 2.
144. A black umbrella Value Re 1.
145. One carbolic desiccator of a gas lamp (motor cycle). Value As 9.
146 The bottom portion of a motor lamp. Value As. 2.
147. Sale-proceeds of shell. Re 2 credited.
148 Sale-proceeds of onions. As. 6, credited.
149. Returned to owner.
150 Rubber stamp letters. Value As. 8.
151. One tin box, five small tins, one small empty oil tin, one brass oil-tube, one candle stone, one wooden tray, one gunny bag, one broken key. All valued Re. 1-0 and sale proceeds of mustard and surrender As. 2, credited.
152. A pair of gold barrels set with rubies. Value Rs. 20.
153 A small brass scale, a wooden scale (one, seven brass weights and two black stones. Value Re 1.
154 Sale-proceeds of fuel. As. 4, credited.
155 Cash As. 2-8, credited.
156 A white turban and a brass badge Value As 4.
157. One cycle iron wheel without spokes and rubber. Value As 2.
158 A small carpet bag, a towel and a white shirt. Value As. 12

FREE ARMY HISTORY ARCHIVE

148. Sale-proceeds of cement. As. 4, credited
161. One gunny bag. Value As. 4
162. A wooden log with chain. Value As 4.
162. Rockets. [Illegible]
163. The following is the list of articles found on Ramaiah from 3rd February to 12th October 1918 —
Seventeen umbrellas, eight boots and shoes, four walking canes and sticks, 1 tin tin jar, and on box tea tin case, two empty tea biscuit boxes, one enamel bottle, one round tin case, one tin 1 fish cutter, one small tin dabber, one enamel tiffin carrier two iron files, one iron rod, one shovel, one broken stethoscope one big basket, one coconut leaf basket one bamboo basket, twelve gunny bags, three bottles, one oil pith turban, two night caps, two felt caps, a bundle of charcoal, one betel tiffin basket, one piece of rubber tube, one wooden case for sewing machine, two water rubber bags, a small cloth bag of sweet nuts, one iron piece, one straw cap a bundle of tea dust wood pieces, one big screw driver, one cork pusher, three chisels, one leather passport box, one hat pin one toy, one rubber stamp, one leg guard, two wooden plugs, two wire files, one china fan, one wooden pattern, a green velvet cap, One ball of kuki reel thread, a malayali cotton cap, a boy's chauffeur cap, some oil nuts, two thick leather pieces, a roll of furniture tape, a constable's boot hall, a big teakwood piece a roll of copper wire a roll of white paper, one red lamp, two flowers bouquet made of imitation pearls and wool, a rosary, forty two pointed hooks, three pens, a sample book of cotton cloths, thirteen newspapers one teakwood piece, one bamboo stick, twenty-six note-books, seven medicines, three pocket diaries, one letter delivery book, two 1 more calendars, one drawing book, one iron hinge, one common receipt book, one small flower pot, one brass lock, one broken iron knife, twenty-four small keys, four big keys, one small iron rod, a piece of teakwood plank, five-six old cloths, some beads with a screw, one iron cot, one head-cushion, one basket, one gunny bag, one umbrella a book of romance, and one common tiffin box.
164. A brass tumbler and a silver spoon. Value As. 4.
165 A carbide gas lamp. Value Rs. 6.
166 Returned to owner.
167. Two mats. Value As 4.
168 One imitation silk umbrella. Value Rs. 1-4-0.
169 One servant's cloth Value As. 2
170. A pack of playing cards (fifty-two). Value As. 2, with As. 2-6, credited.
171. One brass gaiter. Value As. 12.
172. One servant's coat and a pair of leggings. Value Rs. 8.
173. A brass motor horn. Value Rs. 2-8-0.
174. A pair of black velvet child's shoes. Value As. 8.
175. One old umbrella Value As. 4.
176 One hat Value Rs. 1.
177 A pair of brass spurs. Value As. 12.
178. A new inhaler, Value Rs. 6.
179. Cash Rs. 18 Credited.
180. The following are the effects of 26 patients who have died in or left the General Hospital :—
One rubber, three coats, six shirts, eight bandages, nine coloured cloths twenty three white cloths, three blankets, eight rugs, one waist coat, one belt two coloured cloths and three coloured sarees.
181. Cash Rs 16-14-0, the effects of the deceased emigrant Ramaswami of Kompet, Madras Credited.
182 Sixteen brass beads, one gold bead, eight gold beads and six silvered pieces of gold.
183. One pipe one copper vessel, one lamp and three pins. Value Rs. 1-12-7.
184. Returned to owner.
185. One copper vessel, a pair of scales and a pipe. Value Rs 2
186. One brass vessel Value As. 4.
187 Sale proceeds of coffee. As. 2. Credited.
188. One silver bell handles of yours. Value Rs. 3,
189. One pipe, and a pair of brass scales Value Rs. 1-8
190 One tooth cup and a silk handkerchief. Value Rs 1-4.
191. 5 pack chintz cloth. Value As. 2.
192. One electric bulb. Value Re. 1.
193. Two shoe sticks, one bedstead, a mat and a chain. Value Rs 1-14.
194. Four towels, a white cloth piece, two banians, one red cloth, one bed coat, one handkerchief. All valued Rs. 2-11.
Sale-proceeds of three bottles. As. 1-0. Credited.
195. A pair of harmonium Value Rs 30.
196. One silver spoon. Value As. 8.
196 One pair of gold brass studs set with imitation rubies and two gold screw screws set with stones Value Rs 20.
197. One brass frame piece of weight Value Annas 1.
198 Two angarakkams, a table oil cloth and a red flannel piece. Value Rs. 4.
199 One brass watch Value Rs 6.
200 A mosquito covering of a rickshaw Value As. 8.
201. A knife Value Re. 1
202 30 feet of telephone wire. Value Re 1.
203 A lady's hat ornament with 2 sweet Value Rs. 2.
204. Motor-car iron pipe. Value Re. 1.
205 A small wooden box Value As. 6.
206. A bunch of iron keys. Value Re. 1.
207 Two electric bulbs, Value As 12.
208. One old umbrella Value Re 1.
209. One old iron box, one iron horse-shoe with a tin handle. Value As. 2.
210. A Roman Catholic japamalai. Value Re. 1.
211. One cycle pump. Value As 4
212. A pair of pantaloons cut with stones, two screws cut with screws and a small brass chembai Value Rs 30.
213 A monkey spanner. Value Re. 1.
214 A speedometer of a motor car. Value Rs. 2.
215. One motor spanner As. 12.
216. One umbrella. Value As. 6.
217 A spanner. Value As. 12.
218. A motor cycle gas lamp without glass. Value Re. 1.
219. One large double spanner, one semi-circular spanner, one monkey spanner, a pair of pliers, one steel screw driver one steel tyre raiser one three-plated spanner one B.S.A spanner, one iron tyre raiser, one drill, one toothbrush and one old iron screw Value Rs. 10.
220 One enamel tea bottle. Value Re. 1.
221. A pair of old black shoes. Value As 8.
222. One coat with stripes and a white cloth. Value Rs. 3.
223. One small silver gelam. Value Rs. 4.
224. A lace cloth and a green border of cloth. Value Rs. 3
225. Cash Rs. 21-7-3, Credited.
226. The following are the effects of Nine patients who have died in the General Hospital :—
One bushel silver watch, a pair of brass ear-rings with green stones, a pair of brass bangles, two brass toe rings, one thin silver anklet and cloth with two silver ornaments, one thali (gold), one thin silver bangle, four brass toe rings, one brass waist, one brass finger ring, one nun-metal watch, one Kemp-pad silver medal a pair of brass bangles, four brass toe rings, two brass rings, two silver nose ornaments, two gold ear-ringsset with stones, four silver toe rings and a gold ear-ring.
227. One iron rod. Value As. 0.
228 One iron chisel. Value As 2
229. One Seven Shell. Value Re. 0.
230 Fourteen iron files Value Rs. 14.
231. One small pen-knife Value Annas 1.
232. A teakwood box, one iron hook, eighteen nail dolls, four glass plates, two glass tumblers, one glass cup, and six glass basonets. Value Rs 2-8-0.
233. An old silver foot ornament of a child. Value Re. 1.
234. Returned to claimant.
235. The following are the effects of Thirty-six patients who have died in or left the General Hospital :—
One kitsan, two shirts, petticoat, two hats, one pair of shoes, one drawer, one bandage, one coloured saree, one white saree, one pocket, two sheeting, thirty-six white cloths, twelve coloured cloths, three caps, five rugs, five coats, seven pickle, three shawls, two carpets, one leather strap, one mat, three pillows, two trousers, one drawers, a pair of socks, one trunk, one quilt, one rug, one brass and a waist coat
236. Cash Rs 16 Credited.
237. A pair of gold ear screws. Value Rs. 2-8-0.
238. Sale-proceeds of sugar As 4-3. Credited.
239. One McLean's globe geography Panchatantram, two stone baths three-pointe, one grass pipes, four small plants, one small country knife, four iron pipes, a torbon hook, a rag collar, a canvas bag, a piece of dungaree cloth, a white handkerchief and a white rag. All valued As. 8.
240. One old pedal of a cycle. Value As. 8.
241. A cycle gas lamp Value Re. 1
242. A central motor cock Value Annas 1.
243. A walking stick. Value Re. 1,
244 A bamboo ladder. Value Re. 1.
245 A three-pit on with iron stand. Value Rs. 2,
246. One cycle lamp. Value Re 0.
247 One linen bag Value As. 8
248. Wire (fifty feet). Value Re. 1.
249 A pair of gold ear rings Value Rs. 4.
250. Cash Re 7. Credited
251 Cash Re 7 Credited,
252. One old gunny bag and seven playing cards. Value Annas 1. Cash As. 0 8. Credited.
253. A piece of handkerchief 24 yards Value Rs. 1-8-0,
254. One rotted gold spectacles. Value Re 1.
255. One umbrella. Value As 8.

258. Cash Rs. 4-2-6. Credited.
Eight copper cents, two rings (brass), a pair of silver toe rings, a waist cloth bag, a black handkerchief. Value Re. 1-2-6.
257. A bunch of ten keys. Value As. 2.
258 A lady's umbrella Value Re. 1
259 A brass watch chain and a bunch of keys. Value As. 1-6
260 Sale-proceeds of ground nut oil. Rs. 6-3-0 Credited.
261. One B.A. hood Value Rs. 1-3-0.
262. A rubber bulb of a water horn. Value As. 8.
263. A lumber money purse Value As. 1-6.
Cash nine rice. Credit 0.
264. A green bordered cloth Value As. 2.
265. A pocket diary. Value six pies.
266. One hockey stick Value Re. 1
267 One iron tube and a nut. Value At. 2.
268. List of faces of hockney carriage Value As. 12.
269 Sale-proceeds of saltpetre anna 1. Credited.
One old torn cloth, one banian and a bandage. Value As. 2.
270 One small brass chembee. Value Re. 1.
271. Sale-proceeds of uranium. As. 5-1. Credited.
272. One strap with leather strap and buckle. Value Re. 1
273. One brass chembee Value Re. 2.
274. One small teakwood broken box, a small cash wooden box and two copper pieces. Value Re. 1-4-0
275. The following is the list of articles found in Mallesawaradoli street, Mylapore on 27th October 1916:—
Five tied up in two gunny bags, one coconut fibre bed, one cotton bed, three cotton quilts, seven cotton pillows, two cotton bundles, a bundle of iron spring, four mats, two palmyrah mats, a dead wood box, a small deadwood box, one iron spade, one broken round table, one broken folding chair, one child's go-cart, eighteen wooden pieces, twelve small wooden planks, back portion of a chair, thirty-eight bag and small wooden pieces, one bamboo pipe, three sravamanas, five wooden spoons, three appalam rollers, seven hanuman sticks, two pairs of grinding stones, one broken rattan sofa, two iron swords, one rattan cradle, fourteen iron hooks, nineteen stoneware pots, ten wooden rosaries, two small deadwood boxes, one teakwood comb, twenty five bottles in tin box, three shade guards, three pallets, two iron hinges, four lamp screws, four aluminium articles three jars, four wire nuts and washers, three bushel tins, one mash, a wooden pot, fifteen big tins, thirty-five assorted tins, two kota pots, one brass jug lid, one trowel, six spoons, one chisel, one spoon wooden stand, two spectacles, one rice pounder, one ball of horn, one wooden hammer one small umbrella, four broomsticks, two medal stands four stone pieces, two torn gunny bags, one tin plate, two rice baskets one pavilion box, one tin coconut steamer, one fan, three hooking lanterns, twenty bamboos, one torn lace cloth, one pith carbon sight torn coat, two female cloths, three angavastrams, two dyed cloths, one old towel, four silk petticoats, two old pounder, two old cloths, two small blankets two flower stands, nine shanney harness, one white dress, one hanging lamp stand, one looking glass, two photos, two dolls, one coconut shell, two bottle lids, a pair of german silver leg ornament, four german silver bangles, one spoon, two bag tin hoops, one bit, a watch case, a rat trap, a percolin painter's dish, an iron plate, a small green dome, four tin water carriers, one stove, three coal stands, one door 5 rs, twelve potatoes, one shank, a wood to ornament air tree, a pair of iron pincers, a small bench, a deadwood bookshelf, Bagavat Gita, Valmiki Ramayanam, Mahabaratam and Vishnu Puranam.

Madras, 18th June 1917.

F. ARMITAGE,
Commissioner of Police and
Presidency Magistrate for the City of Madras.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

(IN INSOLVENCY).

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by this court adjudging the person hereunder mentioned insolvent and vesting the estates and effects of the said insolvent in the Official Assignee of this court; and all persons indebted to the said insolvent, or who have any of his estates and effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee:—

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and description of insolvent.	Date of adjudication.	Date of public examination.
110 of 1917.	11th June 1917.	Chekkam Hemanathi, a resident of Vappalagottham, Amalapuram taluk, Godavari district	12th June 1917.	12th August 1917.

High Court of Judicature at Madras,
2nd July 1917.

C. K. MAHADEVA AYYAR,
First Assistant Registrar, Original Side.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 2 of 1915 in the Court of the District Judge, Kurnool.

Iyula Subayya of Ramakrishnapuram, Yaraparti Samutharam, Nizam's Dominions .. .. *Petitioner.*

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 (7) of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1907, that the petitioner named above was adjudged insolvent by this Court by order dated the 23rd June 1917, that the creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible, and that a claim may be proved by delivering, or sending by post in a registered cover to this Court, an affidavit in Form No. 5 of the Insolvency Rules

District Court, Kurnool,
5th July 1917.

R. A. JENKINS,
District Judge.

No. 5 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Salem.

Kundigan N. Narasimha Ayyar, son of Kundigan Nammayyar, residing at Shevapet, Salem town .. .. *Petitioner.*
Vs. Veriveda Chetti and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court praying that he may be adjudged an insolvent. The petition has been posted for hearing on the 30th day of August 1917.

District Court, Salem,
3rd July 1917.

J. T. GILLESPIE,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, South Malabar.

Moosan Moidin Rowthan, son of Saivu Rowthan .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Abdul Kader Rowthan, son of Vellayanna Rowthan of Pazhayakotta, Vadakkanthara amsam, Palghat .. .. *Counter-petitioner.*

Notice is given that the petitioner has applied to adjudge counter-petitioner an insolvent and that the said petition is posted for hearing on 30th July 1917.

District Court, South Malabar,
28th June 1917. G. H. B. JACKSON,
District Judge.

No. 100 of 1917 (No. 8 of 1915) in the Court of the District Judge, Tanjore.

Ramasubbayyi Pillai, son of Sambasiva Pillai, residing in Achalpuram, Shiyali district manaili .. .. *Petitioner.*
Periyathamba Pillai, son of Gurunatha Pillai, residing in the said place and nine others .. .. *Respondents.*

Whereas the petitioner abovenamed has submitted under section 27 of the Provincial Insolvency Act, a proposal for a composition in satisfaction of his debts and for annulling the order of adjudication any creditor wishing to oppose or to accept the proposal may appear in this Court on 24th July 1917, either in person or by a pleader duly instructed in that behalf.

District Court, Tanjore,
2nd July 1917. E. H. WALLACE,
District Judge.

No. 9 of 1917 in the Court of the District Judge, Tinnevelly.

In the matter of K. Lakshmi Ayyar.

Swaminatha Pillai .. .. *Petitioner (Creditor).*
K. Lakshmi Ayyar .. .. *Respondent (Debtor).*

Notice is hereby given under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907 that Lakshmi Ayyar, son of Krishna Ayyar, residing at East Car street, Tinnevelly town, Tinnevelly taluk, has, by an order of this Court dated the 26th day of June 1917, been adjudicated insolvent and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post to the Official Receiver, Tinnevelly, an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1915.

District Court, Tinnevelly,
1st July 1917. A. EDGINGTON,
District Judge.

No. 8 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Bapatla.

Yalavarti Ankamma, son of Tattiah of Chebrole .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Dodda Govinda Reddi and seventeen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 11th August 1917 for hearing.

No. 9 of 1917 in the Court of the Principal District Munsif, Bapatla.

Dasari Subbayya, son of Pedamma .. .. *Petitioner.*
Kotteyalli Venkata Subbiah and nine others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the petition is posted to 4th August 1917 for hearing.

Principal District Munsif's Court, Bapatla,
4th July 1917. C. VIRASWAMI REDDI,
Principal District Munsif.

No. 10 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Ellore.

Surnam Nagayya, son of Ramanna, goldsmith, age thirty-two, Dendulura .. .. *Petitioner (Debtor).*
Kanigalla Venkayya and sixteen others .. .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907 that the abovenamed petitioner Surnam Nagayya has applied for being declared insolvent and that the application is posted for hearing to 11th day of August 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader at 11 a.m. on the said date.

District Munsif's Court, Ellore,
15th June 1917. B. VENKATA RAO,
Acting District Munsif.

No. 4 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

B. Hanumantha Rao, 36 years, son of Venkoba Rao, Brahman, maistri, residing at present at Kalju, Penukonda taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
N. Sreenamulu Nayudu, Adinarayana Reddi (deceased), Narayanacharlu and Chembham Subba Rao .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 19 (7) of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the abovenamed petitioner was adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 30th June 1917, and that his creditors should prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3.

No. 8 of 1916 in the Court of the District Munsif, Penukonda.

Panala Thakeerugadu, 45 years, son of Vannurugadu, Boya, cultivation, residing at Subbari, Kalyandrug taluk .. .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narasimha Reddi, Illuru Rudrappa and Divakarappa .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under section 39 (4) of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that all persons alleging themselves to be creditors of the above-named petitioner are required to tender proof of their claims on or before 1st August 1917 and if they fail to do so, a dividend will be declared without regard to their claims.

District Munsif's Court, Penukonda, 30th June 1917. C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR, *District Munsif*

No. 2 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Taliparamba.

Malliyettiloth Damodaran Nambiar of Kadannapalli amsam, Cheruvihéri desam .. .. *Petitioner (debtor).*
Palakkalan Cheria Mammad of Taliparamba amsam, Kappara desam, and two others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice, under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being adjudged an insolvent and that the said petition is posted to 11th August 1917 for hearing the objections, if any, of his creditors.

District Munsif's Court, Taliparamba, 26th June 1917. C. R. VENKATESWARA AYYAR, *District Munsif.*

No. 22 of 1917 (No. 6 of 1917 on the file of the District Munsif, Kasaragod) in the Court of the Official Receiver, South Kanara.

Bellanga, nephew of Mulia Karanga, residing at Agasra Hola, Pallikere village, Kasaragod taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Bengeyiel Kannan Nayar and others .. .. *Creditors.*

Notice is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to 18th July 1917. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date at 8 a.m.

Official Receiver's Court, South Kanara, Mangalore, 30th June 1917. B. M. HEGDE, *Official Receiver.*

No. 3 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Namakkal.

O. M. Paramasivam Pillai, son of Mariappa Pillai, Ulagampalaiyam, Mamanur village, Namakkal taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Narayana Chettiyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Namakkal to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 4th August 1917.

No. 4 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Srirangam.

Thiruppathi Chettiyar, son of Sadagopa Chettiyar, Thirunamakkaval, Trichinopoly taluk .. .. *Petitioner.*
Venugopal Chettiyar and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Srirangam to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 3rd August 1917.

No. 11 of 1917 in the Court of the District Munsif, Trichinopoly.

Shanmugam Asari, son of Sundaram Asari, Pannikaramala street, Trichinopoly Fort .. .. *Petitioner.*
Nallaiyappa Ier and others .. .. *Counter-petitioners.*

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the District Munsif's Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 8th August 1917.

Official Receiver's Court, Trichinopoly, 7th July 1917. T. S. PALANISWAMI PILLAI, *Official Receiver.*

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

PRICE LIST OF STATIONERY ARTICLES.

The following are the rates fixed for the stationery articles, etc., to be issued during the year 1911–12 and are notified for the information of the Controlling Officers and heads of departments.

Note.—In the case of officers who are entitled to the supply of articles on payment of value or by adjustment the cost of the articles should be taken at the rates noted herein plus 5 per cent to cover Indian charges except in the case of type-writers.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate. (a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs.	A.	P.
Paper, Writing (First Quality).							
Imperial, Hand made, Blue Laid, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	Ream	0	9	0	10	0	0
Do. Machine-made, Blue Laid, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	"	1	14	6½	17	10	4
Royal, Hand-made, Blue Laid, 24" × 19½", 44 lb.	"	1	10	0	18	12	0
Do. Machine-made do. do.	"	1	5	0	15	13	4
Do. Lancashire Ledger do. do.	"	1	1	10½	14	8	8
Do. Linen-lined Ledger do. do.	"	1	2	0	17	13	1
Do. Interme diate, Azure Laid, 24" × 19½", 44 lb.	"	0	7	0	4	8	1
Do. Pyramid Record paper, 44 lb of spiller Brothers	"	1	14	0	21	8	0
Do. Pelham Patent Ledger Paper, 44 lb	"	1	8	1	13	11	2
Medium, Hand made, Blue Laid, 22" × 17½", 34 lb.	"	0	13	0	14	0	3
Do. Machine made do. do.	"	1	3	2	16	0	10
Do. Lancashire Ledger do. do.	"	0	14	5	13	4	9
Demy, Hand-made, Blue Laid, 20" × 15½", 24 lb.	"	0	12	4	9	10	10
Do. Machine-made do. do.	"	0	10	6	13	0	1
Do. Lancashire Ledger do. do.	"	0	11	4	10	7	1
Double Foolscap, Hand made, Cream Laid, 27" × 17", 30 lb	"	1	5	2½	20	0	5
Do. Lancashire Ledger do. do.	"	0	18	0	13	5	0
Do. Intermediate, Azure Laid do, do	"	0	7	0	4	8	1
Do. Hand made, Blue Laid do, do.	"	0	5	0	4	7	7
Do. Machine-made, Cream Wove, 27" × 17", 28 lb.	"	0	5	0	4	7	7
Do, do. do. do. Linen-lined 28 lb.	"	0	11	0	0	8	0
Do, do. Cream Laid, 27" × 17", 30 lb.	"	.....			0	14	1
Foolscap Machine-made Cream Laid, 17" × 13½", 20 lb.	"	0	7	6	5	1	2
Do. Hand-made Blue Laid, 17" × 13½", 15 lb.	"	0	12	6½	10	4	5
Do. Lancashire Ledger, Blue Laid, 17" × 13½", 15 lb.	"	0	10	3½	8	4	5
Do. Intermediate, Azure Laid, 15 lb.	"	0	5	3	4	5	2
Do. Machine-made, Cream Wove, 17" × 13½", 13 lb	"	0	5	0	4	4	0
Do. do. do. do. 14 lb	"	.....			0	11	5
Do. do. do. do. 12 lb	"	.....			0	1	5
Do. do. Cream Laid 9 lb.	"	.....			1	10	1
Bank Post, 19" × 15", 29 lb	"	1	0	0	16	8	2
Do. Linen ruled, cream oil on cloth, 20" × 12"	"	18	18	0	252	12	0
Double Imperial Bank Post hot pressed, 41" × 30", 99 lb.	"	0	19	1½	18	7	10

New Papers and Covers approved of in G.O. No. 483, Financial, dated 13th September 1911.

SECOND QUALITY.

Note paper, Quarto, M.M Cream Laid, glazed, 13½" × 8½", 16 lb.	Ream	0	4	8	3	10	7
Covers to match 9½" × 6½"	1,000	0	12	10	10	0	0
Note papers, Quarto post, M. M. Cream Laid, 13½" × 8½" mill finish, 16 lb	Ream	0	4	4	3	3	8
Covers to match, 6½" × 4½"	1 000	0	11	8	8	7	3
Note, paper, Quarto post, M M. Cream Laid 13½" × 8½", 16 lb. rough	Ream	0	4	4	3	3	8
Covers to match, 6½" × 4½"	1,000	0	11	8	8	7	3
Note paper, octavo post 9" × 7", M. M. Cream Laid, highly glazed, 8 lb.	Ream	0	2	0	1	9	11
Covers to match 4½" × 3½"	1,000	0	5	3	4	12	0
Note paper, octavo post, 9" × 7", M M. Cream Laid (mill finish), 8 lb.	Ream	0	2	8	2	3	7
Covers to match, 4½" × 3½"	1,000	0	6	0	4	12	9
Note paper, octavo post, 9" × 7", M.M. Cream Laid, 8 lb. rough	Ream	0	2	8	2	3	7
Covers to match, 4½" × 3½"	1,000	0	6	0	4	12	9

FIRST QUALITY.

Note paper quarto post, M.M. Cream Wove, 13½" × 8½", 7½ lb smooth	Ream	0	5	10	4	11	7
Covers to match, 6½" × 4½"	1,000	0	13	0	10	0	0
Note paper quarto post, M M. Cream Wove, 13½" × 8½", 7½ lb. rough	Ream	0	5	5	5	12	5
Covers to match 6½" × 4½"	1,000	0	13	10	7	10	5
Note paper, octavo post, M. M. Cream Wove, 9" × 7", 5 lb. smooth	Ream	0	2	5	1	13	2
Covers to match, 4½" × 3½"	1,000	0	5	4	4	4	1
Note paper, octavo post M M. Cream Wove, 9" × 7", 5 lb. rough	Ream	0	2	3	1	13	2
Covers to match, 4½" × 3½"	1,000	0	6	4	4	8	1

SECOND QUALITY.

Note paper, quarto post, M M. Cream Wove, 13½" × 8½", 7½ lb.	Ream	0	2	8½	1	13	7
Covers to match 6½" × 4½"	1,000	0	5	3	4	8	0
Note paper, octavo post, M.M. Cream Wove, 9" × 7", 4½ lb	Ream	0	1	1½	0	14	7
Covers to match, 4½" × 3½"	1,000				3	0	8
Note paper, Bankers'ale, treble Kish, highly glazed, 14" × 9", 13½ lb.	Ream	0	10	2	15	2	0
Covers to match	1,000	1	10	0	21	4	11
Covers Albert'e for Hie Excellency the Governor	1,000				32	0	0

Paper Writing, (Second Quality).

Royal, Azure Laid, 44 lb.	Ream				7	4	1
Medium Azure Laid, 34 lb.	"	0	5	0	0	7	4
Demy, Azure Laid, 24 lb	"	0	4	0	3	3	15
Double Foolscap, Azure Laid, 30 lb.	"				4	10	10
Foolscap, Azure Laid, 14 lb	"	0	2	6½	2	0	1
Octave Post, Cream Wove, 6 lb.	"	0	1	0	1	0	7

(a) Rates as per advices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 5 per cent.

Note.—Note papers if embossed would cost Rs. 6 per ream extra. Covers if embossed would cost Rs. 10 per 1,000 extra

Paper, Printing.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £ s. d.	(b) Rs. a. p.
Double Royal, tissue, 40" × 28", 16 lb.	Ream	0 6 9	7 1 6
Imperial, 30" × 22", superior, 60 lb.	"	0 16 7½	12 10 6
Do. do. 46 lb.	"	..	9 13 10
Do. do. 26 lb.	"	..	5 7 6
Double Royal, 40" × 28", 80 lb.	"	..	8 12 0
Do. do 64 lb.	"	..	10 10 6
Do. do 32 lb.	"	0 6 6½	7 0 10
Royal, 24" × 19", superior, 40 lb.	"	..	5 0 1
Do. do. 32 lb.	"	..	11 8 10
Medium, 24" × 19", 36 lb.	"	0 4 10	6 14 6
Demy, 22½" × 17½", 28 lb.	"	..	5 10 4
Double Foolscap, 27" × 17", 28 lb.	"	0 4 4½	5 5 1
Do. do. 24 lb.	"	..	4 12 10
Do. do. 21 lb.	"	..	4 1 11
Do. do. 16 lb.	"	..	3 0 5
Quadruple Foolscap, 56 lb.	"	..	11 11 11
Do. 48 lb.	"	..	9 6 9
Do. 42 lb.	"	..	8 3 8
Do. 32 lb.	"	..	7 0 4
Printing, White, superior, Imperial, Super. calendered, soft sized, 22" × 30", 60 lb.	"	..	9 7 10
Printing, White, superior, Double Foolscap, Super calendered, soft sized, 27" × 17", 40 lb.	"	0 10 8	13 2 7
Printing, Double Foolscap, 30 lb., for Records	"	0 10 10	8 12 8
	"	0 10 0	8 15 4

Paper, Badami.

Royal, 24" × 20", 32 lb.	Ream	..	6 3 7
Do. do. 24 lb.	"	..	5 10 6
Double Foolscap, 27" × 17", 28 lb.	"	0 4 11½	6 0 3
Do. do. 16 lb.	"	0 2 10	3 6 9
Do. do. 10 lb. for proofs	"	0 2 4½	1 14 5

Paper, Coloured.

Royal, blue, 65 lb.	Ream	0 4 1	3 4 11
Do. green do.	"	0 3 4½	2 12 6
Do. orange do.	"	0 3 1	3 4 11
Do. pink do.	"	0 3 1	3 4 11
Double crown, pink, 38 lb.	"	0 2 7	2 1 7
Royal, red, 24 lb.	"	0 3 7	2 14 6
Do. salmon do.	"	0 3 1	2 4 11
Do. yellow do.	"	0 3 1	2 4 11
Do. do. 12 lb.	"	0 2 0	1 10 1
Double foolscap, blue, 25 lb.	"	0 2 0	1 8 0
Do. deep red do.	"	0 2 3	1 8 0
Do. green do.	"	0 2 3½	1 8 0
Do. light blue do.	"	0 2 3	1 8 0
Do. dark green do.	"	0 2 7	1 14 0
Do. blue green do.	"	0 2 1½	1 9 0
Do. orange do.	"	0 2 3	1 14 3
Do. pink do.	"	0 2 4	1 9 3
Do. red do.	"	0 2 4½	1 9 6
Do. salmon, 24 lb.	"	0 2 4½	1 12 9
Do. chocolate, 28 lb.	"	0 2 8	1 8 7
Do. mottled grey do.	"	0 2 6 10	1 11 7
Do. blue green do.	"	0 2 10	1 11 7
Do. dark blue do.	"	0 2 10	1 11 7
Do. light blue do.	"	0 2 8	1 11 7
Do. pink do.	"	0 2 7 0	1 10 9
Do. telegraph red, do.	"	0 4 1½	2 8 3
Do. yellow, 25 lb.	"	..	5 0 6
Do. brown do.	"	0 2 3½	1 14 6
Do. salmon do.	"	0 2 7 0½	1 10 6
Do. dark blue, 24 lb.	"	0 2 3	1 1 8
Do. yellow, do.	"	0 2 3	1 5 5
Demy, yellow, 18 lb.	"	0 4 9½	3 24 4
Do. green, 18 lb.	"	0 3 4	1 24 6
Do yellow do	"	0 3 8	2 25 6
Do dark blue, 22 lb.	"	0 3 3	1 25 5
Imperial, yellow, 32" × 22", 40 lb.	"	0 3 8	2 5 1
Do. green do.	"	0 3 8	2 5 5
Double Crown, 30" × 20", green, 24 lb.	"	0 3 9½	2 2 7
Do. orange, 24 lb.	"	0 3 9	2 14 2
Do. red do.	"	0 2 4½	1 2 7
Do. brick red, 24 lb. or 42 lb.	"	0 3 3	1 1 4
Do gruerose do	"	0 2 1	1 11 10
Do. chocolate do	"	0 2 1	1 11 10
Do. salmon do.	"	0 2 6	1 9 5
Do. yellow do.	"	0 1 5	1 1 3
Do. enamelled, dark green, 20 lb.	"	0 3 0	1 4 6
Do. dark blue, 30" × 20", do.	"	0 3 9	2 0 7
Do. light blue do.	"	0 4 8	2 12 8
Do. blue green do.	"	0 3 6	2 12 0
Do. goblin grey do.	"	0 3 10½	2 6 1
Do. mottled grey, 20 lb. or 16 lb.	"	0 2 3	1 10 11
Do. enamelled, white, 20 lb	"	0 2 15 0	12 0 3
Do. do. orange, do.	"	0 2 12 0	1 21 0
Do. do chocolate, 20 lb.	"	0 2 7 0	1 4 0

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 6 per cent.

Paper, Coloured—cont.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) Rs.	Rate (a) A.	Rate (a) P.	Rate (b) Rs.	Rate (b) A.	Rate (b) P.
Royal, yellow, 18" × 26", 66 lb.	Ream	0	3	6	2	10	4
Do. green, 26 lb.	"	0	2	1	2	13	8
Do. pink, 25 lb.	"	0	3	3	3	0	7
Do. red, 29 lb.	"	0	3	9	3	6	10
Do. blue green, 26 lb.	"	0	4	0	3	6	10
Do. blue green, 28 lb.	"	0	7	4	6	1	2
Do. enamelled, dark green, 28 lb.	"	0	6	8	6	1	9
Do. do. common, 28 lb.	"	0	7	0	6	10	6
Do. do. dark green, 30 lb.	"	0	10	8	9	3	1
Do. do. purple, 31 lb.	"	0	8	4	7	11	1
Do. do. light blue, 30 lb.	"	0	9	0	7	11	1
Do. do. blue green, 30 lb.	"	1	12	0	9	11	8
Do. do. white, 30 lb.	"	0	4	0	3	3	10
Double Foolscap, orange, 27" × 17", 28 lb.	"	0	5	8	4	4	8
Do. yellow, 28 lb.	"	0	4	8	4	13	6
Do. green, do.	"	0	8	8	7	8	5
Imperial, 22" × 26", 36 lb., green	"	0	8	8	4	4	9
Double Foolscap, red, 28 lb.	"	0	7	4	6	15	3
Do. brick red, 28 lb., or Royal, brick red, 32 lb.	"	0	4	8	4	13	6
Do. salmon do.	"	0	3	0	2	14	8
Do. brown do.	"	0	5	10	5	3	8
Do. primrose do.	"	0	8	8	7	8	5
Do. goblin grey, 28 lb.	"	0	8	0½	7	6	7
Do. dark blue, 28 lb.	"	0	8	8	4	14	8
Do. yellow do.	"	0	8	8	4	3	0
Do. salmon do.	"	0	8	0	7	4	8
Do. pink do.	"	0	10	8	8	2	7
Double Crown, pink, 2 ½" × 30½", 60 lb.	"	0	13	8	11	2	8
Double Foolscap, orange, 60 lb.	"	0	8	0	7	4	8
Do. green, 34 lb.	"	0	4	1	3	4	11
Do. red 34 lb.	"	0	8	3½	4	4	16
Do. green, 16 lb.	"	0	4	6	3	15	6
Do. red, 16 lb.	"	0	7	8	6	15	1
Do yellow, 16 lb.	"	0	8	5	6	15	8
Paper, coloured on one side only for Kimbergusian work	"	0	8	0	7	4	8

Paper, Cartridge.

Extra Cartridge, Royal, 48 lb.	Ream				10	12	15
White Cartridge, Royal, 88" × 10", 50 lb.	"	1	0	5	15	0	5
Do. do. do. 40 lb.	"	0	13	4	14	13	7
Brown Cartridge, Royal, 48 lb.	"		..		3	1	0
Do. do. 40 lb.	"		..		3	4	10
Do. do. 34 lb.	"		..		4	0	2
Do. Demy, 18 lb.	"		..		2	1	0
Do. do. 32 lb.	"	0	0	8½	3	1	1
Do. do 40 lb.	"		..		2	8	6
Do. Double Foolscap, 24 lb.	"		..		3	3	11
Do. do. 26 lb.	"		..		3	5	1
Do. do. 32 lb.	"		..		4	0	10
White Cartridge, Demy, 20 lb.	"	0	8	8	2	10	4
Do. royal, 48 lb.	"		..		11	12	6
Mounting Cartridge, thick, Demy	"	0	8	0	29	11	0
Do do thin do.	"	1	0	0	20	4	0
Country paper, Demy	"		..		3	4	0
Do. Foolscap	"		..		1	8	0
Brown Cartridge, Double Super Royal, 48" × 29", 72 lb.	"	1	0	9½	27	14	1
Brown frosted-glazed do 160 lb.	"	2	17	10½	48	7	6
Brown Cartridge, 46½" × 29", 146 lb.	"	0	12	6	10	2	0
Imperial Pink, Cartridge, 72 lb	"	0	13	3	4	1	10
Brown Cartridge, Double Super Royal 87 lb., unless black, surface rough	"	0	16	8	14	16	8

Paper, Plotting.

Pink, medium, 22½" × 37½", 34 lb.	Ream	0	8	10	7	15	4
White do do. Europe	"	0	10	0	8	8	1
Do. do. do. country 40 lb.	"		..		7	12	10

Paper, Miscellaneous.

Marble binding, Foolscap	Ream	0	8	4	5	8	2
Do Royal	"	0	9	7	7	13	3
Carbon paper, black, 22½" × 17½", carbonized on one side	"	0	10	0	10	6	3
Do. 15" × 17" do	"	0	13	0	12	8	0
Pen carbon paper	"	1	10	0	16	8	2
Pencil carbon paper, 18" × 8"	"	1	12	0	18	8	2
Zenetic carbon paper, 18" × 8"	"	1	8	0	16	10	1
Carbonium or 'A 30-C Hard coated pencil carbon paper, one side 18" × 8"	"	0	8	8	7	15	3
Blotting, Medium for drying, 22½" × 37½", 20 lb.	"	0	10	10	8	12	5
Do. do. for mounting	"	1	0	0	16	8	2
Do. do. for envelopes, 22½" × 17½", 26 lb.	"	0	27	0	16	8	10
Paper, Albuminised	"	7	10	0	127	15	8
Do. Blotting, royal 24" × 19½", 44 lb.	"	1	10	0	18	8	7
Do. Imperial, Hand-made, loan, 30" × 22", 62 lb.	"	3	8	0	56	8	10
Do stained for linens	"	0	9	3	7	7	11
Parchment, Animal, Imperial	Skin	0	2	2½	1	13	11
Vellum, Animal Demy, 20" × 16"	Each	0	2	8	2	0	0
Paper, Transfer, for facsimile printing process	Ream	1	1	0	17	6	2

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 8 per cent.

Paper, Miscellaneous—contd.

Description of articles.		Rate		(a)		(b)	
		Per		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	
Oil paper for facsimile printing presses		Ream		1 10 0		24 4 10	
Paper bands for wrapping spines		"		0 1 6		0 14 0	
Ordnance cloth lined paper 41" × 47"		"		0 1 3		0 13 7	
Do. 41" × 28"		"		0 0 9		0 9 0	
Art paper, Paragon, Royal, 69 lb.		"		0 2 1½		1 6 11	
Do. Demy, 46 lb.		"		0 1 3		0 15 11	
Music paper		"		0 13 1		0 15 7	
		"		1 0 0		23 0 0	

Paper for Typewriters and Cyclostyles.

Carbonic, Nash, for typewriter, 13" × 19"	Ream		1 0 0	23 4 0	
Carbonic, purple, for typewriter, 13" × 16"	"		0 7 0	22 4 0	
Carbonic, purple (Underwood)	"		2 12 6	42 0 0	
Do. black, or stains for duplicating copies with typewriter	"		2 9 0	32 8 0	
Type, stencil paper with Ebrona paper attached, 13" × 19"	"		1 14 0	18 5 7	
Pretesting linen paper	"		0 9 0	0 0 0	
Barlock fine linen paper	"		0 9 0	0 13 7	
Manifolding paper for typewriter	"		0 2 6	1 15 4	
Stencil paper for Cyclostyle, Foolscap size	"		1 0 0	23 0 0	
Do. do. Quarto size	"		0 13 0	12 3 5	
Do. do. Octavo size	"		0 11 0½	9 4 8	
Extra Type stencil paper	"		1 10 0	21 3 0	
Impression paper for Roneo, 13½ × 8½, 24 lb.	"			1 10 0	
Do. thenthat Foolscap for R.R.R. Duplicator	"		0 8 0	0 0 4	
Gestetner's Rotary stencil paper Type No 30	"		1 4½ 0	26 5 0	
Do. do. ,, No 5a. 8½	"		0 17 0	16 3 10	
Stencil paper for R.R.R. duplicator No 11 model, Handwriting	"		1 12 9	29 15 0	
Do. do. for type-writing No 11 model type	"		0 10 0	10 0 0	
Do. do. No 10 model, Handwriting	"		2 2 0	34 8 10	
Do. do. do Typewriting	"		0 6 0	6 2 0	
Gestetner's Rotary Cyclostyle absorber papers	"		0 10 0	5 1 7	
Blotting paper white Demy 45 lb.	"			5 0 0	

Paper, Water-marked.

Water-marked, special kind, Double Foolscap, 24 lb., for Accountant-General for printing bills, cheques and transfer receipts forms	Ream		0 10 0	0 11 0	

Paper, Drawing.

Continuous, mounted on brown holland, 60" wide, in rolls of 600"	Roll		4 11 0	74 4 0	
Do. do. 40" do.	"		3 09 4	54 4 9	
Continuous, in rolls of 108 yards	"		0 5 14	24 3 0	
Double Elephant 40" × 26½", 130 lb.	Ream		12 10 7½	231 9 11	
Long Elephant, in rolls of 12 yards, 22" wide	Roll		0 1 9	0 7 0	
Cartridge, in rolls of 100 yards × 40", 180 lb.	"		1 10 7	24 10 4	
Antiquarian	Ream		45 10 10	703 6 0	
Imperial, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	"		7 8 11½	110 8 3	
Tracing paper, 20" × 40", in rolls of 1 quire, 40 lb.	"		5 0 0	87 0 0	
Transfer paper, Imperial, 30" × 22", in roll of 1 quire	"		5 0 0	81 0 0	
Bank post, Double Elephant, 61 lb., ruled in ½" square, unmounted as cloth	"		4 10 4	79 8 0	
Tracing cloth of sizes 30" × 22"	"		3 10 9	55 3 3	
Frettmall's Tracing paper	Quire		0 4 0	0 3 10	
Fuese-gallia paper in rolls of 3 yards × 36", black lines on white	Roll of 18 yards.		0 2 9	2 4 0	

Paper, Lithographic.

Lithographic, Double Elephant, 140 lb.	Ream		3 11 9	41 14 0	
Do. do. M 51, 110 lb.	"		2 9 0	32 10 0	
Do. Double Royal, 80 lb.	"		1 14 2	27 10 10	
Paper, M.M., for the Cyanotype process in rolls of 100 yards 37" wide	Roll		0 13 0	10 0 0	
Double Imperial litho printing paper, bodywood, 44" × 30", 130 lb., highly glazed	Ream		0 5 7	30 04 0	

Station Paper.

Imperial, ruled, for grisonitic compass, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	Ream		0 0 3	00 3 0	
Do. ½" scale, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	"		0 3 0	05 14 3	
Do. ¼" do. do. do.	"		0 17 0	04 0 11	
Printing Imperial 40 lb. ruled in ½" scale	"			10 0 10	
Imperial, ½" scale, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	"		4 9 0	64 12 10	
Do. ¼" do. do. do.	"		4 0 0	71 11 0	
Do. ¼" do for river and hill sheets, 32" × 19", 36 lb.	"		0 10 0	04 0 10	
Imperial, 6 decimal parts, ½ of a foot, 30" × 22", 72 lb.	"		0 12 0	02 0 0	
Do. do. ¼ do do.	"		4 9 0	64 12 10	
Do. do ⅛ do. do.	"		5 12 10	05 10 14	
Do. do ⅛ do. do.	"		0 14 0	04 9 7	
Do. logarithmic squared, 22" × 34"	"		3 4 0	40 10 0	

Blank Books (Europe).

Pitman's Phono Reporter's book, six penny	Each		0 0 0½	0 4 4	
Press copy letter book, foolscap, 500 pages	"		0 4 0	0 10 7	

Blank Books (Country).

Survey book, large 104 leaves	Each			0 7 11	
Do. small, 52 do.	"			0 3 7	
Note-books, with pencils, large, 7" × 4"	"			0 0 1	
Do. small, 5" × 2½"	"			0 0 1	

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 8 per cent.

Blank Books (Country)—*contd.*

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £	s.	d.	(b) £	s.	p.
Leather-bound, Royal, 4 quires	Each	..	..			6	2
Do. Medium do.	"	..	..			4	10
Do. Demy do.	"	..	..		1	10	8
Half leather bound, foolscap, 4 qrs. of sewn laid paper	"	..	..			10	5
Do. do. Lancashire Ledger paper for prohibitive order books	"	..	..		1	10	2
Half bound, Guard book	"	..	..		1	5	3
Do. Foolscap 2 quires	"	..	..			7	11
Do. Prescription book, 4 quires	"	..	..			10	2
Do. Prescription book, 200 pages	"	..	..			12	8
Do. File book, foolscap	"	..	..			4	2
Do do. 21" × 16"	"	..	..			6	8
Marble cover, Demy, 1 quire	"	..	..			4	11
Do Foolscap, 1 quire sewn laid paper	"	..	..			2	8
Do. Quarto, 4 quire	"	..	..			3	8
Do. Octavo, ½ do	"	..	..			2	8
Service Register, Foolscap size	"	..	..			6	8
Do. for Elephants	"	..	..			11	7
Section Note-books	"	..	..			12	14
Sketch Books	"	..	..			2	4
Ruled Note-books with cloth back	"	..	..			3	8
Flat-file cases, inferior, white	100	..	..			2	1
Flat-file cases, inferior, pink	"	..	..			3	11
Do. do. crimson	"	..	..			13	8
Do. superior, white	"	..	..		11	11	7
Do. do. pink	"	..	..		14	13	7
Do. do. crimson	"	..	..		14	16	11
Do do blue	"	..	..		14	14	1
Ringed file boards, foolscap	Each pair	..	..			2	8
Do. 17½" × 14½"	"	..	..			4	6
Cartoon paper note-books, octavo	Each	..	..			10	8
Flag notes, ordinary	"	..	..		1	1	8
Do. superior	"	..	..		2	6	8
Filing slip books	"	..	..			1	10
Tear off blocks, large 13½" × 4½"	"	..	..			2	8
Do. small 6½" × 4½"	"	..	..			1	8

Covers (Europe).

Covers, Inter-leaved, 18" × 6"	1,000	3	10	0	58	11	8
Do. 16½" × 11"	"	6	16	0	110	2	7
Do. 18½" × 6½"	"	7	10	0	125	8	10
Do. 18" × 10"	"	4	7	0	76	14	0
Do. 16½" × 8½"	"	3	8	0	51	10	0
Do. 16" × 6"	"	3	14	0	58	16	0
Do. 16" × 8"	"	2	10	0	40	8	0
Do. 10" × 4½"	"	2	11	0	41	8	0
Do. 6½" × 4"	"	0	18	0	25	15	4
Do. 11" × 10"	"	6	18	0	131	12	8

Covers (Country).

Leather, 16" × 6"	Each	..	..		1	10	0
Covers Rafaai (for visual signalling)	1,000	..	..		1	18	11

Boards, etc. (Europe).

Elastic holding for lube press, 50" × 32"	Each	0	8	6	4	7	8
Do do. 65" × 20"	"	0	7	11	6	8	7
Herbarium Mill boards, 17½" × 11½"	Dozen	0	1	6	1	3	6
Mill boards, 20" × 30" highly glazed	"	0	0	0	7	4	6
Straw boards, 40" × 28", thick	100	1	12	8	27	0	2
Do. 28" × 21", sewed, 2½ lb.	"	0	13	10	11	3	0
Do. 20" × 25", 2 lb.	"	1	8	5½	26	9	3
Straw boards, 30" × 25" 2½ lb.	"	0	13	10	33	3	8
Do. do. 2 lb.	"	0	12	7½	31	0	0
Do. do. 1½ lb.	"	0	10	10	31	3	4
Do. do. 1 lb.	"	0	8	1½	7	5	8
Do. do ½ lb.	"	0	4	8½	0	12	6
Do. 21" × 17, ½ lb.	"	0	3	8	7	3	8
Do. do. 1½ lb.	"	0	11	0	9	8	9
Do. do. 2 lb.	"	0	14	8½	11	14	7
Do do ½ lb.	"	0	1	5	2	2	4
Do. 18" × 8½", 2½ oz.	"	..	..		0	12	7
Do. 14½" × 9½" (cut from ¾ lb. straw boards, 30" × 25")	"	..	..		0	3	8
Do 16" × 4½" (cut from ¼ lb straw boards, 30" × 25")	"	..	..		0	3	8
White boards, Royal, 20" × 15", thick	Dozen	0	0	7½	0	6	1
Coloured boards do.	Gross	0	11	0	8	8	1
Lion brand paste boards white, 4 sheets	"	0	0	6	0	4	7
Leather-board flies, stiff board	100	2	15	3½	40	7	0
Do. ordinary	"	2	13	10	40	2	8

Card Boards, etc. (Europe).

Card boards, white, 6 sheets thick, 24½" × 19½"	Dozen	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do for printing tables, 6 sheets thick, 7½" × 5½"	"	0	0	9½	0	10	1
Do do. do. 10½" × 7½"	1,000	0	8	1	0	8	0
Do. do. do. 5½" × 3½"	"	0	0	9½	0	13	8
Message cards, in packs of 50, 9½" × 5½", 6 sheets thick	100 packs	0	7	0	0	15	6
Cards, large do. 5½" × 3½" do.	"	0	7	8	0	4	8
Do. small do. 4½" × 2" do.	"	0	0	3	0	1	1
Card boards, 6½" × 6½"	Dozen	0	0	1½	0	1	7

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 6 per cent.

Cards (Country).

Description of articles.	Rate. Per	(a) £ s. d.	(b) Rs. a. p.
Blank post cards (single)	1,000	..	0 10 11
Do. (double)	..	..	1 11 0

Ink, Writing, Printing, Lithographic, etc. (Europe).

Stephens' blue/black ink	Jar	0 1 8½	1 4 11
Red ink powder, fuschine	Oz.	0 0 8	0 2 0
Blackwood's patent red ink of 40 ounces	Jar	0 1 8	1 0 2
Blue ink for ruling, unconcentrated	"	0 1 11½	1 0 0
Blue black ink for ruling, unconcentrated	"	0 0 11	0 13 11
Red ink do.	"	0 1 11½	1 0 5
Rubber stamping ink in 1 oz. bottles	Bottle	0 0 1½	0 1 3
Ink, printing black	Lb.	..	0 10 0
Do. blue	"	0 1 0	0 13 0
Do. red	"	0 1 0	0 13 0
Do. green	"	0 1 0	0 13 0
Do. yellow	"	0 1 0	0 13 0
Do. fine book black	"	0 1 0	0 13 0
Do. superfine str. black	"	0 4 6	2 13 7
Do. sealing-wax red	"	0 2 0	1 0 0
Do. Marlee's grooding ink	"	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ink for cyclostyles, etc.	Bottle	0 0 7	0 7 7
Do. violet, for William's typewriter	"	0 1 0½	1 0 3
Do. Ribe., black, fine, by Stankell, Edward & Co., in jars of 1½ lb.	Jar	0 0 7½	0 8 1
Blue endorsing ink	Bottle	0 1 0	1 3 0
Red do. in 1 oz. bottle	"	0 0 4	0 4 4
Strahar & Sons' transfer ink for laminate printing process	"	0 0 4	0 11 1
Printers' varnish	Quart	0 1 6	1 3 6
Litho ink, Finks white 6806	Lb.	0 2 0½	1 10 1
Do. Veridian green	"	0 1 0	1 1 0
Do. Extra fine Ultramarine blue, 1422	"	0 1 0	1 1 0
Do. do. No. 1421	"	0 1 0	1 1 0
Do. Pale lemon chrome, No. 510,	"	0 1 0	1 1 0
Do. Yellow lake, No. 1682	"	0 0 0	0 0 10
Do. Geranium lake, No. 1126	"	0 0 0	7 4 4
Do. Carmine rich red, 0524	"	0 3 7½	2 14 1
Do. Hunt brown, No. 1032	"	0 1 9	1 4 0
Do. Kapé, Frankfort black	"	0 1 4	1 0 5
Do. Chinese Mixed blue	"	0 2 10½	2 0 2
Do. Black chalk No. 1 B.	"	0 0 6	4 7 5
Ink, transfer, for litho press	Cake	0 1 10½	1 8 6
Litho. varnish, thin	Gals	0 4 9½	0 12 5
Do. medium	Gallon	0 0 0	5 4 0
Litho varnish, black	"	0 7 0	0 1 0
Ink, tinting, transparent, Stanley's No. 0000	Pt.	..	2 10 0
Waterproof ink of different colours	Bottle	0 0 1	0 7 7
Stencil ink for Rotary style	Tube	0 0 0½	0 7 3
Stylographic blue black in bottles of 1½ oz.	Doz. bottles.	0 0 11	0 11 11
Violet ink for writing in jars of 40 ounces	Jar	0 1 0	0 3 0
Stephens' red ink	"	"	1 0 0
Blue black ink (Registration)	"	0 0 0	0 0 0

Ink (Country).

Black ink powder (each packet to yield 12 ounces of ink)	Doz. papers.		1 0 0
Scarlet ink powder in packets to yield 40 ounces of ink each	Packet		0 0 0
Paste for cyclostyles in tins of 3 tolas each	Tin		0 0 0

Ink-bottles, etc. (Europe).

Glass, with screw for wicker inkstands	Dozen	0 1 8½	1 0 0
Spare screws for ink glasses	"	0 2 0	0 12 0
Glass with screw top	"	0 0 0	4 0 0
Glass bottles with brushes	"	0 0 0	4 7 5
Pewter inkstands with wells	Each	"	0 14 0
Phials white to contain 1 oz. stoppered	Gross	0 7 0	4 4 0
Corks for the phials	1000	0 0 0	0 12 0

Ink-bottles (Country).

Ink-bottles, glazed, brown	Each		0 0 0

Wooden Articles (Country).

Inkstands, wooden, flat, with brass handles	Each		0 7 0
Do. do. box	"		0 4 7
Rulers, round large and small	"		0 0 0
Do. flat	"		0 0 0
Wooden flats with lead	"		0 0 0

Pencils.

Black-lead, ordinary cedarwood, Country	Gross		3 0 0
Do. do. whitewood, Country	"		1 4 0
Do. No. 3 hard	"	0 0 10½	0 11 10
Do. office, slidding, best	"	0 0 0	0 10 4
Red pencils, soft, 7" long	Dozen	0 1 1½	0 14 7
Do. do. best	"	0 1 1½	0 14 7
Blue pencils, soft, 7" long	"	0 1 0½	0 14 4
Do. do. best	"	0 1 1½	0 14 7
Red and blue pencils	"	0 1 1½	0 14 7
Green pencils, 7" long	"	0 0 0	0 0 0
Yellow do. do.	"	0 1 0	0 13 5
Brown do. do.	"	0 1 0	0 13 5

(a) Rates as per invoice lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rate of exchange plus 8 per cent.

Pencils—cont.

Description of articles	Per	Rate. (a) £	s.	d.	(b) rs.	a.	p.
Pencil drawing, B	Dozen	0	0	6½	0	0	13
Do. B B.	"	0	0	6½	0	0	13
Do. B B B	"	0	0	6½	0	0	13
Do. F	"	0	0	6½	0	0	13
Do. H B	"	0	0	6½	0	0	13
Do. H	"	0	0	6½	0	0	13
Do. H H	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Do. H H (Hexagonal)	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Do H H H	"	0	0	6½	0	0	13
Do. H H H H.	"	0	0	6½	0	0	13
Do. S. Kohinoor	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Do. F B do.	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Do. B B B. do.	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Do. F. do.	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Do H B. do.	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Do H do.	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Do. H H H. do.	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Do. H H H H. do.	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Do. H. Kohinoor, Hexagonal	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Do. F B. do.	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Do. H B. do.	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Pencils, small, for lever compasses	"	0	0	6	0	0	12
Leads for pencil holder, assorted 1 dozen each	Dozen sets.	0	1	0	0	1	2
Silver pencils, in boxes of 100 each	Set 100	0	0	5½	0	0	9
Indelible ink pencils (no. 72) amphiate, No 72 B	Dozen	0	2	11	0	5	10
Do ordinary	Gross	1	11	0	25	1	0
Kohinoor copying pencils	"	0	2	8	1	10	9
Metal point protectors for copying ink pencils	"	0	4	4½	3	6	10
Artizans assorted gauge pencils	Dozen	0	6	0	5	7	0
Spare leads for the above in boxes of 3 each	Dozen boxes.	0	4	3	3	5	0
Pitman's phonetic pencil	Dozen	0	0	7½	0	8	2
Ivory pencil, back lead (pencils, drawing, black lead)	Gross	0	6	10½	6	10	6

Steel Nibs, etc.

Gillott's No. 606 M	Gross	0	1	4	1	1	2
Do No 604 F	"	0	2	0	1	14	2
Mitchell's B, broad point	"	0	1	3	1	0	0
Do J do	"	0	1	3	1	0	0
Do. Black swan quills, No 608 B.	"	0	13	6	10	13	0
Mitchell's school pens, F M B	"	0	0	7½	0	0	1
Gillott's magnum bonum, No. 322 in boxes of 1 dozen each with holder	"	0	6	0	5	7	0
Do. medium, No. 323 in boxes of 1 dozen with holder	"	0	8	6	7	10	0
Mitchell's No. 04 broad point	"	0	1	2½	0	14	7
Do O	"	0	1	4½	1	1	10
Perry & Co's No 1446 B	"	0	1	0	1	0	6
Do. 7 c. 80 M.	"	0	0	11	0	11	11
Do army pens, No 1052	"	0	1	0	0	15	0
Perry's bibo, pen metallic, in cards of 6 each, with holder	"	0	4	6	3	10	4
Gillott's crow quills, in cards of 12 each, with folder	"	0	12	0	10	2	0
Perry's No. 1042	"	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mitchell's crow quills in cards of 1 dozen	"	0	5	6	4	10	6
Do. No. 14 L B	"	0	6	10	5	10	10
Do. No. 0570 Heathcoat	"	0	4	6	3	9	10
Do G	"	0	0	8½	0	6	7
Do. Imperial bibo, No. 0370	"	0	0	0	2	0	21
Do exchange, No 0390	"	0	1	6½	0	15	7
C. Brandauer & Co's No. 14 L, law pen	"	0	0	6½	0	10	6
Do. No. 48 F	"	0	0	10½	0	11	4
Do. No. 251 E., silver (rose), J.	"	0	1	0	1	3	5
Do No 170	"	0	1	6	1	6	8
Do. No. 274 Lancet	"	0	1	4	1	3	5
Do. No. 147, scribbling pen	"	0	1	3	1	0	2
J. Elliot & Son's No. 2	"	0	0	0	1	9	11
Do No 6	"	0	0	0	1	9	11
Gillott's magpie and pinions, No 291, in cards of 1 dozen each with holder.	"	0	12	6	10	0	0
Do. No 604	"	0	1	1	0	14	0
Hinton pen No. 7	"	0	0	3	0	14	0
Bell pointed pen No 548 F, 548 M, 537 M., 546 M.	"	0	0	4	1	14	2
Hinks, Wo & Co's No 621 fine	"	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do. do medium	"	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do do ruled	"	0	1	4	1	1	3
Hard pens, country	"				0	14	4
Steel nibs browned B, country	"				0	03	4
Mitchell's, J, fine	"	0	1	3	1	0	0
Do. No 677 B	"	0	0	6½	0	10	4
Do. fine gold nibs (gilt)	"	0	6	6½	2	21	9
Public Joseph Gillott's pen, No. 292 F.	"	0	1	1	0	14	6
William Mitchell's J., galvanised	"	0	1	7½	1	6	1
Do. J., wide scaled	"	0	1	7½	1	6	1
Do. J. metal	"	0	1	7½	1	6	1
Do. J E B., galvanised	"	0	1	7½	1	6	1
Do. J., elongated galvanised	"	0	1	0	1	0	0
Do. 6078 fine gold metal stub J M. & B	"	0	1	0	1	0	0
Do. 6078, metal nib M	"	0	1	0	1	0	0
Do. 6078, small nib F	"	0	1	0	1	0	0
Esterbrook ruled pens, No 314	"	0	1	0	0	13	0
Hinks Wall & Co's Medal Pens	"	0	1	9½	1	7	3
		0	0	11½	0	15	0

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 5 per cent.

Steel Nibs, &c.—cont.

Description of articles.	Rate Per	(a) £ s. d.	(b) Rs. A. P.
Hinks Weil & Co.'s J. H. Black vice regal pen	Gross	0 0 9	0 0 6
Do. E. black	Do.	0 0 9	0 0 6
Do. 2011 F Bronze	Do.	0 0 4	0 0 3
Waverly nibs, big and small	Do.	0 1 2½	0 15 5
The Rowena	Do.	0 1 0	0 13 4
The Firefly	Do.	0 1 0	0 13 4
Mabbie' Bigsworr	Do.	0 0 9	0 12
Ladie ' nibs	Do.	0 2 7½	2 14 0
Joseph Gillott & Sons, the Pearl	Do.	0 2 0	2 3 0
Do the Welcome	Do.	0 1 4	0 18 0
Do. J. & G. Black	Do.	0 0 9	0 12 0
Do. J. & G. Gill	Do.	0 0 1	0 14 0
Mitchell's J. G. Black	Do.	0 1 2	0 16 1
Red nib pens, Waterlow & Sons' No. 230	Do.	0 1 0	0 13 0
Stylographic fountain pen	Each	0 2 7½	2 3 0

Penholders, etc.

Accommodation for steel pens, cedar wood, 7" long	Gross	0 4 10	3 14 0
For army schools, 6" long	Dozen	0 0 1½	0 1 11
For engineer bonnin pens	Do.	0 0 1½	0 1 7
For crow quills	Gross	0 0 11	0 8 0
For stopping pens	Dozen	0 0 6½	0 4 7
For lithographic pens	Do.	0 0 6½	0 4 7
Slate pencil (mean size), in boxes of 1 gross	Box	0 0 4½	0 3 4
Wheel pen or style for symientyles	Each	0 2 10	1 4 9
Do. for typograph	Do.	0 1 7½	1 0 0
Bronze pens	Do.	0 1 6	1 0 0
	Do.	0 0 4	0 4 4

Quills.

Swan quills, small	100	1 1 0	17 0 0
Goose quills do.	1,000	0 3 0	10 2 10

Slates.

Slates large 18" × 10"	Dozen	0 14 3	10 0 0
Do small, 12" × 8"	Do.	0 0 11½	0 13 11
Do. ruled for Training Schools	Do.	0 0 0	0 0 7

Chalk.

Ordinary for black-boards	Cwt.	0 0 4½	1 2 0
White, prepared for black-boards, in boxes of 1 gross each	Box	0 0 0	0 0 0
Coloured, in boxes of 1 gross each	Do.	0 1 0	0 3 0
Coloured crayons	Do.	0 0 6	0 10 0

Colour Box.

First sort, mahogany, containing 18 colours, &c	Box	0 0 0	21 7 0
Brass-board, mahogany, 11 colours	Do.	0 17 6	14 6 10
Mahogany, with sliding covers, 24 whole cakes and 2 brushes	Do.	0 0 0	6 0 14
Moist colours in two cases containing 12 colours, with brushes	Do.	0 0 0	0 14 2

Colour Cakes, Spare.

Chinese white (small)	Cake	0 0 1½	0 1 7
Flake do. (large and small)	Do.	0 0 1½	0 1 10
Chrome, yellow { do. }	Do.	0 0 1½	0 1 11
Gamboge (small)	Do.	0 0 1½	0 1 11
Emerald green { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 6
Prussian green { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 6
Hooker's green { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 6
Green vardrier { do. }	Do.	0 0 2	0 2 2
Lake { do. }	Do.	0 0 2	0 2 2
Crimson lake { do. }	Do.	0 0 3½	0 3 6
Vermilion green { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 11
Light red { do. }	Do.	0 0 2	0 2 1
Vermillion red { do. deep }	Do.	0 0 3	0 3 0
Venetian red { do. }	Do.	0 0 0½	0 0 0
Cobalt blue { do. }	Do.	0 0 4½	0 0 0
Prussian blue { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 0 0
Burnt sienna { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 0
Raw sienna { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 0
Burnt umber { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 5
Orange green (large and small)	Do.	0 0 2½	0 0 0
Payne's grey (small)	Do.	0 0 1½	0 1 10
Sepia { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 1
Do warm { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 0
Neutral tint { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 3
Indigo { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 0
Carmine { do. }	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 1
Yellow ochre { do. }	Do.	0 0 2	0 0 0
Indian ink	Do.	0 0 1½	0 1 01
Indian ink, large, 6 ox. sticks, hexagonal	Do.	0 0 6½	0 7 3
Scarlet pure (large and small)	Do.	0 0 7½	0 7 5
Shading colour (large)	Do.	0 0 0	0 0 2
Ultra marine, blue	Do.	0 0 0	0 0 0
French blue	Do.	0 0 1½	0 1 11
Lamp-black cakes (small)	Do.	0 0 2½	0 2 0
Sap green (large and small)	Do.	0 0 2½	0 0 0
Vandyke brown (small)	Do.	0 0 0	0 0 2
Dark green	Do.	0 0 0	0 0 2

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rate of exchange plus 8 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £ s. d.	Rate (b) Rs. A. P.
Colour Slabs, etc.			
Colour slabs, large, flat	Dozen	0 8 10	9 1 0
Do. stones, round, smooth	"	0 0 7½	0 5 1
Do. Do. rough	"	0 0 4	0 2 4
Colour stones, glazed (set of 6)	Set	0 1 4	1 1 0
Cups, enamelled, for dampers	No.	0 1 0	1 5 5
Porcelain dish, 18" × 10" or 10" × 24"	Each	0 9 11½	8 1 0
Enamelled dish, 16" × 10" or 24" × 10"	"	1 10 04	12 1 0
Do. 18" × 10" or 24" × 12"	"	0 12 2½	9 12 14
Brushes, etc.			
Camel hair, (in tins) round of sizes	Dozen	0 8 6½	3 10 0
Do. flat, 1½" × ½" thick	"	0 16 0	10 8 0
Do. do. ¾" × ½" do.	"	1 17 3	30 1 0
Camel hair brushes, 4½" wide	"	1 16 0	28 6 7
Do. 4" wide × ½"	"	1 8 6	22 10 10
Do. in quills of sorts, crow	"	0 2 3	1 9 8
Do. do. duck	"	0 1 4	1 1 4
Do. do. goose, large	"	1 0 2	1 12 1
Do. do. swan, middle	"	0 4 0	2 8 10
Sable hair brushes, of sizes, new	"	0 8 0	2 8 5
Do. do. dark	"	0 9 0	3 8 4
Do. do. goose	"	0 6 3	2 10 11
Do. do. swan	"	1 11 0	28 8 4
Gum brushes, small	"	0 0 9	0 0 9
Stump brushes, of sizes	"	0 1 10	1 7 0
Brushes for dampers	No.	0 1 0	1 3 5
Do. for rubber stamps	Gross	0 2 1½	1 21 0
Sponge.			
Ordinary, large, in 1 oz. pieces	Os. piece	0 2 0	2 8 5
Ordinary, small, in ½ oz. pieces	Each	0 1 0	1 0 2
Best, Turkey	Os.	0 2 0	4 0 11
Rubber, etc.			
Soft rubber pieces	Dozen	0 0 0	0 0 0
Ink-eraser, 22 gauge to a lb.	"	0 1 0½	1 4 0
Pencil-eraser of vulcanised rubber, in 1 oz. pieces, ½" × 1½" × ½"	"	0 1 9	0 10 0
Ink and pencil-erasers, large, best	"	0 4 4½	3 0 10
Do. small, ordinary	"	0 0 2½	1 10 5
Erasers for type-writers	"	0 1 7	1 4 0
Flat rubber bands, ½" broad	Yard	0 0 ½	0 2 10
Cutlery, etc. (Europe).			
Penknife, desk, with ocean handle in case	Dozen	0 4 0	3 13 7
Do. double blade, ivory handle	"	0 11 0	8 14 8
Do. single blade	"	0 10 0	8 7 0
Palette knives, 16" with handles	"	0 13 0	10 8 8
Scissors large, 8½"	"	1 0 11	10 10 1
Scissors, small, 4½"	"	0 0 11	5 0 4
Steel erasers	"	0 0 11	5 0 4
Ivory folders or paper cutters, 7½" long	"	0 1 0	0 9 0
Do. 12" long	"	0 10 0	8 1 7
Scissors, special, for girls' schools	Each	0 5 0	4 0 10
Mixing knives, broad, flat	Dozen	0 5 11	4 0 0
Cutlery (Country).			
Pen knives	Dozen		1 0 0
Scissors, large	"		0 4 0
Do. small	"		0 4 0
Needles, etc.			
Sewing, No. 6 Walker Sellers	1,000	0 2 1	0 11 2
Do. No. 8 do.			
Do. No. 9 do.			
Needles for fancy needle work	Gross	0 0 8	0 3 8
Common, large and small	"	0 0 6	0 2 5
Round pointed packing needles with round eyes	Dozen	0 0 8	0 4 8
Sail or three-cornered, large and small	Gross	0 1 2½	0 11 5
Needles double, long, No. 18	"	0 0 0	0 0 0
Pins, ordinary, in papers of 2 gross, each 1"	Gross papers.	1 7 0	21 10 11
Do. do. 1½"	"	0 8 0	27 4 2
Do. do. 1¾"	"	1 19 0	31 9 5
Do. do. 2"	"	1 1 3	17 0 2
Pins, Lill's or small	Box papers.	0 1 0	0 11 0
Do. drawing brass, large	Gross	0 0 6	0 13 6
Do. do. small	"	0 0 3	0 6 1
Eyelets, white metal No. 3, in boxes of 1,000 each	Box	0 0 2½	0 2 0
Brass paper-fasteners, 2" in boxes of 1 gross	Gross	0 0 4	0 3 6
Gem paper clips in boxes of 1 gross	"	0 0 1½	0 0 9
Calcined iron pins	Each	0 0 0	0 0 0
Staple for do.	"	0 4 0	0 6 10
Thimbles	Box	0 0 6½	0 7 2
Knitting needles in sets of 4	Gross	0 2 0	2 13 4
Needles for mounting flakes	Set	0 0 0½	0 0 7
Sealing Wax, etc.	100	0 1 0	0 10 0
Sealing wax, yellow (Europe)	Lb.	0 0 8	0 8 0
Do. green do.	"	0 0 8	0 3 0
Do. red do.	"	0 1 2	0 15 1
Do. do. (country)	"		0 8 0
Lamp-black in ½ lb. tins	"	0 1 6	1 8 0

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 8 per cent.

Wine, Gum, etc.

Description of articles.	Rate Per	(a) £	s.	d.	(b) as.	a.	p.
Gum, Arabic, Europe	Lb.	0	0	3½	0	3	9
Plate, Aloe	"	0	0	3½	0	3	10
Gum, common, country	"	"	"	"	0	0	0

Cloths, viz (Europe).

Long cloth, bleached, 36" wide (fine)	Yard	0	0	3 1/16	0	3 7
Do. 36" wide	"	0	0	2½	0	2 4
Long cloth, unbleached 36" wide	"	0	0	3	0	3 0
Long cloth, bleached 40" wide	"	0	0	3½	0	3 6
Do. 60" wide	"	0	0	5½	0	5 6
Flannel, white, 36" wide 9½ quality	"	0	0	6½	0	6 1
Tracing cloth, drill think, in rolls of 24 yards × 24" wide	"	0	1	0½	0	12 6
Do. do. do. × 36"	"	0	1	4 1/16	0	14 11
Book-binder's cloth, in rolls of 25 yards × 18" in different colours	"	0	0	5½	0	5 5
Canvas cloth, for fancy needle-work, 27" wide	"	0	0	4½	0	4 2
Frost blanketing, fine, white	"	0	0	10	0	10 10
Mull, pieces of 10 yards, 16" wide	"	0	10	4	0	11 11
Mull, inferior for girls' schools	"	0	0	4½	0	4 8
Socks, worsted, ribbed size	"	0	0	4½	0	5 6
Pagri cloth, 36" wide in pieces of 10 yards	Dozen pairs.	0	9	3	7	7 11
Serge blue, indigo, first sort, 54" wide	Yard	0	1	9	1	0 0
Do. red indigo, second sort, 54" wide	"	0	1	7	1	0 0
Serge drab, ordinary 54" wide	"	0	4	8	3	10 5
Cloth, scarlet red serge, first sort, 54"	"	0	1	13½	1	3 3
Do. second sort, 54"	"	0	5	0	4	10 6
Imitation gingham cloth	"	0	4	6	4	3 10
Cloth, grey for great coats	"	0	1	7	1	4 4
Braid woollen, ½" wide, yellow or blue worsted	"	0	0	2½	0	2 3
Braid woollen, ¾" wide, yellow	Gross yards	0	0	3	0	3 4
Red Turkey cloth, 40" wide, sembrie	Yard	6	5	4	4	12 6
Lasar cloth 36" wide fine, for clothing	"	0	12	6	0	11 8
Madapollam cloth, 36" wide, nainsook cloth, white	"	"	"	"	0	0 5
Gold lace, ½" wide	"	0	0	3½	0	3 4
Do. ¾" wide	"	0	0	4½	0	4 3
Do. 1" wide	"	"	"	"	0	0 3
Do. 1¼" wide	"	"	"	"	0	10 0
Do. 1½" wide	"	"	"	"	1	4 0
Gold cord	"	"	"	"	1	14 0
Buttons, military, for coats, horn, medium	"	"	"	"	2	8 0
Resist cloth, 36" wide	"	"	"	"	0	3 0
Gold gilt buttons	"	"	"	"	0	0 0
Kabi pali ca	Gross	6	8	0	6	5 0
Tailors' measuring tape, 6' × 1" wide for girls' schools	Yard	0	1	3	1	0 2
Buttons, horn, large	Dozen	"	"	"	1	0 2
Buttons, small, for cops	Gross	0	0	8	0	0 6
Buttons, brass for trousers, white metal, large	"	0	0	11½	0	9 1
Do. do. small	"	0	0	6	0	6 9
Khaki buttons, ivory, large	"	0	0	6	0	6 6
Do. small	"	0	1	5	1	2 4
Hooks and eyes, white metal for cotton suits	"	0	1	9	0	15 1
Webbing straps, special, with strong buckles, Europe, 2' × 1½"	Gross pairs.	0	2	0	7	0 0
Do. ordinary, with buckles, 3' × 1" broad	Each	0	0	7	0	7 1
Brown leather boots	Pair	"	"	"	0	0 0
Black ammunition boots	"	"	"	"	3	4 0
Cycle shoes	"	"	"	"	0	0 6
Leather belts with buckles for cycle posts	"	"	"	"	0	0 0
Khaki wool	Each	"	"	"	1	0 0
White braid, ½" wide	Chain	"	"	"	0	1 9
Black tape ½"	Yard	"	"	"	0	0 2
White cord, woollen	"	"	"	"	0	1 6
Red cord, woollen	"	"	"	"	0	5 0
Yellow tape, ½" wide	"	"	"	"	0	5 0
White cord, cotton	"	"	"	"	0	0 6
	"	"	"	"	0	1 3

Cloths (Country).

Black braid, ½" wide	Yard	"	"	"	0	4 3
Sannapore cloth, blue	"	"	"	"	0	8 3
Do. white	"	"	"	"	0	9 6
Wax cloth, in pieces of 5 yards, yellow, thick	"	"	"	"	0	5 5
Do. do. 5 do. white	"	"	"	"	0	4 5
Yellow fringe	"	"	"	"	0	5 5
Gold do.	"	"	"	"	0	0 6
Yellow cloth	"	"	"	"	0	3 0
Unbleached drill, white	"	"	"	"	0	4 0
Bleached or drill white, cloth	"	"	"	"	0	3 9
Blue drill indigo	"	"	"	"	0	3 9
Khaki drill	"	"	"	"	0	0 0
Water-proof umbrellas, 26" long, 12 ribs	Each	"	"	"	1	3 6
Do. do. do. 9 do.	"	"	"	"	1	0 3
Coloured Dhoty, 8 yards × 46"	"	"	"	"	0	11 0
White shirts for bodies	Yard	"	"	"	0	3 10
Turban, red, with yellow border	Each	"	"	"	0	11 0

Tape, etc.

White cotton, in pieces of 12 yards, × ½" broad	Bundle of Doz. pieces	0	1	3½	1	1 0
Red cotton do. do.	"	0	1	9	1	5 9
Silk ribbon, 50 yards, best purple, ½" broad	Spool	0	2	3½	2	11 7
Tape country, white, in rolls of 50 yards, narrow	Roll	"	"	"	0	4 3
Do. do. broad, ½" wide	"	"	"	"	0	7 [illegible]
Do. do. do. 1" do.	"	"	"	"	0	14 3

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 5 per cent.

Description of articles.	Per	Rate (a) £ s. d.	Rate (b) Rs. a. p.
Tape, etc.—cont.			
Tape tags, long and short	1,000	..	4 4 0
Do. flat, imperial, white	..	..	4 4 0
Do. round, do. red	..	..	4 4 0
Do. pointed do purple	..	..	4 4 0
Do. do. blue	..	..	4 4 0
English tags with sharpened edges	Gross ..	0 0 6	4 7 0
Tape tags, long 1 y thies	100 ..	..	1 0 0
Braid cotton white, 1½" wide Europe in pieces	Gross yards.	0 3 0	2 12 0
Do. red, 1½" do. in pieces ..	"	0 0 4	0 3 1
Red marking cotton in balls of ¼ oz.	Lb. ..	0 4 0	3 3 10
Thread, Twine, etc.			
Wool of different colours	Lb. ..	0 0 8	0 7 5
Cotton, sewing white, No. 24 in ½ oz balls	" ..	0 3 3	2 13 1
Diamond thread in yards	Gross yards.	0 14 0	11 8 3
Twine, hempen, in 1 oz. skeins	Lb. ..	0 1 1½	0 14 4
Thread, linen, book binder's, in ¼ oz skeins	" ..	0 0 10	0 11 7
Twisted, white, in 1 oz. skeins..	" ..	..	0 10 3
Do. coloured	" ..	..	0 10 6
Untwisted coloured	" ..	..	0 6 0
Packsack, thread	" ..	..	0 0 0
Thread, twisted, of various colours (embroidery cotton, in 24 packets per lb.)	Packet .	0 0 0½	0 7 0
Twine, country	Lb ..	..	0 0 0
Silk, thread, in skeins of 1 tola	Each skein..	..	0 2 2½
Thread in reels of 100 yards for girls' schools	Dozen ..	0 2 8	0 2 7
Darning thread for fine needle work	Lb. ..	0 1 0	0 1 5
Cyclostyle Machines and Rollers.			
Cyclostyle machine, Foolscap size	Each ..	..	37 0 0
Do. Quarto size	" ..	..	31 8 0
Do. Octavo size	" ..	1 5 0	20 4 0
Rollers for cyclostyle machine, Foolscap size	" ..	0 5 0	4 7 0
Do. Quarto size	" ..	0 4 0	0 4 0
Do. Octavo size	" ..	0 3 0	0 3 10
Rubber tubings for cyclostyle roller in length of 76"	Each length.	1 10 0	26 11 0
Rubber roller for thumb impressions	Each ..	..	1 5 10
Typewriters			
Underwood Typewriter, Foolscap size	Each ..	..	307 8 0
Do. do. Brief size	" ..	..	310 0 0
Remington Typewriter, No. 10, Foolscap, new model	" ..	..	345 0 0
Do. No. 10, Brief do.	" ..	..	350 0 0
Do. No. 10, Policy do.	" ..	..	373 0 0
Do. No. 11, Foolscap do.	" ..	..	286 0 0
Do. No. 11, Brief do	" ..	..	418 0 0
Do. No. 11, Policy do	" ..	..	429 0 0
Yost Typewriter, new model, Foolscap, No. 10 or 20	" ..	..	322 0 0
Do. do. Brief, No. 10 or 20	" ..	..	342 8 0
L. C. Smith & Bros. Typewriter, new model, Foolscap	" ..	..	307 8 0
Do. do. Brief	" ..	..	332 4 0
Do do. Policy	" ..	..	356 1x 0
Armstrong Typewriter	" ..	..	171 4 0
The "Empire" Typewriter, model 1, Foolscap size	" ..	..	198 0 0
The Empire Typewriter, Model 1, Brief size 14"	" ..	..	240 0 0
Do. do Policy size	" ..	..	252 0 0
Empire Typewriter No 11, model, Foolscap size	" ..	..	228 0 0
Do. do. Brief size	" ..	..	270 0 0
Do. do Policy size	" ..	..	300 0 0
Fox Typewriter No 24, model, Foolscap	" ..	..	231 14 0
Do. Brief	" ..	..	231 9 0
Do, Policy	" ..	..	262 10 0
Gestetner's Rotary Cyclostyle	" ..	..	127 8 0
Remisco Rapid Rotary Duplicator, No 11	" ..	..	128 0 0
Mimeo duplicating-machine with accessories, complete	" ..	0 18 0	122 5 0
Standard Folding Typewriter in leatherette case	" ..	..	138 0 0
Typewriter Materials.			
Record Ink-pad for Typewriters (Yost Nos. 4 & 6)	Each ..	0 0 3	0 0 10
Do. do. (Yost Nos. 10 & 11)	" ..	0 0 5	0 0 0
Do. do. (Yost Nos. 15, 18 & 20)	" ..	0 0 6½	0 0 0
Ink-pad copying for Typewriters (Yost No. 6)	" ..	0 0 10	0 0 7
Do. for Yost No. 15	" ..	0 0 8½	0 0 6
Copy holder for Yost Typewriter No. 10	" ..	0 0 8½	0 0 6
Do. Remington Typewriter	" ..	0 0 9	0 0 6
Chains or draw cords for Yost	" ..	0 0 3	0 0 2
Plates for Typewriter	" ..	0 0 5	0 0 3
Metal straw shields for Yost	" ..	0 1 0	0 0 13
Oil for Typewriters	Bottle ..	0 0 7	0 0 5
Record Ribbons for Remington Nos. 7 & 8 Single colour	Each ..	0 1 0	0 0 13
Do. do Nos. 10 & 11 do.	" ..	0 1 0	0 0 13
Do. do Duplex Nos 7 & 8	" ..	0 1 2	0 0 14
Do. do. Nos 10 & 11	" ..	0 1 2	0 0 14
Spools for ribbons for Remington Nos. 7, 8, 10 & 11	" ..	0 0 9	0 0 6
Eraser shield for Typewriter	" ..	0 0 9	0 0 6
Brushes for cleaning types (hand)	" ..	0 0 9	0 0 6
Do. machines (soft)	" ..	0 0 3½	0 0 2
Wire brushes	Dozen ..	0 0 4	0 0 3
Chamois skins 21" × 9"	Each ..	0 0 0	0 0 11
Impression stripe for manifolding	" ..	0 0 7½	0 0 5
Russell varnish	Dozen ..	0 2 1	0 1 11
	Bottle ..	0 0 10	0 0 10

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange *plus* 8 per cent.

Typewriter Materials—contd.

Description of articles.		Rate. For	(a) £	s.	d.	(b) Rs.	a.	p.
Varnish brush fish, 2½" wide	..	Each	0	0	1	1	11	6
Silk sheets for duplicator	..	or	0	0	1½	0	5	1
Cylinder silk sheet for Gestetner's Rotary Cyclostyle	..	,,	..	..		0	4	0
Ranging gil ..	..	Bottle of 8 oz	..	..		0	5	0
Pocket silica	..	Each	0	0	8	0	8	0
Long red brushes or brushes for Typewriter	..	Dozen	0	8	0	5	0	10
Endless copy holder	..	Each	—	—	—	0	0	0
Duplicator sheets for Yost No. 20 Foolscap	..	,,	0	2	0	1	9	11
Do. for Yost brief	..	,,	0	1	10	1	4	4
Padlock and Key for Typewriter	..	,,	0	1	2½	0	14	8
Felt mat for Typewriter	..	,,	0	2	2½	1	4	10
India Rubber feet for Remington	..	,,	0	0	1	0	1	1
Do. Yost	..	,,	0	0	4½	0	0	3
Ink violet, large size	..	Bottle	0	0	9	0	0	10
Perforators with guide clips	..	Each sheet	0	2	3	1	13	2
Metal marking device straps for Remington	..	No	0	1	0	0	12	0
Leather do.	..	,,	0	0	4	0	4	4
Ink for duplicator in 1 lb. tubes, purple	..	Tube	0	1	0	1	3	5
Do. do. black	..	,,	0	1	1	0	14	0
Do. do. blue	..	,,	0	1	0	1	2	8
Do. do. green	..	,,	0	1	0	1	2	8
Rubber cylinder for Remington, No. 7 ..	..	Each	0	2	2	7	8	10
Do. do. No. 8 ..	..	,,	0	10	0	8	7	0
Do do Yost ..	..	,,	0	6	10	5	0	7
Dust-proof cover for Remington, Foolscap	..	,,	0	8	11½	0	6	7
Do do. Brief	..	,,	0	8	0	0	13	0
Do. Yost, Foolscap ..	..	,,	0	2	8½	1	10	0
Do. Empire No. 1 model	..	,,	0	1	4½	1	1	0
Ronco pads	..	,,	0	0	3½	0	0	10
Ronco inking brushes	..	,,	0	0	9½	0	10	7
Record ribbons single colour, for Underwood old model ..	..	,,	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do for Underwood new model, single colour	..	,,	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do do. Bordered	..	,,	0	1	1	0	13	0
Do single colour, for Empire ..	..	,,	0	0	8	0	8	0
Do do. Smith Premier	..	,,	0	1	0	0	13	0
Do do. Densmore ..	..	,,	0	0	11	0	15	11
Do. do. Oliver ..	..	,,	..	..		0	0	0
Tri-coloured ribbons for Smith Premier Typewriter ..	..	,,	0	1	0	0	13	0
Copying ribbons, black, for the Empire ..	..	,,	0	0	6½	0	8	0
Screw drivers, large ..	..	,,	0	0	3½	0	3	0
Do. small	..	Dozen	0	1	0	0	10	0
Metal central marker	..	,,	0	1	1	0	10	0
Metal polish to remove rust in 1 oz. tins ..	..	Each	0	0	1	0	1	1
Blotters	..	,,	0	0	2½	0	2	0
Spanners or wrenches large ..	..	,,	0	0	1½	0	1	4
Do. small	..	,,	0	0	3	0	2	10
Axle plate for Remlee Rapid Rotary duplicator ..	..	,,	0	0	0	0	3	5
Stylus pens do.	..	,,	0	0	0	3	3	15
Ink tube do.	..	,,	0	0	7½	0	6	3
Cloth pad for Remlee Rapid Rotary duplicator for No 11, new model	..	,,	0	1	0	1	0	8
Signature plate do.	..	,,	0	1	3½	1	0	5
Brush do.	..	,,	0	0	7½	0	6	1
Remlee type cleaners	..	,,	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ronco, ink S 1.0	..	Tin	0	0	0	0	7	10
Cleaning fluid and sponge	..	Bottle	0	0	5	0	0	5
Record ribbons for Armstrong	..	Each	0	0	0	0	0	0
Leather travelling case, for Yost No. 16, Foolscap	..	,,	2	10	10½	41	5	3
Do. for Remington Typewriter No. 10, Foolscap	..	,,	1	14	7½	28	1	1
Do. do. Brief ..	..	,,	1	16	0	29	6	7
Do. for Empire Typewriter, Foolscap, Model 1 ..	..	,,	..	..		33	0	0
Do. for Underwood, new model, Foolscap ..	..	,,	0	0	0	40	5	7
Do. do. brief ..	..	,,	0	16	0	54	11	2
Do. L. C. Smith Typewriter, Foolscap or brief	..	,,	0	13	0	44	5	10

Miscellaneous Articles.

Wafer- in boxes of 100 each	..	Box	0	0	6½	0	5	11
Hooks (Docket) 6" × 1½"	..	1 Gross	0	12	0	10	0	0
Scraps, paper	..	,,	1	0	0	14	5	5
Postal seals	..	No.	..	..		3	5	0
Weights—Tola set of (20, 10, 5, 4, 2 & 1) ..	..	One set	..	..		1	15	0
Ounce weights, set of (8, 4, 2 & 1) ..	..	,,	..	..		1	3	0
Tin funnels	..	Each	..	..		0	1	0
Tin plate for thumb impressions ..	..	,,	..	..		0	2	0
Glass plate, 8" × 6" × ¼"	..	No.	0	0	6½	0	0	8
Lathe leather rollers, 1½", with leather handles ..	..	Each	0	15	0	0	11	8
Punch pliers with large and small holes ..	..	,,	0	3	4	0	11	3
Perforating punch for binding-slip	..	,,	0	0	9½	0	13	7
Tympan wire sheets, 61" × 33" ..	..	,,	0	0	0	7	4	0
Do. 40" × 28" ..	..	,,	0	11	3	0	1	10
Scraper, boxwood, 27" × 3" × 1" ..	..	,,	0	4	11	3	10	9
Tympan, leather, 24" × 23"	..	,,	1	14	8	27	15	1
Beads, small in strings of 150 beads ..	..	String	0	0	8½	0	9	1
Do. large do. ..	..	,,	0	0	12	0	1	12
Do medium do. ..	..	,,	0	0	9½	0	0	10
Fumation stone	..	Lb.	0	0	4½	0	0	5
Shaded crude stone 20 to one lb. ..	..	,,	0	0	3	0	0	3
Do in blocks of 3 lb. ..	..	,,	0	0	3	0	0	3
Do do 6 lb. ..	..	,,	0	0	3	0	0	3

(a) Rates as per invoices lately received from England.
(b) Converted into Indian currency at the official rates of exchange plus 8 per cent.

S. W. G. J. MacIVER,
Superintendent.

Stationery Office, Madras,
21st June 1917.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH JULY 1917.

Liabilities.	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital paid up	75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	50,00,000	0	0
Rs. a. p.			
Public Deposits at Head Office .. 1,98,85,558 12 3			
Public Deposits at Branches .. 56,81,754 11 0	1,50 67,313 10	3	
Other Deposits at Head Office and Branches.	9,81,01,033	0	10
Bank Post Bills, etc.	2,03,352	5	0
Sundries	29,40,824	4	5
Rupees ..	13,04,12,323	4	5

Assets.	Rs.	a.	p.
Government Securities . ..	78,06,262	12	4
Other authorised Investments ..	4,82,914	0	2
Loans on Government and other authorised Securities	3,61,31,051	3	10
Accounts of Credit on Government and other authorised Securities ..	3,39,81,211	2	5
Bills discounted and purchased ..	77 84,266	5	10
Balances with other Banks . ..	76,15,267	14	1
Bullion	10,870	5	11
Head stock	9,85,232	11	6
Stamps	28 880	1	8
Sundries	4,70,112	4	11
	8,72,36,631	1	3
Cash and Currency Notes at Head Office and Branches.*	4,31,75,692	3	8
Rupees ..	13 04,12,323	4	5

* Includes 25,230 Sovereigns at Rs. 9,22 200.

(By order of the Directors)

H. E. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent.

Percentage of Cash to Liabilities payable on demand, 72 88

Bank of Madras, Madras, 9th July 1917.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following currency note of the Madras Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Register No.	Number of the note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
HEs 1917-18.	4C 28128	Rs. 5	Kanduri Venkatasawmi Chetti, cloth merchant, No 120, Thyagu Mudali street, Georgetown, Madras

Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency,
Fort St. George, 9th July 1917.

M. SUBRAHMANYAN,
Asst. Accountant-General in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS.

UNCLAIMED SUMS.

The amounts noted below being wages due to labourers on Kodaikanal Ghat road have been outstanding in the accounts of this division for the last over three months. These amounts will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of this notification :—

[*Period—16th to 31st December 1916.*]

Name.	Father's name.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
Arumachellam	Palni ..	3 1 0
Perumal ..	Narayanan ..	1 0 0
Pamayan ..	Palni ..	1 0 0
Kuppan ..	Kuppan ..	1 0 0
Arokiam ..	Vethan ..	4 0 0
Do. ..	Do. ..	3 8 0

Madura, 15th June 1917.

P. V. GEORGE,
Executive Engineer, Madura Division.

Notice is hereby given that the undermentioned amounts being arrears of wages due to coolies who worked on the construction of 8-8 and 10-0 type quarters, Agricultural College and Research Institute, Principal's quarters, Forest College, and Lecturing Bachelors' quarters, Agricultural College and Research Institute are outstanding in the accounts of this office. If no claim is preferred within three months from the date of this notification, they will be credited to Government :—

Constructing quarters for Government Lecturing Bachelors, Agricultural College and Research Institute.

Name.	Father's name.	Amount. Rs. a. p.
Kuppan ..	Muniachellam	0 7 0

One treading quarters for the Principal, Forest College.

Kuppal ..	Muna Kuran	3 2 0

Constructing 8-8 and 10-0 type quarters, Agricultural College and Research Institute.

Narayan ..	Kuppan	0 2 0
Angan ..	Muruthan	0 2 0

Coimbatore, 29th June 1917

V. HART,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTIFICATIONS.

No. 7.—In virtue of the power delegated under clause XIII (6) of Government notification No. 435, dated 18th July 1896, published on pages 1203 and 1204 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 29th September 1896, Part I, and in supersession of all previous notifications on the subject, the Commissioner of Salt, Abkari and Separate Revenue hereby directs that from 1st October 1917, the minimum prices below which country liquor shall not be sold in the undermentioned tracts shall be as follows:—

Tracts.	Per gallon of		Per dram of	
	20° U.P.	40° U.P.	20° U.P.	40° U.P.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Country spirits—				
The Attapadi valley of the Walayanad taluk of the Malabar district	5 4 0	3 0 0	0 1 9	0 1 0
Low-duty areas of the South Arcot district.	1½ pice per ½ dram of 40° U.P. arrack.			
Toddy—				
The free-tax areas of the Presidency ..	Four annas per gallon or one pie per dram.			

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Madras, 29th June 1917.

E. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary.

In exercise of the power delegated to it under sub-section (2) to section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs the survey of Government lands in the shrotrium village of Baldur in the Siruguppa taluk of the Bellary district under the provisions of the said Act of 1897.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under sub-section (2) to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that a survey under section 17 (1) (5) of the said Act of 1897 be made of the estate lands of the Bodinayakkanur municipality in the Madura district.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L. Rds. & Agri.),
Madras, 2nd July 1917.

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under sub-section (2) to section 5 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs a survey under the provisions of the said Act of 1897, be made of the streets and roads in the undermentioned unions in the Tanjore and Papanasam taluks of the Tanjore district.

Tanjore taluk

Tiruvadi union. | Tirukkattupalli union.

Papanasam taluk

Papanasam union. | Ammapettai union.
Valangiman union. | Ayyampettai union.
Milattur union. |

In exercise of the powers delegated to it under sub-section (2) to section 17 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act, 1897, as amended by the Madras Decentralization Act, 1914, the Board of Revenue hereby directs that a survey under section 17 (1) (5) of the said Act of 1897, be made of the streets and roads in the estate villages comprised in the unions of Papanasam and Ayyampettai in the Papanasam taluk of the Tanjore district.

Board of Revenue (R.S., Sur., L. Rds. & Agri.),
Madras, 2nd July 1917.

T. VIJAYARAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Acting Secretary.

JANMAM REGISTRATION.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1908, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the janmam title to S. No. 40/1 of Perumbatuppu desam No. 440 of Ponnani taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement but which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Divisional Officer, Palghat, in order that the name of the janmi may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorised agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 15th September 1917 to have their names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office,
4th July 1917.

F. B. EVANS,
Collector.

II-41

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORTS OF DESERTION.

Extract of an absentee without leave from the 1st Garrison Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers, dated at Jhansi, this 2nd day of July 1917.

Number, rank and name, 34257, Lance Corporal George Frederick King; age, 32 years; height, 5 f. et 5½ inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, brown; eyes, grey; trade, labourer; date of enlistment, 16th July 1909; place of enlistment, Bury St. Edmunds; parish and county in which born, Parish of Toxford, Saxmundham, Suffolkshire; date of absence, 30th June 1917; place of absence, Jhansi fort; marks, none; under 12 years' service.

R. W. BAIRD, Major,
Commanding 1st Garrison Battalion, Royal Scots Fusiliers.

Extract of an absentee without leave from the 2/King's (Liverpool) Regiment of Sappers and Miners attached to Signal Service Depot, dated at Poona this 2nd day of July 1917.

Number, rank, and name, 10538 Private Edwards Farey; age, about 25 years; height, 5 feet 11 inches; colour of complexion, fresh; hair, dark brown; eyes, brown; trade, carter; date of enlistment, 17th February 1909; place of enlistment, Liverpool; parish and county in which born, Liverpool; date of absence, 30th June 1917; place of absence, Poona; marks, mole between shoulder blades.

H. S. FRANKLIN, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding Signal Units Depot.

Extract of an absentee without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry, dated at Quetta this 3rd day of July 1917.

Number, rank and name, 3 3879, Private Edwin George Dehne; age, 18 years 6 months; height, 5 feet 7½ inches, colour of complexion, hair, eyes, not known; trade, student; date of enlistment, 22nd June 1917; place of enlistment, Allahabad; parish and county in which born, not known; date of absence 22nd June 1917; place of absence, Allahabad; marks nil; not on furlough; Was ordered to join Unit, under six months' service.

C. A. WILLIAMS,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Somerset Light Infantry.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF IVORY, ETC.

Notice is hereby given that a *fairly large stock* of ivory, elephant teeth, scrivellose, bison and deer horns, etc., will be sold to public auction by the Conservator of Forests, Quilon, at his office in Quilon on Monday, the 30th July 1917 (15th Aadi 1092), and on the succeeding days, if necessary.

2. Auction will commence at 12 noon.

3. Intending purchasers must deposit a sum of Rs. (10) ten as earnest money before the auction commences or they will not be allowed to bid. The earnest money will be returned to them after the close of the auction sale if no purchase is made; but in the case of the successful bidders the earnest money paid by them will be credited towards the amount due from them.

4. No person will be allowed to advance less than Re. 1 at each bidding or to be at liberty to recall his bidding on any account.

5. The successful bidder should pay on the spot the whole of the purchase money; and if he fails to do so, the earnest money deposited by him will be credited to Government and the article re-sold. If upon such resale any deficiency in value offered at the first sale shall arise, the defaulting purchaser shall be liable to repay and make good such deficiency and to pay the additional cost and expenses, if any, of such resale; but he shall not, however, be entitled to any advantage on account of a higher price secured by the resale.

6. On the completion of the purchase, after payment of the full value and after receipt of Government sanction to the sale, each of the purchasers shall be granted a pass authorising him to transfer the article purchased to the place of destination.

7. The articles may be inspected on the date of auction or prior to it by special arrangement with the undersigned.

8. The articles will in each case be knocked down to the highest bidder; but the Conservator of Forests reserves to himself the right of rejecting any bid without assigning any reason therefor.

Conservator's Office, Quilon,
7th June 1917.

V. SUGRAIMANYA AYYAR,
Conservator of Forests.

RECOVERY OF WRECKS.

Notice is hereby given, under section 79 of Act VII of 1860 that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of Naidupet taluk and claimants should submit their claims within six months from the date of this notice and remove the articles claimed on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery.
A log of forest wood, 26 feet by 1½ feet ..	...	Before 6th Mar. 1917.	Nalvankuppam, hamlet of Odavadi
Do. 47 feet by 2½ feet ..	...	28nd November 1916.	Do.
Do 25½ feet by 1½ feet ..	...	Do	Do.
Do. 2½ feet by 2½ feet ..	...	Do.	Do.
Do. do ..	...	Do.	Do.
Teak wood 18 feet by 4½ feet	...	6th January 1917.	Sivanandhapuram, hamlet of Injambakkam.

இதனை 1880-ம் ஆண்டில 7-வது சட்டம் 16-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு கிணங்கி இதனை மாகாணத்தை சார்ந்த கடலோரத்தில் கடலாலே கரைக்கு கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சொத்துகளை யார் தகுதியுடையவர்களோ இந்த விளம்பரத்தி முதல் 6 மாதத்துக்குள்ளாக தெரிவித்து சொத்துகளை விடுவித்துக்கொள்ளவும். அவ்வாறு தெரிவிக்காவிட்டால் சொத்துகள் ஏலத்தில் விற்கப்படுமென்பதை அறிவிக்கிறோம்.

சாமான்களின் விபரம்.	குறி.	அகப்பட்ட தேதி, மாதம், வருடம்.	அகப்பட்ட இடம்.
1. மரத்துண்டு, 20 × 1½ அடி. .	....	1917-ம் ஆண்டில் மார்ச்சி 6-வது தேதி	உத்தண்டி கிராமத்தில்.
2 மரத்துண்டு, 47 × 2½ அடி. ..	....	1916-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 28உ	Do.
3 மரத்துண்டு, 25½ × 1½ அடி. ..	....	Do.	Do.
4. மரத்துண்டு, 2½ × 1½ அடி. ..	....	Do.	Do.
5. மரத்துண்டு	....	Do.	Do.
6. தேக்கு மரம், 18 × 4½ அடி. ..	....	1917 ம் ஆண்டு ஜனவரி 6உ.	சிவானந்தபுரம் கிராமத்தில்.

Saidapet, 30th June 1917.

M. VERGHESE,
Deputy Collector

Notice is hereby given, under section 16 of Act VII of 1880, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claim within a week's time from the date of the circular and remove the articles claimed within the close of the month on payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the order of the Engineer, Port Trust, Madras.

Description of articles.	Mark.	Date of recovery	Place of recovery
One iron plate 10' × 5'	Nil	2nd July 1917	Madras harbour
One pot sleeper	M. & S. M. ..	2nd " " ..	
Nine fire bricks	Nil	2nd " " ..	
One 6ft iron bar	"	2nd " " ..	
Two round iron bars	"	2nd " " ..	
Three flat iron bars	"	2nd " " ..	
One square iron for nails	"	2nd " " ..	
One C I wire wire plate	"	3rd " " ..	
Two red wood posts	"	3rd " " ..	
Eleven p test coal blocks	"	3rd " " ..	
Four flat iron bars	"	4th " " ..	
One round iron bar	"	4th " " ..	
Two teak wood scantlings	"	4th " " ..	
One red wood poon	"	4th " " ..	
One fire brick	"	4th " " ..	
Twenty-five tin plates	"	4th " " ..	
One G. I. pipe 1" × 1"	"	4th " " ..	
Two cases	Spencer & Co., Madras.	6th " " ..	
Forty-two iron hinges	Nil	6th " " ..	
Thirty-six iron hasps	"	6th " " ..	
One round iron bar	"	6th " " ..	
One jungle wood plank 14' × 8" × 4"	"	6th " " ..	
One T iron piece	"	6th " " ..	
One teakwood square 8 × 1.' × 10"	"	6th " " ..	
One hook and eye, weighing 8 lb. (lot)	"	6th " " ..	

இதனை 1880-வது ஆண்டில 7-வது சட்டம் 16-வது செக்ஷனுக்கு கிணங்கி மாகாணத்தை சார்ந்த கடலோரத்தில் கடலாலே கரைக்கு கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த சாமான்களை யார் தகுதியுடையவர்களோ அவர்கள் இதனை விளம்பரத்தி முதல் 6 மாதத்துக்குள்ளாக தெரிவித்து சாமான்களை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவும். தவறினால் அந்த சாமான்கள் ஏலத்தில் விற்கப்படுமென்பதை அறிவிக்கிறோம்.

1 [illegible], 15' × 5'	[illegible]	1917-[illegible] [illegible] 2a..	
1 [illegible]	M&SM	[illegible] 2a..	
2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2a..	
1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2a..	
2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 2a..	
3 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 3a..	
1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 3a..	
1 [illegible] [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 3a..	
2 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 3a..	
12 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 4a..	
4 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 4a..	[illegible] [illegible]
1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 4a..	[illegible]
1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 4a..	
1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 4a..	
1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 4a..	
25 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 4a..	
1 [illegible], 7' × 1' ..	[illegible]	[illegible] 4a..	
2 [illegible]	Spencer & Co., Madras ..	[illegible] 5a..	
42 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 6a..	
36 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 6a..	
1 [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 6a..	
1 [illegible], 14' × 6" × 4" ..	[illegible]	[illegible] 6a..	
1 T [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 8a..	
1 [illegible], 8' × 12" × 10" ..	[illegible]	[illegible] 8a..	
1 (iot) [illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] 6a..	

Harbour Office, Madras,
7th July 1917.

A. S. BALFOUR, Commander, R.I.M.,
Deputy Conservator of the Port,
for Receiver of Wrecks for the Port of Madras

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

AT THE GOVERNMENT BRANCH PRESS, 186, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS, S.C., AND BY AGENTS.

[A Catalogue of all Madras Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Mint Buildings, or at Mount Road Branch, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES CONSTITUTING THE SEVERAL REGISTRATION SUBDISTRICTS IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT, correction slip, Nos. 45 and 46 to Tanjore district and 2nd list to Vizagapatam district. Each, Pies 6. (6 p.)

MADRAS TREASURY MANUAL, Vols. I & II. Sixty-sixth list of corrections. Anna 1. (2 p.).

MADRAS AGRICULTURAL CALENDAR FOR 1917–18. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. Canarese and Malayalam. Each. Anna 1. (1 a.)

MADRAS SUPPLEMENT TO THE CIVIL SERVICE REGULATIONS, FOURTH EDITION, 1911. Addenda and Corrigenda No. LXXIII. Anna 1 (6 p.) and No LXXIV. Pies 6. (3 p.)

LIST OF GAZETTED OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, corrected up to 1st JUNE 1917.' Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As 4. (3 p.)

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICERS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY (WITH COORG), corrected up to 1st JUNE 1917. Imperial 8vo. Paper cover. Anna 1. (2 p.)

A TRIENNIAL CATALOGUE OF MANUSCRIPTS, 1913–14 to 1915–16, for the Government Oriental Manuscripts Library, Madras, Vol. II. Part I. Sanskrit A to O. Rs. 13-2-0 (1 S.) net.

MONTHLY LIST OF CIVIL SERVANTS, corrected up to 1st JUNE 1917. Royal 8vo. Paper cover. As. 8. (1 p.)

COLLECTION OF ACTS PASSED BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA IN COUNCIL IN 1916. Royal 8vo. As 3-3. (6 p.)

REPORT ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ESTATES UNDER THE COURT OF WARDS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR FASLI 1325 (1915–16). Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As 12. (6 p.)

COTTON PRINTING AND PRINTING IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY BY MR. W. S. HADAWAY, 1917. Imperial 4to. Board. Rs 10-12-0 or 14s. (9 p.)

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, MADRAS CALENDAR FOR 1917–18. Royal 8vo. Wrapper. As. 12 (2 *as.* 5 p.).

REVIEW OF THE SEA BORNE TRADE OF THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY FOR THE YEAR 1916–17. Foolscap folio. Paper cover. As. 4. (1 a.)

CIVIL JUDICIAL ACTS PRESCRIBED FOR THE CIVIL JUDICIAL TESTS OF THE SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS. Reprinted, 1917. Royal 8vo, stiff cover, board. Re. 2-8-0. (7 *as.*)

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, MADRAS, VOL IV BULLETIN No. 11, IRRIGATION BY R. CHISHOLM, 1917. Royal 8vo, wrapper. Re. 1. (3 *as.* 4 p.)

SUPPLEMENTAL LIST OF BOOKS APPROVED DURING 1916–17 AS SUITABLE FOR SCHOOL-READING, Foolscap folio, stitched. As. 2. (6 p.)

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS OF MEMBERS OF TALUK BOARDS IN FORCE FROM 1ST JULY 1917. Foolscap folio. English. Anna 1. (3 p.)

RULE FOR THE IDENTIFICATION OF INDIGITOUS BIRDS NOTIFIED UNDER THE WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION ACT, 1912. Royal 8vo, stitched. Anna 1. (3 p.)

SPECIAL FUND CODE (Fourth edition).—Second list of corrections. Pies 6 (6 p.)

PRISON CODE (1914 edition).—Fifth and Sixth lists of corrections. 6 pies each. (6 p.)

MADRAS JAIL MANUAL (1911).—Sixth list of corrections. Price 8. (8 p.)
EXTRACT FROM THE EXCISE MANUAL.—Seventh list of corrections. Price 8. (8 p.)
CIVIL MEDICAL CODE, THIRD EDITION. Seventh list of corrections. Price 8. (8 p.)
A MANUAL OF FOREST GUARDS AND FORESTERS. Tamil. Demy 16mo. Reprinted, 1917. As. 6. (1 a.)
TEACHERS' COLLEGE CALENDAR FOR 1917-18. Royal 8vo, paper cover. As. 12 (2 as.)
RULES UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE PROVIDENT INSURANCE SOCIETIES ACT, 1912. Foolscap folio. English. As. 2-6 (5 p.)
BOARD'S STANDING ORDERS.—Twelfth list of corrections to Vol. I (for the quarter ending 30th September 1916). Anna 1. (3 p.) Twelfth list of corrections to Vol. II (for the quarter ending 30th September 1916). As. 1-6. (8 p.)
RECORDS OF FORT ST. GEORGE.—Letters to Fort St. George, 1684-86, Vol. III. Foolscap folio. Paper cover—Re. 3-2-0. (5 as. 6 p.)
ACT II OF 1917. MOTOR SPIRIT (DUTIES). English. Royal 8vo. As. 1-9. (6 p.)
ACT III OF 1917. INDIAN DEFENCE FORCE. Royal 8vo. English. As. 3-3. (6 p.) Foolscap folio. Uriya. Price 8. (6 p.)
ORDINANCE II OF 1917. INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY (TEMPORARY AMENDMENT). Foolscap folio. Tamil, Telugu, Canarese, Malayalam and Uriya. Each. Price 8. (6 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

NEW LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA, 6, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Government Central Press, Calcutta.]

ACT II OF 1886 (INDIAN INCOME-TAX), MODIFIED UP TO 1ST APRIL 1916. Urdu. 2 as. 6 p. (1 a.) Hindi. 2 as. 6 p. (1 a.).
ORDINANCE No. VII OF 1916.—SECOND INDIAN PAPER CURRENCY FURTHER AMENDMENT. Urdu and Hindi. Each. 3 p. (1 a.)
ORDINANCE No. VIII OF 1916.—ELECTION ENQUIRIES. Urdu and Hindi. Each. 3 p. (1 a.)

VACANCIES.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have qualified according to Public Service Notification for acting and permanent vacancies in the office of the undersigned carrying salaries of Rs. 20 and upwards and should reach this office on or before the 15th proximo.

The applicants of good character and possessing a knowledge in office work are preferred.

The application should contain information on the following points:—

(1) Full name; (2) Nationality and caste; (3) Date of birth or age; (4) Examination passed and class; (5) Certificates; (6) Present and past employment (if any) with dates; (7) Relatives in public service, if any, degree of relationship should be stated; (8) Address.

General Hospital, Madras,
25th June 1917

O. H. L. PALK, Major, I.M.S. (Retired),
Senior Medical Officer.

APPLICATIONS are invited for peons' posts on Rs. 8 per mensem in the office of the Inspector-General of Registration, Madras. They should be addressed to the Personal Assistant to the Inspector-General of Registration.

Madras, 27th June 1917.

O. M. SCHMIDT,
Inspector-General of Registration.

APPLICATIONS are invited from candidates who have passed the School Final Examination by securing 40 per cent of marks in English and 33 per cent in other subjects of Group A or the old Matriculation Examination whose vernacular subject is Telugu and who possess some knowledge of office work preferably of Forest Office work for the post of acting second clerk on Rs. 30-2-40 which falls vacant for two months from about 1st September 1917. The applications should reach this office not later than 10th August 1917.

Cuddapah Collector's Office, South Forest Branch,
3rd July 1917.

K. G. BELLIAPPA,
District Forest Officer.

WANTED a duly qualified hand for a Minor Irrigation Overseer's post in the Salem district, post permanent carrying a salary of Rs. 60-2-4-100 (increment annual). Applicants to appear in person before the undersigned at the Collector's Office, Salem, on the 28th July 1917 with application, testimonials and certificates.

Salem Collector's Office,
3rd July 1917.

R. W. LEGH,
Collector.

APPLICATIONS in their own handwriting are invited from duly qualified candidates for a clerk's post on Rs. 25 in the office of the Deputy Director of Agriculture, Fourth Circle, St. Thomas' Mount. Those who have had experience in office routine and who have a knowledge of typewriting will be preferred. The candidate appointed will be on probation for six months.

Applications are also invited for mushi's post on Rs. 12. Preference will be given to those who can read and write English and do binding work.

St. Thomas' Mount,
3rd July 1917

H. C. SAMPSON,
Deputy Director of Agriculture in charge of Fourth Circle.

APPLICATIONS are invited from duly qualified candidates for the post of a Minor Irrigation Overseer on Rs. 60 per mensem in this district for a temporary vacancy. Applications should reach the undersigned not later than the 23rd instant.

Madura Collector's Office,
8th July 1917.

H. T. REILLY,
Collector.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

On or after the 26th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 13th June 1917. R. BRUSHANAM

On or after the 6th August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Tirur, 19th June 1917. P. P. NARAYANA MENON.

On or about the 5th August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mundadi, 20th June 1917. MADAPPA URALA

On or after the 25th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Egmore, 21st June 1917. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR.

On or after the 20th July 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 25th June 1917. L. VENKATANARASIAH.

On or after the 2nd August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
North Malabar, 28th June 1917. O. T. GOVINDAN NAMBIYAR.

On or after the 8th August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Udipi, 23th June 1917. P. N. RAMA RAO.

On or after the 7th August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof
Cuddalam, 30th June 1917. T. L. VENKATARAMAN.

On or after the 1st August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 2nd July 1917. T. N. SESHACHALAM AYYAR.

On or after the 17th August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Ellore, 4th July 1917. V. SURYANARAYANA.

On or about the 5th August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Vizagapatam, 5th July 1917. P. KRISHNAMURTI.

On or after the 10th August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Tinnevelly, 8th July 1917. T. GOVINDAN.

On or after the 13th August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Triplicane, 9th July 1917. N. VENKATARAMA AYYAR.

On or after the 10th August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Mylapore, 9th July 1917. E. VINAYAKA RAO.

On or after the 8th August 1917, I intend moving the High Court to enrol me as a Vakil thereof.
Madras, 9th July 1917. K. S. LAKSHMAN.

We, Minina Rhoda D'Sylva and Doris Eileen Maude D'Sylva, will be known from and after the 15th instant as Minina Rhoda Barlow and Doris Eileen Maude Barlow.
Ootacamund, 18th June 1917. R. E. D'SYLVA.

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF SURNAME.

I, AMELIE GRACE LANCASTER, heretofore called and known by the name of Amelie Grace Boesinger of Ootacamund in the district of Nilgiris in India, widow, hereby give public notice that by a deed-poll, dated the 22nd day of June 1917, duly executed and attested I formally and absolutely renounced and abandoned the said surname of Boesinger and declared that I had assumed and adopted and intended thenceforth upon all occasions whatsoever to use and subscribe the name of Lancaster instead of Boesinger and so as to be at all times thereafter called, known and described by the name of Lancaster exclusively.

Dated this 22nd day of June 1917.

Witness
SYDNEY V. EDGE,
Solicitor, Ootacamund.

AMELIE GRACE LANCASTER,
late AMELIE GRACE BOESINGER.

ESTATE OF LIEUTENANT JOHN ATHOLL MACGREGOR (DECEASED)

THE Administrator of the estate and effects limited to the Presidency of Madras of John Atholl Macgregor, late of Ardchoille, Perth, Scotland and formerly of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, a Lieutenant attached to the Second Battalion of the Coldstream Guards Special Reserve but now deceased who died on active service in France between the 21st and 26th days of September 1915 being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars, in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 16th day of July 1917, at the undermentioned address after which date the said Administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said

administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said John Atholl Macgregor deceased or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

BRIGHTWELL AND MORESBY,
Attorneys for Administrator of the Estate of Lieutenant John Atholl Macgregor (deceased).

High Court House, Madras,
12th June 1917.

ESTATE OF ALBAN H. LEE (DECEASED)

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 24th June 1917 the estate of Alban H. Lee deceased, late of Bishop Cotton Boys' School, Bangalore, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 11th June 1917 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 10th September 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General.

Madras, 2nd July 1917.

ESTATE OF CAPTAIN R. JACKSON JELLIE, RETIRED (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 28th June 1917 the estate of Captain R. Jackson Jellie retired deceased, late of Bangalore, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 11th June 1917 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 10th September 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General.

Madras, 2nd July 1917.

ESTATE OF MARY LYDIA RITCHIE (DECEASED).

THE Administrator-General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 28th June 1917 the estate of Mary Lydia Ritchie deceased, late an inmate of the Government Lunatic Asylum, Madras, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 12th June 1917 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator-General on or before the 10th August 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General.

Madras, 2nd July 1917.

ESTATE OF MARY DIAMOND (DECEASED).

THE Administrator General of Madras hereby gives notice that he is administering from the 27th June 1917 the estate of Mary Diamond deceased, late of Gottacomund, under Letters of Administration granted to him on the 11th June 1917 by the High Court of Madras and that all persons having claims against the said estate as creditors, next of kin, legatees or in any other manner whatsoever should prefer their claims to the said Administrator General on or before the 10th August 1917 after which date he will proceed to make a distribution of the assets of the said estate and will recognise in such distribution only such claims as shall have previously been established to his satisfaction.

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator-General.

Madras, 2nd July 1917

NOTICE

Is hereby given to all concerned that Mr. Sherrard Ramsay Unger has from this date become the Managing Proprietor of our Firm.

RAMSAY & CO.

Ramsay Buildings, P.B. 44,
Madras, 1st July 1917.

BANK OF MADRAS

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of the shareholders of the Bank of Madras will be held at the office of the Bank, North Beach Road, on Monday the 6th August 1917 at 4-30 p.m. for the following objects :—

(1) To receive the Directors' report and statement of accounts up to 30th June 1917.
(2) To elect Directors in the room of Mr. A. J. Leach and Mr. F. E. L. Works, who retire by rotation but are eligible for re election.
(3) To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

THE Bank of Madras and the Public Debt Office will be closed on Saturday the 21st July 1917, on account of "Ramzan" being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors)

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Bank of Madras, Madras,
10th July 1917.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the half year ended 30th June 1917 of Rupees thirty per share, being at the rate of two per cent per annum and bonus of two per cent per annum on the capital stock of the bank, will be payable to the proprietors, free of income-tax, on the 16th instant, until which date the transfer books will be closed.

(By order of the Board of Directors)

Bank of Madras, Madras.
9th July 1917

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS.

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 30TH JUNE 1917.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital				75,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund				40,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits at Head Office	1,27,61,634	3	8			
Public Deposits at Branches	72,10,834	11	0	1,99,72,469	14	8
Other Deposits				9,54,48,471	2	10
Bank Post Bills				2,03,112	13	9
Sundries				10,12,917	7	11
Total				13,11,37,472	8	8

ASSETS	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government securities				70,13,697	4	3
Other authorized investments				4,82,314	0	0
Loans on Government and other authorized securities				3,99,81,209	8	5
Accounts of credit on Government and other authorized securities				3,89,45,494	14	4
Bills discounted and purchased				78,60,392	4	8
Balances with other Banks				59,45,867	8	2
Cash on hand				17,103	15	0
Dead Stock				9,54,959	4	2
Stamps				20,754	4	6
Sundries				70,668	14	2
Cash				4,83,00,360	1	4
Total				13,11,37,472	8	8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.	Rs.	A.	P.	Cr.	Rs.	A.	P.
To Transfer to Bank's Investments	4,50,000	0	0	By Profit for the half-year	9,72,888	13	3
„ Net profit for half-year ended	5,22,888	13	3				
Total	9,72,888	13	3	Total	9,72,888	13	3
To Dividend at 16 per cent per annum on Capital Stock	9,75,000	0	0	By Balance from last half-year	9,99,141	14	4
„ Bonus at 2 per cent per annum	75,000	0	0	„ Profit for the half-year	9,72,888	13	3
„ Bank's Investments (Transfer from Reserve Fund)	6,00,000	0	0	Less transfer to Bank's Investments	4,50,000	0	0
„ Reserve Fund	50,00,000	0	0		5,22,888	13	3
„ Balance carried forward	9,22,130	11	6	„ Reserve Fund at 31st December 1916	55,00,000	0	0
Total	83,22,130	11	6	Total	83,22,130	11	6

Published for the information of the proprietors.

(By order of the Board of Directors)

H. F. HOLMES,
Chief Accountant.

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES

I. P. No. 7 OF 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, GUNTUR.

Notice to creditors who have not yet proved their debts, under section 38 (3) of Provincial Insolvency Act.

Take notice that a final dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter and that if you do not establish your claim to the satisfaction of the District Court on or before 15th August 1917, or such later day as the Court may fix, your claim will be expunged, and I shall proceed to make a final dividend without regard to such claim.

I. P. No. 6 OF 1914 IN THE TEMPORARY SUB-COURT, GUNTUR.

Notice to creditors who have not yet proved their debts under section 38 (3) of Provincial Insolvency Act.

Take notice that a final dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter, and that if you do not establish your claim to the satisfaction of the Temporary Sub-Court on or before 15th August 1917 or such later day as the court may fix, your claim will be expunged and I shall proceed to make a final dividend without regard to such claim.

I. P. No. 7 OF 1914 IN THE TEMPORARY SUB-COURT, GUNTUR.

Notice to creditors who have not yet proved their debts under section 38 (3) of Provincial Insolvency Act.

Take notice that a final dividend is intended to be declared in the above matter, and that if you do not establish your claim to the satisfaction of the Temporary Sub-Court on or before 15th August 1917 or such later day as the court may fix, your claim will be expunged and I shall proceed to make a final dividend without regard to such claim.

Guntur, 29th June 1917

B. S. SUBRAHMANYA AYYAR,
Receiver.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [PRICE, 2 *pice.*

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF A BOARD MEETING, No. 8 OF 1917–18, HELD ON THE 21ST JUNE 1917.

PRESENT:

Mr. H. H. G MITCHELL, M.I.C.E., *Acting Chairman*

Mr. J. M. Lacey, A.M.I.C.E.
Mr. A. Muirhead, C.I.E.
Mr. R. Todd.
Sir Hugh S. Fraser, *Kt.*
Mr. A. P. Symonds.
Mr. H. P. M. Rae.
Mr. R. J. C. Robertson.
Khan Bahadur Muhammad Abdul Kaddus Badsha Sahib.
M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib C. Ramanujam Chetti Garu.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur P. Thangaraya Chetti Garu, B.A.
M.R.Ry. C. Gopal Menon Avargal.

64. Read, approved and recorded the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting held on Thursday the 7th June 1917.

65. Read note by the Acting Chairman proposing that until the reconstruction work at the head of the Outer Quay is completed Berths 10 and 11, outside the harbour, shall be appointed as the places where vessels may discharge dangerous petroleum and the North Groyne as the place where it may be landed.

Resolved under rule 18 of part III of the Petroleum Rules published in G.O. No. 977, Judicial, dated 24th July 1909, as amended by G.O. No. 1411, Judicial, dated 17th September 1910, to appoint Berths Nos. 10 and 11, outside the harbour, as the anchorage where vessels may lie to discharge dangerous petroleum and further resolved under rule 20 of part III of the above rules to direct that the North Groyne shall be the place where dangerous petroleum imported otherwise than in bulk shall be landed.

66. Read a note by the Trust's Traffic Manager supported by the Acting Chairman, recommending, for reasons given, compliance with the request by Messrs Best & Co., Limited, for a remission of transit dues amounting to Rs. 195 on thirty bags bolts and nuts ex S.S " Clan Stuart "; also with a request made by Messrs. Gakes & Co. Limited for a remission of transit dues amounting to Rs. 21-3-0 on one case rubber solution ex S.S " Ilmaria ".

Resolved to grant the remissions asked for subject to the sanction of Government, which is necessary under section 41 (2) of the Port Trust Act.

67. Read note by the Trust's Chief Engineer requesting permission for Mr. T. W. Muir, first Engineer of the dredger " Madras " to take up the supervision of the machinery of the Defence Flotilla and receive a fee therefor, and for Mr. Mohiedin, second Engineer of the Dredger " Madras " to receive a fee for his extra work in connection therewith.

Resolved that the permission applied for be granted.

68. Read letter, dated 8th June 1917, from the Board's Solicitors requesting to send a further sum of Rs. 1,500 to meet printing charges etc., for the appeal in the cotton case.

Resolved that the Rs. 1,500 asked for by the Board's Solicitors be remitted.

69. The following statement comparing harbour dues collected up to the end of May 1917, with those for the corresponding period of the previous two years was ordered to be recorded:—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of May 1917.

	1916	1916	1917.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
I. Harbour receipts—			
(i) Dues on imports .. .	36,624 2 10	81,765 12 0	81,613 9 2
(ii) Dues on exports	16,623 14 0	13,893 0 0	34,680 14 0
(iii) Transit dues on imports ..	4,845 2 0	6,586 8 0	2,842 12 0
(iv) Storage exports . ..	2,002 2 0	56 8 8	478 8 0
(v) Rent for storage space ..	1,237 15 8	1,040 12 0	1,089 12 0
(vi) Harbour (terminal) charges ..	6 650 8 4	8,846 12 2	8,705 13 8
(vii) Cranage	10,881 0 11	8,945 8 0	11,053 14 0
(viii) Portorage, special	716 2 6	160 12 11	224 0 9
(ix) Demurrage	112 12 0	586 0 0	408 8 0
(x) Hire of harbour wagons ..	432 8 0	1,748 4 0	3,809 0 0
II. Boats, fees and penalties—			
(i) Rent of serportions	3,147 1 7	4,868 0 0	8,210 8 0
(ii) Overtime fees .. .	1,138 0 0	1,070 0 0	1,468 0 0
(iii) Passenger tolls	....	— 1,554 12 0	9,141 8 5
(iv) Fines fees and penalties ..	....	4 0 0	—37 0 0
(v) Railway tolls	....	370 0 0	....
III. Sales—			
(i) Water sold to boats	1,452 8 8	1,751 8 1	1,676 1 0
(ii) Do. to works	383 0 0	835 12 10	1,101 8 7
(iii) Sale of unclaimed goods ..	....	8 12 7	—902 15 8
(iv) Other sales	....	....	....
IV. Contributions to Revenue—			
(i) From Port Funds	....	....	....
(ii) From Government	....	....	....
V. Interest—			
Interest on investments	1,700 2 0	....	...
VI. Miscellaneous—			
(a) Profit on investments	....	....	...
(b) Commission on Corporation timber licences fees	150 14 0	806 8 0	267 10 0
VII. Items awaiting adjustment	....	52 0 0	2 10 0
Total ..	86,508 1 0	82,985 0 10	1,30,656 0 0

	Actuals of 1915-1916.	Actuals of 1916-1917.	Actuals of 1917-1918.	Increase or decrease for the last two years.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
April ..	74,350 8 4	74,323 7 11	76,684 9 10	+ 2,361 1 11
May ..	84,550 1 0	82,958 6 10	1,30,656 0 0	.. 47,698 8 6
Total ..	1,58,911 4 4	1,57,278 14 9	2,10,339 10 4	.. 53,060 11 7

79. The following statement of estimates sanctioned since the 7th June 1917 was ordered to be recorded :—

Statement of sanctions by Chairman and Board.

Serial number.	Authority. No.	Authority. Date.	Name of work.	Amount sanctioned.	Balance of budget allotment still available.	Chargeable to	Remarks
			Capital Works.	Rs.			
			Nil.				
			Revenue Works.				
			Nil.				
			Madras Port Fund.				
1	G.O. No. 203, Public (Marine).	8th June 1917.	Repairs to mooring buoys in the Madras Harbour during 1917-18.	2,500		Supplies and services.	
2	Do.	Do.	Springs and fenders for quays during 1917-18	4,500		Do	
3	Do.	Do.	Annual overhaul of moorings during 1917-18.	3,500		Do	
			Madras Pilotage Fund.				
4	Chairman.	13th June 1917.	Repairs to Harbour Masters' Motor Launch during 1917-18.	800		Do.	

71. Recorded G.O. No. 231, Public (Marine), dated 12th May 1917, directing that the Government of India be addressed regarding the grant of an additional loan of ten lakhs to the Port Trust Board for the repair of the damage caused to the Madras Harbour by the cyclone of November 1918 *vide* Resolution No. 366, dated 15th March 1917.

72. Recorded G.O. No. 242, Public (Marine), dated 21st May 1917, directing the publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette* of a notification enhancing the harbour dues leviable at the Port of Madras under the Madras Port Trust's Scale of Rates by 50 per cent. *Vide* Resolution No. 18, dated 26th April 1917.

73. Recorded G.O. No. 259, Public (Marine), dated 2nd June 1917, sanctioning the excess expenditure of Rs. 58 incurred against the estimate for "Annual overhaul of moorings during 1916-17 in Madras Harbour".

74. Recorded G.O. No. 277, Public (Marine), dated 5th June 1917, sanctioning the excess expenditure incurred by the Trust in 1916-17 against some of the Revenue heads of account.

75. Recorded G.O. No. 293, Public (Marine), dated 8th June 1917, sanctioning three estimates amounting to Rs. 17,500 against Port Funds.

"6. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 30th day of June 1917 were ordered to be recorded as follows:—

	Government securities.	Cash Balances.		
		Rs.	A.	P.
Revenue Account	*Nil*	59,213	12	11
Provident Fund Account	2,88,000	— 24,895	13	3
Deposit Account	18,900	1,564	3	10
Widow Sailors' Home Charity Account	..	37,800	609	14	4
Disabled Boatmen's Fund Account	..	38,500	1,100	7	1
Pilotage Fund Account	..	81,400	— 9,322	7	8
Harbour Dues Advance Account	..	*Nil*	64,104	1	7
Railway Freight Advance Account	.. ..	*Nil.*	12,281	14	9
Capital Account	..	*Nil.*	39,497	12	0

Port Trust Office, Madras.
6th July 1917.

H. H. G. MITCHELL,
Acting Chairman, Madras Port Trust.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 6 *pies.*

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY REGISTER.

1917.	Barometer reduced to 32°	Thermometers. Corrected Daily Means. Dry.	Wet.	Observed Extremes. Max.	Min.	Solar Heat in Vacuo. Maximum.	Humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Daily velocity.	Depth of rain.	Cloudy sky.	Bright sunshine.	General weather.
July	Inches.						Cts.		Miles	Inches	Cts.	Hrs.	
2nd Mon. ..	29·729	88·2	73 0	98·7	70 1	153 8	71	S.	143	..	45	9·5	Passing clouds.
3rd Tues. ..	708	83 8	77 8	93 8	76 8	150 6	78	S.	141	0·21	55	4 8	Do.
4th Wed ..	·781	82·6	78 9	89·6	78 0	151·2	79	S.E. by S.	165	..	75	0·5	Fine with passing clouds.
5th Thurs. .	·795	81·6	77·4	89·5	73 8	143 1	83	S.	121	0·26	48	0·2	Thunderstorm.
6th Fri.	745	83·0	79·2	96·4	77·6	148 6	76	S. E.	126	..	23	8 6	Fine with passing clouds
7th Sat.	·713	86·3	79·4	98 8	76 6	143·6	72	S.	139	..	26	9 8	Fine
8th Sun. ..	·684	85·2	77·8	101 1	81 6	152·2	61	S. by W.	191	..	28	9 4	Fine with passing clouds.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 4 p.m. and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from twenty years' observations. The cistern of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the receiver of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 7·49 inches, the average due for the same period being 7·20 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MEAN METEOROLOGICAL CONDITION of MADRAS in JUNE 1917 compared with the average of past years.

Mean values of	1917.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29·706	0·016 below	29·722
Temperature of air	84·4	2·0 ,,	86·4
Do. of evaporation	77·5	1·3 above	76·2
Percentage of humidity	72	1·0 ,,	62
Greatest solar heat in vacuo	140·1	3·4 below	143·5
Maximum in shade	94·5	3·8 ,,	98·3
Minimum in shade	78·5	1·8 ,,	80·3
Do. on grass	77·6	1·1 ,,	78·8
Rainfall in inches on ten days	5·53	3·42 above	2·11
Do. since January 1st on seventeen days.	6·69	0·18 ,,	6·51
General direction of wind	S.W. by S.	Same as	S.W. by S.
Daily velocity in miles	153	65 below	220
Percentage of cloudy sky	67	5 above	62
Do. of bright sunshine	28·6	13·1 below	38·7

DURATION and QUANTITY of the WIND from different points.

From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.	From	Hours.	Miles.
North.	1	6	East.	15	76	South.	24	160	West.	51	408
N. by E.	..	..	E. by S.	10	50	S. by W.	60	863	W. by N.	38	267
N.N.E.	..	..	E.S.E.	3	10	S.S.W.	40	250	W.N.W.	12	61
S.E. by N.	..	..	S.E. by E.	6	32	S.W. by S.	65	403	N.W. by W.	37	117
N.E.	1	2	S.E.	11	95	S.W.	47	279	N.W.	7	34
N.E. by E.	4	35	S.E. by S.	23	168	S.W. by W.	28	193	N.W. by N.	7	22
E.N.E.	2	15	S.S.E.	45	374	W.S.W.	38	249	N.N.W.	3	26
E. by N.	1	31	S. by E.	51	468	W. by S.	56	363	N. by W.	1	8

There were four calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a S. by W. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 85 miles.

Madras Observatory, 9th July 1917.

S. LL. JONES,
Deputy Director.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 6 pice.

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH JULY 1917.

DISTRICT REPORTS.

GANJAM.

Water-supply sufficient. Rushikonda reservoir 19·6. Surada 27·8. Ploughing; manuring; sowing of paddy and ragi proceeding; transplantation of ragi and paddy commencing. Standing crops fair. Harvested gingelly; outturn poor to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder scarce in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

VIZAGAPATAM.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of paddy and vadda (panicum sp.) commencing or proceeding; of ragi, groundnut, and kambu commencing; of jute, gingelly and blackgram proceeding; of paddy, concluding. Transplantation of paddy commencing; of kambu proceeding or concluding; of sugarcane proceeding; of ragi concluding. Standing crops thriving. Harvested gingelly; outturn generally fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient. Godavari 3·0 feet above anaikat. Ploughing; sowing of gingelly, sami and pulses; preparing of seed beds, weeding and transplantation of paddy, kambu and ragi. Standing crops good. Harvested gingelly and paddy; outturn fair. Sugarcane fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk and one division. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KISTNA.

Water-supply sufficient. Kistna 8·5 feet above anaikat. Sowing of gingelly, maize and castor, commencing. Transplantation in progress. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, manuring; sowing of cholam, kambu, indigo, castor korra and paddy proceeding. Transplantation of paddy commencing. Standing crops tender. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in parts of seven taluks and anthrax in one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply sufficient. Tungabhadra 1·7 feet above anaikat. Sowing of kambu, cholam, korra, anike, indigo, paddy, groundnut and castor proceeding. Standing crops fair. Pasture sprouting; fodder available. Condition of cattle good, but blackquarter prevails in parts of one taluk. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

BELLARY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing; sowing of early crops and weeding proceeding. Standing crops good but dry crops require rain urgently. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle good but rinderpest and foot-and-mouth disease prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SANDUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

ANANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of cholam commencing, of cotton proceeding and of castors commencing or proceeding. Transplantation of ragi proceeding. Weeding of cholam commencing and of ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn fair. Pasture scarce; fodder available. Condition of cattle good but rinderpest and other diseases prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

CUDDAPAH.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of kambu, arika and korra; transplantation of korra and ragi and weeding of korra proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, indigo, korra, cholam and tobacco, outturn fair to normal. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but diseases prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

NELLORE.

Water-supply sufficient. Slight flow over the Nellore and Sangam anicuts. Supply in the Kanigiri reservoir adequate. Ploughing; sowing of paddy, kambu cholam, indigo, castor; and transplantation of paddy, kambu and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested ragi, outturn normal; paddy, cholam and indigo, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good but anthrax and malignant sore-throat prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGLEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing; sowing of gingelly and kambu; transplantation and weeding of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, indigo and groundnut; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADRAS.

Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing; sowing of groundnut, ragi, kambu and indigo, transplantation of paddy and ragi and weeding of paddy, ragi, kambu and sugarcane proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and indigo; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CHITTOOR

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing; sowing of kambu proceeding or concluding; of groundnut, paddy and ragi and transplantation of ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, cholam, indigo and gingelly; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

NORTH ARCOT.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, cholam, kambu, gingelly, samai, varagu, groundnut and redgram; weeding and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, cholam, tobacco, gingelly and ragi; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient except in one taluk; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing of ragi, kambu and cholam commencing or proceeding; of korra commencing; of groundnut proceeding; transplantation of paddy commencing or proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, cholam, gingelly and ragi; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Six feet of water in the Cauvery at Erode. Ploughing; manuring, sowing of paddy, ragi, kambu groundnut and sugarcane proceeding; transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested cholam and gingelly; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRICHINOPOLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of one taluk. Discharge over the Grand Anicut 4.8 feet. Ploughing; sowing of kambu, ragi, paddy and varagu and transplantation of paddy and ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, cholam and gingelly; outturn fair to normal. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

TANJORE

Water-supply generally sufficient. Height of water over the crest of the northern and southern branches of the Lower Anaikat 8 feet. Sowing of paddy, ragi and maize, kambu, redgram and groundnut and transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops generally fair; but rain is required in parts of one taluk. Harvested tobacco; cutturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but malignant sore-throat and anthrax prevail in parts. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKKOTTAI.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Sowing of dry crops and transplantation of ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MADURA.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Average discharge in the Periyar main canal, 746 cusecs. Ploughing; sowing of dry crops and transplantation of ragi proceeding. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy; outturn poor to fair; cholam, fair. Pasture generally sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair.

RAMNAD.

[Report not received.]

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. No flow over the Srivaikuntam anaikat but discharge adequate. Ploughing; transplantation of paddy proceeding. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy and ragi; outturn poor to fair. Pasture insufficient, fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

MALABAR.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SOUTH KANARA.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing; sowing and transplanting of paddy proceeding. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good, but rinderpest prevails in one village. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

TRAVANCORE.

Water-supply and pasturage sufficient. Paddy growing. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Sowing; transplanting, weeding and pruning of main crops concluding. Standing crops fair. Harvested tea and coffee; outturn fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain-stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

Week ending 7th July 1917.—Rainfall heavy South Kanara, good Vizagapatam Agency, Godavari, Madras, Chittoor, North Arcot, Salem, Malabar; nil Guntur and Deccan, except Anantapur and Cuddapah; light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good generally, but rain is required in parts of two districts. Harvests of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally; outturn fair to normal generally. Sowings of paddy, sugarcane and dry crops proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good. Water-supply insufficient in parts of Bellary, Anantapur, South Arcot, Central except Coimbatore, Madura, Tinnevelly and South Kanara. Pasture insufficient in four districts and in parts of two others. Fodder generally available. Prices steady.

BOARD OF REVENUE
(R. S., SIML., L. REV. & AGRI.),
MADRAS, *10th July 1917.*

T. VIJAYARAGHAVA ACHARYA,
Acting Secretary.

RAINFALL AND PRICES OF THE STAPLE FOOD-GRAINS FOR THE WEEK ENDING 7TH JULY 1917.

Districts.	Rainfall in inches.				Price in Rupees (or 40 Tolas) per Rupee.											
	To the week		Up to the end of the week from 1st April		Rice			Wheat.			Cholam.			Cumbu.		
	1917	Average of 25 years ending 1916.	1917	Average of 25 years ending 1916.	Average for July.	Last week.	This week.	Average for July.	Last week	This week.	Average for July.	Last week	This week.	Average for July.	Last week.	This week.
Circars ... Ganjam	0·9	1·4	13·1	11·6	9·5	9·7	9·4	17·6	16·0	16·5	...	..	..	..	..	..
Vizagapatam (A.)	1·3	2·6	12·7	14·9	9·3	8·5	8·2	16·6	15·6	15·9	..	14·9	8·6	16·4	(a) 16·5	15·2
Vizagapatam (L.)	0·3	0·6	10·4	10·9												
Godavari	1·1	1·9	10·0	9·9	9·8	8·6	8·6	19·8	(a) 16·1	16·1	17·4	(a) 13·9	14·9	..	(a) 16·1	15·0
Kistna	0·9	1·2	14·4	7·2	8·2	8·2	8·1	18·2	16·9	15·7	14·2	(a) 12·2	12·1	..	12·8	12·8
Guntur	..	0·9	10·7	5·8	10·3	7·7	7·7	..	15·6	15·6	15·8	11·6	11·6	13·4	13·6	13·6
Karnool	..	0·6	9·4	6·2	9·1	7·5	7·5	..	19·6	13·3	18·7	12·6	13·3	14·9	11·9	11·6
Banganapalle	..	† 0·6	10·4	† 4·2	..	8·6	8·9	..	..	..	..	10·0	10·0	..	10·0	10·0
Deccan ... Bellary	..	0·6	3·7	5·3	8·3	7·4	7·9	..	17·9	17·1	16·6	15·0	15·0	..	..	..
Sandur	..	† 0·7	8·6	† 7·2	..	8·6	8·5	..	..	..	..	15·0	15·0	..	12·5	13·5
Anantapur	0·1	0·8	8·6	5·1	9·4	8·9	8·9	16·7	14·9	14·8	17·3	14·1	13·2	16·9	13·8	13·9
Cuddapah	0·9	0·9	8·7	8·9	9·8	7·9	7·9	19·2	12·1	12·1	17·6	11·9	11·8	15·7	11·6	11·5
Carnatic ... Nellore	0·8	0·5	9·1	5·9	10·6	8·9	8·9	17·4	13·9	13·9	16·2	11·9	12·0	15·7	10·9	10·8
Chingleput	0·9	0·4	7·1	3·4	9·3	9·0	9·0	13·7	13·6	16·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madras	1·1	0·7	7·2	9·3	9·0	7·5	7·5	14·4	12·1	12·1	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	0·3	0·5	5·7	4·9	9·2	8·6	9·8	14·5	12·9	12·9	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	1·9	0·7	7·9	5·7	9·7	8·3	8·6	17·3	14·7	14·6	..	..	..	15·2	11·9	11·6
North Arcot	2·0	0·6	9·1	10·0	8·6	8·5	8·9	15·8	13·4	13·2	..	..	..	15·6	14·6	14·9
Central ... Salem	1·8	0·3	6·6	5·2	8·6	8·0	8·6	14·5	16·4	16·6	13·4	13·9	13·5	13·9	12·8	12·5
Coimbatore	0·4	0·2	9·2	7·3	8·4	7·1	7·1	16·1	13·4	13·3	14·8	11·0	11·0	14·8	12·6	12·9
Trichinopoly	0·6	0·3	9·9	9·5	8·7	7·4	7·6	16·0	16·4	13·4	14·9	12·9	12·4	13·9	12·0	12·0
Tanjore	0·7	0·3	6·4	5·9	8·9	8·0	8·0	19·0	14·4	14·4	..	..	..	14·0	11·5	11·8
Pudukkottai	0·9	0·4	7·6	5·6	..	7·3	7·3	..	13·6	13·5	..	14·0	19·1	..	13·9	13·9
South ... Madura	0·3	0·2	5·6	6·6	8·3	7·1	7·2	15·6	12·1	12·0	13·6	12·1	12·4	18·1	13·2	13·5
Ramnad	..	0·2	..	4·5	8·8	7·0	..	15·0	13·7	..	14·1	12·6	..	12·6	12·2	..
Tinnevelly	0·1	0·1	2·6	4·3	5·5	7·2	7·2	16·3	12·2	13·2	15·6	12·5	12·4	12·1	10·1	10·1
West Coast ... Malabar	1·0	7·4	35·2	49·4	8·6	7·2	7·2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara	4·5	13·1	91·3	63·1	9·5	7·5	7·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Travancore	0·1	2·0	16·6	28·7	..	7·4	7·4	..	11·4	11·4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cochin	0·2	1·2	33·3	† 42·4	..	8·2	8·6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hills ... The Nilgiris	0·3	2·7	17·3	21·0	8·0	6·8	9·3	13·5	12·6	12·3	..	..	..	..	..	..

A. = Ajendja. L. = Littoral. * Average of the 25 years ending 1916-17. † Average of 10 years. (a) Revised figures.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 28.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [PRICE, 6 *pies*.

ABKARI NOTICE.

NOTICE OF THE SALE OF TODDY SHOPS IN THE TOWN OF MADRAS FOR THE LEASE 1917-18

Notice is hereby given that the toddy shops shown in the sub-joined schedule will, for the lease commencing from 1st October 1917, be put up to public auction by the Collector of Madras, at his office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 1st August 1917.

SCHEDULE.

Serial No.	Old toddy shop number.	The limits within which the shops should be opened.
1	1	New Washermanpet—Thiruvallur High Road between Tiruvottiyur toll-gate and Venkatesan lane
2	3	Old Washermanpet—Thiruvottiyur High Road between Mint Subbarayn Mudali street and Velusamy street.
3	7	New Washermanpet—Kummalamman Koil street between Tandiarpet Kuppam lane and Venkatesa Perumal street.
4	10	Kondavdu—Ghouse Mahimiddin street between the seashore and municipal lantern No. 3-107 (360 yards).
5	13	Kondavdu—Ghouse Mahimiddin street on either side on the road, north of Flagstaff street and south of Kuppu odu—Suryanarayana Chetti street.
6	16	Kuppu odu—Suryanarayana Chetti street on either side on the road, north of Flagstaff street and south of municipal plan.
7	18	Singaravelu Governor's account's cocoanut tope
8	*24	Royapuram—Fort Madras Church street, north of Muniyappa Chetti lane and south of Thoin lingam street.
9	42	Old Washermanpet—Chennakesavi street between Venkatakrishnan street and Thoin lingam street.
10	16	Sanjivirayanpet—Monegar Choultry Road between Sanjeevaraya Nayakkan 1st Lane and Manigunda Mudali street No. V.
11	49	Sanjivirayanpet—Monegar Choultry Road between Sanjeevaraya Nayakkan 1st Lane and Manigunda Mudali street No. V.
12	50	Old Washermanpet—Thiruvottiyur High Road, south of Thirukova Gramani's street and west of West Cross street.
13	80	Old Washermanpet—Thiruvottiyur High Road, south of Thirukova Gramani's street and west of West Cross street.
14	81	Royapuram—Mannarsamy Koil street between Kanni Koil (south of market) and north of Railway bridge.
15	82	Mannadipillaiyan—(Will be published later on.)
16	84	Georgetown—Slaughterhouse Road west of Thumbu Chetti street and east of Monigar Choultry Road.
17	86	Georgetown—North Wall-tax Road, west of 33rd Street extending towards south along the Mint street up to Mint Buildings Post Office.
18	89	Georgetown—Sahai Vanayagar Koil street, west of Mannyana Syrang garden street and east of Thumbu Chetti street
19	93	Georgetown—Sahai Vanayagar Koil street, west of Coral Merchant street and east of Broadway.
20	94	Georgetown—St. Xavier street extending south along Seven Wells street and bounds west along Amman Koil street up to Peraulani Police Station.
21	81	George town—Thathana Jeyappan street, west of Portuguese Church street and east of Chinnathambi street.
22	90	Georgetown—Anna Pillai street, west of Peramal Koil garden and east of Wall-tax Road.
23	94	Georgetown—Anna Pillai street, west of Broadway and east of the junction of Anna Pillai street, with Ad. Ayya Naick street.
24	93	Georgetown—Kothavan street, west of Vaikunta Vadhyar street and east of Kummala Ayyar street.
25	104	Georgetown—Wall-tax Road, south of Elephant gate street and north of Clark Bazaar Road.
26	110	George-town—Wall-tax Road between Memorial Hall and Public Mark's Lane or in Wall tax Road
27	111	George-town—Nayinappa Naicken street on the south and Nammayyan street on the north.
28	117	Chintadripet—Polyantope Road between New Road and Ohrome lock bridge. The shop should be opened at 7 a.m.
29	123	Chintadripet—Polyantope Road between Pattanathamman Koil street and west of Pattanathamman Koil street. The shop should be opened at 7 a.m.
30	125	Chintadripet—Pulla street, east of Chellappa Mudali street and west of old Slaughterhouse street.
31	126	Chintadripet—D'Mellow's Road between Angalamman Koil street and old Slaughterhouse Road.

Serial No.	Old Shop No.	The limits within which the shops should be opened
31	179	Chowkies—Subbadoyen Road between Appalaswamy Kovil street and Ashtabujam lane.
32	176	Chowkies—Lascars Road between Mint street on the east and Arockiamma Pappar street and Oil Press.
33	186	Chowkies—Thumbu Naik street between D'Monte's Road and Soap-nung mill.
34	187	Purasawalkam—High road between Kellaways tea-room bridge and Miller road.
35	188	Purasawalkam—Lascars Road, Purasawalkam Kovil street between a Pathanam Lascars and fishermen houses.
36	189	Triplicane—New shop to be open either place in Lala Gentty street.
37	194	Egmore—Napier Park Road between Seshachari's Road and Perumal Mudali street.
38	196	Egmore—Public latrine at the new site to be erected between Railway line gate and Poonamallee High Road. The shop when it will be located on the south western side of the Police Commissioner's Road.
39	170	Chintadripet—Anderson Road between Sungu Chetti street and Iyya Mudali street.
40	173	Chintadripet—Pantulu Road between Nayak street and Pally street.
41	182	Nungambakkam—Wallace Road between Mount Road and Sambandam Gramani street. The shop should not be located on the premises of Mount Road.
42	185	Egmore—A scavenger's locality in Perumal Reddi Parachery, off Ganga Reddi Road, Egmore.
43	188	Public latrine—Sarayatha Nayak street between Hanna Road and Valayuda Chetti street. The shop should not be located within 50 yards of Hanna Road.
44	192	Nungambakkam—Hospital road Nayak street between the Cooum river and Mannarswami Kovil street.
45	203	Thousand Lights—Appasamy Mudali street between Edit Road and Rangaya Naick street. The shop should not be located within 10 yards from the junction of Triplicane High Road.
46	194	Chintadripet—Thirumalai Pillai Road between Venkatachala Mudali street and Reddi Road.
47	198	Thousand Lights—Kalavan Pasachari street between Talur Chetti street and Show Beegum street.
48	207	Nungambakkam—Walker's Garden Parachery between the Cooum river and Hadley's Garden. The shop must be located off the Greames Road.
49	198	Nungambakkam—Johnsonga Parachery street between Nungambakkam High Road and Gramam's.
50	200	Triplicane—Ipercot a Road between Venkatachala Mudali street and 15 yards from the Triplicane High Road junction.
51	214	Triplicane—White's Road between Mount Road and West Cott's Road. The shop should not be located within 100 yards of Mount Road.
52	216	Triplicane—York Gangu Pillai street between Venkatachala Naick street and Kattabhoti lane.
53	219	Triplicane—South of the Mount Road between D-III Police Station and Jennaya Gramani street.
54	221	Triplicane—Iron House Road between Jan John Khan Road and Triplicane High Road. The shop should not be located within 50 yards from the junction of the Triplicane High Road.
55	233	Egmore—Latrine at Kuram Subbaiah Road and Anni street on Royapettah High Road—east side or to Royapettah Road between door No. 353 and the junction of Nathu Mudali street and the Royapettah Bazaar Road.
56	243	Fort—Near St. George Cathedral Road, south of D. No. 43 and 3/43 of Royapettah Bazaar Road at Mowbray's Road and 200 yards west of Mowbray's Road (2 s.), both sides of Mowbray's Road.
57	245	Egmore—Pathrakaliamman Parachery in Otteri's Parachery.
58	246	Mylapore—Bridge Road between Edward Elliots Road and Buckingham Canal.
59	247	Mylapore—Any empty site to be given on Kempel 100 yards west of Royapettah High Road and east of Ratna Kali Pasteri and between Olcott's Road and Subbaraya Road or on either side of Sullivan's Road from 100 yards west of Royapettah High Road and east of Kotwa hats.
60	250	Egmore—Anjuham in Ellaiah's Road. The shop should not be located within 200 yards of the "Chowky."
61	252	Mylapore—Kolapore Farrar Road between Cathery Road and Ratna Garden lane.
62	255	Mylapore—Sama Gramany street between Race House High Road and Mallapuram.
63	261	Thousand Lights—Last Road between Cooleph Road and Sadapet Toll gate.
64	265	Mylapore—Pitchai Road between Solai Lane and Mangama Chetti lane.
65	272	Mylapore—Bazaar Road between Sampath Rao's Garden and Greenway's Road.
66	271	Chetpet—Anjuham in Kannar High Road between Veterinary Hospital and Bashya Reddi First street. The shop should be opened at 7 a.m.
67	276	Kilpauk—Perambakam High Road between Madras Waterworks and Samanjari street.
68	277	Chetpet—Taylor's Road between Poonamalee High Road and Taylor's Road at its junction with Jamalia Kottai—North Madi Church Road, east Sea House High Road; south, Jamalia street, and west Jamalia street. The shop should not be located either in Jamalia street or Periya Palli street.
69	277a	Thousand Lights—North Madi Church Road, east Sea House High Road; south, Jamalia street, and west Jamalia street. The shop should not be located either in Jamalia street or Periya Palli street.

N.B.—Successful bidders will be allowed to open their shops in unobjectionable sites within the limits specified above, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of Police, Madras, of the particular site selected. No shop should be situated within 100 yards of another.

2. Successful bidders will be required to furnish the Inspector, Madras Town Circle, with boundary lists of the particular sites selected by them within ten days from the date of sale, and immediately on the approval of the sites by the Commissioner of Police, to execute the counterpart agreements required by the general conditions of sale and get them registered, where necessary.

3. Successful bidders of whose solvency the Collector is not satisfied will immediately on notice either pay up an additional deposit of two months' hire or produce a surety or sureties to the satisfaction of the Collector and get the necessary security bonds executed and registered, failing which the issue of their licences will be withheld.

4. Temporary licences will not be issued except in special cases and in no cases where the issue of the annual licences is declared through the failure of the licensee to comply with the conditions set forth above.

5. As regards the payment of shop hire the following rules will be observed:

(i) The toddy-shop hire should be paid not later than the 12th of each month.

(ii) For payment made after the 12th, interest at 6 p.s cent per annum will be charged from the 13th and a fine of Rs. 5 for each shop will be levied.

(iii) Failure to pay the hire before the 20th of the month will render the shop liable to be sealed at the risk of the licensee.

Madras Collectorate Office,
7th July 1917.

S. W. G. I MACIVER,
Collector.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 9.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 10, 1917. [Price, 11as 6p.

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Tuesday, the 22nd day of May 1917	947
Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Wednesday, the 23rd day of May 1917	1045
Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on Thursday, the 24th day of May 1917	1097

Proceedings of a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council assembled at Government House, Ootacamund, at 11 a.m. on Tuesday, the 22nd day of May 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, K.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.SC., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COUCHMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Col. W. M. ELLIS, R.E., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. E. KNEPP.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. MACMICHAEL.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. E. MONRAY.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. PADDISON.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avergal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble S. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI *alias* MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Rāmnād.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr GORDON FRASER.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER.
The Hon'ble the Most Rev. JOHN ARLEN, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. R. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu.
The Hon'ble Sri SOBHA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zamindar of Serugada.

NEW MEMBERS.

The following gentlemen took the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats:—

The Honourable Mr. LIONEL DAVIDSON, C.S.I.

The Honourable Mr. NEIL MACMICHAEL.

The Honourable Mr. GEORGE FREDERICK PADDISON.

A WRITTEN SPEECH.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I take this opportunity of mentioning that I have taken the liberty, on my own discretion, to include in the *verbatim* report of the proceedings of the last meeting the Hon'ble the Zamindar of Serugada's speech. I am sorry that it was not possible for me to have it circulated and I hope the Honourable Members will support me in the action that I have taken in including it in the proceedings."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

[*Order made by His Excellency the President under rule* 11 *of the statutory rules for the asking of questions in the Council*—

(1) Printed copies of all the questions and answers to be put and given at the meeting shall be placed on the Council table half an hour before the President takes his seat. The questions shall be numbered consecutively as printed.

(2) The questions shall be put and answered in the following manner:—

The Secretary shall call the name of each interpellator in turn, specify the serial numbers of his questions and make a sufficient pause to allow the Honourable Member a reasonable opportunity of rising in his place, if he is desirous of asking any supplementary questions. Supplementary questions must be put immediately after the principal questions to which they relate.]

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar; Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar.)*

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. G. M. Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar.

Price of kerosene-oil

1 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of Government been drawn to an article headed "Price of kerosene-oil" in the *Hindu*, dated 27th March 1917?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps to remedy the evil complained about?

1 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have now perused the article in question.

(*b*) The matter is engaging attention.

Provision of a protected well fitted with pumps in Nayangudi, Ramnad district.

2 *Q.*—(*a*) With reference to my questions No 15 at the meeting held on 2nd April 1914 and No. 30 at the meeting held on 29th March 1915 and the Government's answers thereto, are the Government aware that the District Board of Ramnad has not taken any steps for providing for a protected well, fitted with pumps, at Nayangudi, Paramagudi taluk, Ramnad district?

(*b*) Will Government be pleased to take very early steps to provide for this well, with a view to prevent further mortality?

2 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have no information

(*b*) The matter is one for the local board to attend to; the Government do not propose to interfere.

Special representation for the Muhammadan community in the Madras Corporation.

3 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware that the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sait's resolution for separate Mussalman representation in the Madras Corporation was negatived by the Corporation at its special meeting held on the 16th April 1917?

(*b*) Are the Government aware that enlightened Mussalman opinion is strongly in favour of separate representation, as evidenced by an article published in *Justice* on 2nd May 1917 by the Hon'ble Mir Asad Ali Khan Bahadur?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to safeguard the rights of the large number of Mussalman inhabitants of Madras by making provision in the new Bill for at least four separate seats for Musselmans in the Madras Corporation?

3 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government have perused the article

(*c*) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to question No. 51 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 2nd April 1917.

Allocation of the elective seats in the Negapatam municipality.

4 *Q.*—(*a*) Are Government aware that G.O. No. 740 M., dated 19th April 1916, raising the number of elective seats in the Negapatam municipality from 12 to 13 and fixing the number to be assigned to Negapatam town proper, Kadambadi and Nagore at 8, 2 and 3 respectively, has not yet been given effect to?

(*b*) Will the Government now be pleased to issue early instructions to give effect to that Government Order by withdrawing one of the four elected seats at Nagore, which falls vacant on the 21st July 1917 and making over same to Negapatam, thus enabling Negapatam to elect an additional representative?

4 *A.*—Proposals for the re-distribution of wards in connection with the changes referred to in clause (*a*) are under consideration.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar Avargal.

Indian Medical Service officers on duty in the City of Madras.

5 *Q.*—With reference to the statement furnished in reply to question No. 6 put at the meeting of the Council held on 2nd April 1917, will the Government be pleased to state—

A—Midwifery.

(i) whether lectures to female pupils in Midwifery were delivered separately from the lectures to male pupils;

(ii) whether the allowance of Rs. 100 usually paid to the Assistant Superintendent, Maternity Hospital, was drawn by the Professor of Midwifery;

(iii) whether the Assistant Professor of Midwifery is an M.D. in Midwifery and a University examiner for medical degrees;

(iv) whether the Assistant Professor of Midwifery is performing the duties of the Assistant Superintendent, Maternity Hospital ;

(v) whether lectures to the female pupils may be delivered by the Assistant Professor of Midwifery and the allowance of Rs. 100 be drawn by him ;

B—Biology.

(i) was the local allowance of Rs. 200 a month paid to the Professor of Surgery for the whole year, or only for the six months—1st October to 31st March—during which lectures on biology were delivered ;

(ii) whether the local allowance is limited to Rs. 100 when the duties are performed by an Assistant Professor of the status of Civil Assistant Surgeon ;

(iii) whether the lectures on biology may be given by the Assistant Professor of Biology or by any other Assistant Professor ;

C—Pathology.

(i) whether one of the permanent Assistant Professors of Pathology is a University examiner in Pathology ;

(ii) whether the said Assistant Professor may discharge the duties of the Professor of Pathology, drawing the reduced local allowance of Rs. 100 ;

D—Medicine

(i) whether the Professor of Medicine, who is also First Physician, General Hospital, and Surgeon, Second district, could have performed the duties of Second Physician also, so as to be eligible for the allowance of Rs. 475 ;

(ii) was the present Assistant Professor of Medicine eligible for acting as Second Physician ;

(iii) whether by the arrangement as in (ii) a saving of Rs. 400 a month or thereabouts could have been effected ;

(iv) how the Professor of Medicine performs the duties of Surgeon to His Excellency the Governor during his stay on the Hills ;

E—Mental Diseases.

(i) whether the X-Ray department, General Hospital, was in charge of an Indian Medical Service officer with no allowance, aided by two Assistant Surgeons on Rs. 50 each and why an allowance of Rs. 100 is now paid to the Superintendent, Lunatic Asylum ;

(ii) whether there is any natural connection between mental diseases and the X-Ray department ;

(ii) whether the Lunatic Asylum is a large institution with about 500 inmates, and

(iv) whether the Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum can also be the Senior Medical Officer of the General Hospital, also a large institution with about 500 beds?

5 *A*.—

A—Midwifery.

(i) and (iv) No.

(ii) and (iii) Yes.

(v) The allowance in question is payable to the Assistant Superintendent, Government Maternity Hospital, or other officer holding charge of that post. At present there is no separate Assistant Superintendent.

B—Biology.

(i) The Honourable Member is referred to the answer to clause (i) of question No. 6 which applies to this enquiry also.

(ii) Yes.

(iii) The question will be considered when a suitable opportunity arises.

C—Pathology.

(i) Yes.

(ii) The question will be considered when a suitable opportunity arises.

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Ramanuj's Acharlyar.)*

D—Medicine.

(i), (ii) and (iii) The Government do not consider the arrangements suggested would be suitable except in extreme emergencies.

(iv) The duties are performed in accordance with the instructions of His Excellency.

E—Mental Diseases.

(i) The Secretary of State has sanctioned the enhanced allowance to Major Leet-Palk in view of his special qualifications for the charge.

(ii) The Government have no information.

(iii) and (iv) Yes.

Additional duties performed by the Chemical Examiner to Government.

6 *Q.*—With reference to the reply to question No. 8 put at the meeting of the Council held on the 2nd April 1917, will the Government be pleased to state

(i) why an allowance of Rs. 200 a month was paid to the Chemical Examiner for doing the duties of Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, when no lectures were delivered from the beginning of January to the end of June;

(ii) whether the Assistant Professor of Medical Jurisprudence is a graduate in law and medicine, and whether he may discharge the duties of the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence?

6 *A.*—(i) Under the orders of the Government of India an officer holding a major or minor Professorship in the Medical College draws the allowance sanctioned for that Professorship throughout the period for which he holds the Professorship, including the College vacations, and not merely for those months in which lectures are delivered. A Professor has other duties besides that of lecturing as, for example, those of a member of the Board of Examiners.

(ii) The Chemical Examiner was selected to hold the post of Professor of Medical Jurisprudence because his daily practical experience in regard to medico-legal cases makes him the best man for the post. The Assistant Professor referred to has only three years' service and possesses no special practical experience in medico-legal work.

Appointment of a Provincial Medical officer with the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General.

7 *Q.*—With reference to the reply to question No. 9 put at the meeting of the Council held on the 2nd April 1917, will the Government be pleased to state whether an officer of the Provincial Medical Service may be associated with the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General, having regard to the onerous duties of that office requiring his full time and the duties of Second Surgeon, General Hospital, now added?

7 *A.*—The Government have given their careful consideration to the suggestion conveyed in this question and have decided that its adoption is inexpedient.

Refusal to grant copy of paimash accounts.

8 *Q.*—With reference to the copy of the Kumbakonam Tahsildar's letter herewith forwarded, will the Government be pleased

(i) to furnish a copy of the Collector's orders referred to;

(ii) to state (1) the reason for the issue of the orders, (2) whether they are aware that paimash accounts furnish valuable evidence in deciding boundary disputes amicably between two adjacent properties and will be useful in settling many disputes amicably without resort to civil courts, and (3) whether orders will be issued cancelling the Collector's orders?

ENCLOSURE.

Letter—from the Tahsildar of Kumbakonam.
To—the Chairman, Municipal Council, Kumbakonam.
Dated—the 24th March 1917.
No.—D. Dis. 761/Rev.

With reference to your Ref. on No. 103-Peto., dated 27th February 1917, I have the honour to inform you that the grant of copy of paimash accounts was refused on the strength of the Collector's orders R. Dis No 938-Rev., dated 5th August 1916, and D. Dis. No 178, dated 14th January 1917.

(Mr. Ramunuja Acharyar; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)

8 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the Collector's orders and are therefore unable to state the reason for them or to discuss them. If the Chairman requires a copy, his proper course is to apply to the Collector.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.

Personal allowances sanctioned during the last three years.

9 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table a statement of the personal allowances sanctioned by the Government in the years 1914-15, 1915-16 and 1916-17?

9 *A.*—The Government understand that the Honourable Member does not desire particulars of the personal allowances granted—

(i) to officers of the Indian Civil Service in accordance with the time-scale prescribed by the Secretary of State,

(ii) to officers adversely affected by schemes of reorganization, or

(iii) in lieu of grain compensation allowance.

The Accountant-General has furnished particulars of other personal allowances to gazetted officers in a list of which a copy is laid on the table.*

Re-modelling of distributaries in the Godavari delta.

10 *Q.*—With reference to paragraph 7 of G. O. No. 468 I., dated 23rd November 1909, will the Government be pleased to state the distributaries in the Godavari delta which have been permanently remodelled since the date of that order and the expenditure incurred up to date on remodelling in the Godavari delta?

10 *A.*—The instructions regarding remodelling of channels given in G.O. No. 468 I. of 23rd November 1909 have since been modified and amplified The nature of the existing orders on the subject is stated in the reply given to question No. 54 at the meeting of this Council of 11th November 1913. Estimates for extensive remodelling of the three channels below named have been prepared :—

(a) *Chinchinada channel* (Estimate Rs. 65,000) —This has been sanctioned and work is under execution. The expenditure to the end of March last is about Rs. 20,000

(b) *Improvements to Razole channel* (Estimate Rs. 3,500).—The Government have no information of the expenditure to date.

(c) *Tosipudi north side channel* (Estimate Rs 57,702).—This has just been submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. The more urgent items of work have been taken up for execution in anticipation of sanction.

Numerous minor improvements and alterations to distributary channels, of which full details are not available, have, in addition, been carried out.

Damages to crops by floods in certain rivers in the Kistna district.

11 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry of the extent of the damage which is being caused to crops by the floods of the Tammileru, the Budameru and the Ramileru in the Kistna district and to take steps for the construction of the necessary flood protective works?

11 *A.*—The Government do not propose to make any special enquiry regarding the extent of damage caused by floods in the rivers named. Certain proposals for flood protective works have already been placed before Government and are now forming the subject of further enquiry by the local officers.

Secretariat establishments entertained after 1909.

12 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place a statement on the table showing the additional establishments entertained in the Government Secretariats after 1909 and the expenditure incurred thereby up to date?

12 *A.*—A statement † is laid on the table comparing the figures for the years 1909-10 and 1917-18 and it is hoped that the figures will give the Honourable Member the information he requires

* Vide Appendix I on page 976 infra. † Vide Appendix II on pages 976-978 infra.

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo.)*

Abolition of district Presses.

13 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to abolish the District Presses? If so, will the Government be pleased to place on the table the orders of the Government on the subject?

13 *A.*—The Government order * is placed on the table.

Enrolment of Indians in the Defence of India Force.

14 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of Indians who have applied up to date for enrolment in this Presidency in the Defence of India Force?

14 *A.*—According to the latest information supplied by the General Officer Commanding, 9th Division, the number of applications of which intimation had been received up to and including the 12th May was 357.

The Hon'ble Sri Sobha Chandra Singh Deo.

Forest cases tried by the Magistrates in Surada and Russellkonda.

15 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to call for a statement relating to the current year and the preceding year showing

(*a*) the total number of forest cases tried by the Divisional Magistrate and the Second-class Magistrates of Surada and Russellkonda in the Goomsur division, Ganjam;

(*b*) the proportion of such cases convicted or acquitted in each of the above cases;

(*c*) the proportion of the cases in which appeals are preferred and their result; and

(*d*) the proportion of cases ending in acquittals excluding those compounded by the Forest department?

15 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for and consider that no useful purpose would be served by ordering its compilation.

A permanent secondary training school at Berhampur.

16 *Q.*—(*a*) Are the Government aware of the fact that there are many untrained Uriya Matriculates and under-graduate teachers expecting to be trained in the Government Temporary Secondary Training School for Uriyas at Berhampur?

(*b*) In view of the growing demand for education among the Uriya community, will the Government be pleased to order the continuance of the temporary Secondary Training School, Berhampur, as a permanent measure?

16 *A.*—(*a*) There are not many untrained Uriya teachers eligible for admission to the secondary training class at Berhampur.

(*b*) The class is at present in an experimental stage. The question of its being made permanent will be considered later on.

Relaxation of the rules imposing penal water-rates.

17 *Q.*—In view of the necessity and desirability of sugarcane cultivation on a larger scale along the Rushikulya valley and the general backwardness of the ryots in the Goomsur division, Ganjam, will the Government be pleased to modify the rules imposing penal rates of water-tax in case of ryots using canal water without previous application in the month of December?

17 *A.*—The rules regulating the levy of water-rate in the Rushikulya system provide that application for water for second crop or for a crop, such as sugarcane, which requires water for more than six months, must be made before the 31st December; but under rule VI such application need be made only once and water will be supplied year after year, if available. It is therefore easy for the ryot to secure himself against any enhanced rate by making timely application and the Government do not at present see any necessity for alteration of the rules. If, however, the Honourable Member makes any definite suggestion, it will be considered.

* Vide Appendix III on page 979 infra.

Proportion of appointments to the Ganjam Collectorate held by Uriyas.

18 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) what proportion of appointments are held by the Uriyas in the Collectorate, Ganjam ;

(ii) the causes of any disproportion that there may be?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to order that the existing numerical inferiority of the Uriyas in the Collectorate, Ganjam, be remedied?

18 *A.*—(*a*) (i) The proportion of permanent and acting appointments held by Uriyas in the Ganjam Collector's office is 10 per cent and 14 per cent respectively. If the whole of the Revenue establishment of the district be taken into consideration, the proportion of posts held by Uriyas is 16 per cent.

(ii) The reason for the low percentage is that no applications are received from Uriyas who are qualified for higher appointments.

(*b*) The Collector will be prepared to increase the number of Uriyas employed if suitable candidates apply

Appointments to the post of Uriya Translator in the Ganjam Collectorate.

19 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact the Collector of Ganjam recommended the entertainment of an Uriya Translator on Rs. 50 in the Collectorate, Ganjam?

(*b*) Has it led to the sanction of a clerk's post on Rs. 50 in the Collectorate, Ganjam, for translating Uriya papers?

(*c*) Is that post often held by non-Uriyas not doing Uriya translation work, while Uriyas on lower pay are made to do the work attached to the post?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to remove the misconception prevailing in the Collectorate as to the nature of the post by converting the designation " Clerk's post for translating the Uriya papers " into " Uriya translator's post " so as to confine its tenability to qualified Uriya Translators only?

19 *A.*—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Yes.

(*d*) The suggestion will be considered

Number of officials who have passed the Uriya Translation Test.

20 *Q.*—With reference to the orders contained in G.O. No. 548, Educational, dated 16th September 1910, will the Government be pleased to say how many officers in the Ganjam district in whose case the translation test has been prescribed have passed the test in Uriya?

20 *A.*—The information is not available. It has been called for and will be furnished to the Honourable Member in reply to a further question should he decide to put one.

Penal rates imposed on ryots cultivating lands along the Surada reservoir.

21 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether they are aware that some of the lands acquired for the Rushikulya project in Ganjam are being cultivated by the ryots ;

(*b*) whether penal assessment is being levied for such cultivation along the Surada reservoir?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to encourage the cultivation of these lands by abolishing the system of penal rates and substituting temporary settlement system therefor?

21 *A.*—The Government have no information but will call for a report.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.

Improvement of a tank in Tinnevelly district.

22 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state if they have been able to come to any definite conclusion as regards the water-supply through the channel proposed to be diverted from the Arakulam Odai for the use of the Periyakulam tank in Ottaippidaram, Koilpatti taluk, Tinnevelly district?

(*b*) Have the people in the locality applied to the Government by their petition dated on or about the 15th April 1917 to look into the matter?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to take early steps to investigate it further if necessary, at the cost of the petitioners and start the work giving the same on contract, the Government advancing as much of the estimated cost as they like, into the hands of the responsible villagers who undertake to do the same?

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

22 *A.*—(*a*) No.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) Orders have been issued to the Superintending Engineer to investigate further and record the depth of the actual daily flow in the Arakulam Odai during the irrigation season at some suitable site with a view to estimate correctly the available supply of water.

Waiting-sheds at the Rameswaram station for third-class passengers.

23 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to request the authorities of the South Indian Railway Company to construct big suitable sheds at the Rameswaram station for the stay of third-class passengers inside the platform and to improve the shed outside so as to accommodate a larger number of passengers congregating there in the hot sun and sandy floor?

23 *A.*—The Pilgrim Committee noted as follows on the railway accommodation at Rameswaram:—

> "As the number of pilgrims arriving at any one time is never very excessive, we do not consider any special arrangements necessary at the station. We may, however, mention that requests were made to us that a further waiting-shed should be provided by covering in a portion of the open platform."

The Agent of the South Indian Railway Company was addressed on the subject in 1916 and he observed that the necessity for the provision of a covered platform at Rameswaram had not, in his opinion, been established. In these circumstances the Government consider that no useful purpose will be served by again addressing the South Indian Railway Company on the subject.

Officers responsible for supplies to touring officers.

24 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they have issued orders defining for each department the lowest grade of officers, if any, who could be allowed to supply articles to touring officers as suggested in the discussions on the resolution on "supplies" held at the meeting of the Council, dated 24th November 1916?

(*b*) If so, will the Government be pleased to lay the orders on the table?

24 *A.*—G.O. No. 1360, Revenue, dated 5th May 1917, on the subject is laid on the table.*

Formation of forest panchayats.

25 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how many forest panchayats, if any, have been formed in the several districts since the Special Officer for forming such panchayats finished his work?

Will the Government be pleased to issue orders to Collectors of districts where no action has been taken since, to see that they actively work for the same?

25 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for and for the reasons given in the answer to question No. 37 consider it unnecessary to issue orders to Collectors as suggested by the Honourable Member.

Scheme for the recruitment of the Revenue Department.

26 *Q.*—With reference to the reply to question No. 202 (*b*) put at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1917, regarding the publication of the proposed scheme of recruitment of the Revenue Department, will the Government be pleased to lay the details of the scheme on the table?

26 *A.*—The details of the scheme have not yet been settled.

Permission to third-class passengers to go to Ceylon via Tuticorin.

27 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that the public of Tuticorin have memorialised the Government that G.O. No 326, Home (Miscellaneous), dated 30th March 1917, ordering that third-class passengers shall not be permitted to leave for Ceylon via Tuticorin is a hardship to them?

(*b*) In view of the representations made, will the Government be pleased to withdraw the order and allow the third-class passengers to go to Ceylon via Tuticorin as before?

27 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The Government are not prepared to withdraw the order.

* Vide Appendix IV on page 972 infra.

Revision of the pay of sanitary inspectors under local boards.

28 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to issue orders revising the scale of pay given to sanitary inspectors employed by local boards similar to G.O. No. 247 M., dated 13th February 1917, which revises the scale of pay given to sanitary inspectors employed by municipalities?

28 *A.*—The suggestion will be considered by Government.

Employment of sub-registrar in districts in which they own immoveable properties.

29 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if, at present, sub-registrars are debarred from being employed in districts within which they own immoveable properties under the Public Servants' Conduct Rules, paragraph 10? If so, will the Government be pleased to withdraw such orders?

29 *A.*—Sub-registrars are not debarred under rule 10 from being employed in districts in which they hold immoveable property; but they are liable to be so debarred. The Government are not prepared to withdraw the rule.

New burial-ground for Muhammadans at Tuticorin.

30 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the Chairman, Municipal Council, Tuticorin, has kept in abeyance the opening of the new cemetery for the burial of dead bodies of all except Muhammadans though notification was issued on the 18th December 1916 in respect of the same?

(*b*) Is it a fact that most of the inhabitants of the town are for using the new burial-ground?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders that the new burial-ground may be opened for use by the public without delay?

30 *A.*—The Government are awaiting a report on the subject from the Municipal Council of Tuticorin.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao.

Reorganisation of the Provincial Service, Judicial Branch.

31 *Q.*—(i) With reference to question No. 148 put in the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 21st November 1916, will the Government be pleased to place now on the table the report of Mr. W. W. Phillips on the question of adequacy and distribution of civil courts in the mufassal, and of the reorganization of the Provincial Service (Judicial Branch) and the recommendations thereon by the High Court, and the final orders, if any, passed by the Government on them?

(ii) Will the Government be pleased to place on the table also the papers relating to the proposals made by the High Court suggesting some alterations in the method of recruitment of subordinate judges, and the final orders passed by the Government thereon?

31 *A.*—(i) The Government are not yet in a position to place the papers on the table.

(ii) In April 1916 certain proposals were received from the High Court in a confidential communication which was not intended for publication. The papers were recorded.

Programme of improvement to irrigation works in the Ceded Districts.

32 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of irrigation works in the Ceded districts in charge of the Revenue and Public Works Departments, the number of irrigation works including tanks restored or repaired in the same districts during the last official year with the amount spent by the Government for that purpose and the number of irrigation works proposed to be taken up and the number of tanks proposed to be repaired in the same districts, and the cost proposed to be incurred for that purpose during the current official year?

32 *A.*—As regards the Public Works Department, the number of irrigation works in the Ceded districts in charge of this department is 407. Particulars are not available regarding the number of works restored or repaired in 1916-17 or those proposed to be taken up in 1917-18. The expenditure incurred during 1916-17 is Rs. 3,97,688 and the budget grant for 1917-18 is Rs. 4,30,934.

The number of irrigation works in the Ceded districts in charge of the Revenue Department during 1915-16 was as follows:—

Cuddapah	1,626	Bellary	301
Anantapur	2,344	Karnool	479

The Honourable Member is referred to statement 13 of the jamabandi report for 1915-16 for the number of works repaired during that year and the number proposed to be repaired in 1916-17. This statement will give an idea of what is usually done. Figures for 1916-17 are not yet available

Irrigation projects in the ceded districts.

34 *Q.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased

(i) to place on the table the list of irrigation projects proposed by Mr. H. E. Clerk in the Ceded districts in his preliminary report drawn up for the Irrigation Commission in 1902 ;

(ii) and to state which of them have been investigated ; if so, with what result ; whether any are still under investigation ;

(iii) and also to state whether any and which of them have been sanctioned or carried into effect?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state also whether any new irrigation schemes have been proposed or investigated since then in the said districts ; if so, with what result?

34 *A.*—Two statements A and B giving the information as far as it is available are laid on the table.*

Flood damages in Adoni.

34 *Q.*—With reference to my question No. 115 put in the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated the 6th February 1917, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have received any report as to damage caused at Adoni on account of the floods and heavy rains last year ; if so, whether they will be pleased to lay it on the table?

34 *A.*—A copy† of the report of the Collector of Bellary, dated 3rd February 1917, is laid on the table.

Condition of the bangle-making industry in the Anantapur district.

35 *Q.*—With reference to my question No. 121 put in the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated the 6th February 1917, will the Government be pleased to state whether the Director of Industries has sent up any report in the matter ; if so, whether they will be pleased to lay it on the table?

35 *A.*—Yes. The report is under consideration and when orders are passed the question of publishing it will be considered.

Restoration of the Kunnavaka channel, Chingleput district.

36 *Q.*—With reference to my question No. 88 put in the meeting of the Legislative Council, dated 2nd April 1917, will the Government be pleased to state whether any report from the Superintending Engineer has been received ; if so, whether they will be pleased to place it on the table?

36 *A.*—The further report referred to in the answer to the previous question has not been received.

Formation of forest panchayats in Kurnool district.

37 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to direct the Board of Revenue to take immediate steps for the formation of the forest panchayats in the district of Kurnool?

37 *A.*—The policy of Government in regard to the formation of new forest panchayats has been explained in paragraph 3 of G.O. No. 2913, Revenue, dated 15th December 1916, which has been laid on the Editors' Table. It is desirable at present to limit the formation of panchayats to villages in which there is a real desire for them, as well as a good prospect of success. These conditions have been found not to exist at present in Kurnool. The Government are therefore not prepared to issue any orders which would have the effect of practically forcing the formation of panchayats in that district. The matter will continue to receive the attention of the Board of Revenue and the local officers.

Election franchise to the Dharmavaram union panchayat, Anantapur district.

38 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the union panchayat of Dharmavaram in the district of Anantapur applied to the Government for the privilege of electing a representative to the Dharmavaram Taluk Board, and whether the Government will be pleased to confer the franchise on the said union?

* Vide Appendix T on pages 982-983 infra.

† Vide Appendix U1 on page 983 infra.

38 *A.*—The union panchayat of Dharmavaram applied but the Government were unable to comply with the request. The attention of the Honourable Member is invited to the answer to question No. 89 (*b*) asked at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 6th February 1917.

Circular by the Collector of Anantapur to village officers to help the tangedu contractors with coolies.

39 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state

(i) whether the village officers in the district of Anantapur have been directed by circulars of the District Collector to help the Government tangedu contractors with coolies, and in all other possible ways on pain of dismissal or suspension ;

(ii) whether the Government are aware that some village officers in the said district have been punished with dismissal or suspension for their alleged omission to help the said contractors on the latter's complaint ;

(iii) whether the Government are aware that some of the village officers own extensive patta lands which contain tangedu trees, and the tendency of such circulars has been to coerce the village officers owning such lands to lease their patta lands to the contractors for a nominal amount?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to cancel the said circulars, and direct the restoration of such of the village officers who have been under dismissal or suspension for the alleged disobedience of such circulars?

39 *A.*—(*a*) (i) Yes.

(ii) The Government understand that one village officer was suspended on the ground of disobedience of the orders contained in the circulars referred to, but has since been reinstated and that the village officers of another village are under suspension pending enquiry into several charges of misconduct against them, one of which was that they were obstructing the work of the Government tangedu contractors.

(iii) The Government are advised that some village officers have interest in tangedu from private land and consequently obstruct the Government contractors. They do not consider that the circulars tend to coerce village officers to lease their patta lands to the contractors for a nominal amount.

(*b*) The Government are not prepared to take the action suggested. The circulars were issued to secure increased supplies of tanning materials which are urgently required for purposes connected with the war.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

Statistics of suits filed against the Secretary of State in certain districts.

40 *Q.*—Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the following particulars of the past five years relating to suits filed against the Secretary of State by private individuals in the Ganjam, Vizagapatam, Godavari and Kistna districts:—

(*a*) name of the district ;

(*b*) year ;

(*c*) number of suits filed against the Secretary of State

(*d*) number of suits decreed against the Secretary of State after trial—

(i) in the original court, and

(ii) in the appellate court ;

(*e*) number of suits disposed of without trial on account of their being either withdrawn, compromised or settled out of court with the consent of the parties—

(i) with decrees favourable to the contention of the Government,

(ii) with decrees against the contention of the Government and in favour of private individuals ;

(*f*) amount of law charges incurred by Government on account of suits as per clauses (*d*) and (*e*)?

40 *A.*—The statistics asked for are not available and the Government do not consider it necessary to order their compilation.

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)*

Enfranchisement of *asalmimha* gardens in permanently-settled areas in Kistna and Godavari districts.

41 *Q.*—Will Government be pleased

I. to furnish information on the following points relating to the enfranchisement of *asalmimha* gardens in zamindari and other permanently-settled areas in the Kistna and Godavari districts:—

(*a*) the amount of expenditure incurred on account of special establishments organized for the enfranchisement of *asalmimha* gardens;

(*b*) the total amount of quit-rent imposed by the special officers appointed on *asalmimha* gardens;

(*c*) the total number of suits filed by private individuals against the Secretary of State objecting to the enfranchisement so made by the Government;

(*d*) number of suits decreed against Government after trial and those in which defence was withdrawn allowing decrees to the plaintiffs as prayed for and also the amount of quit-rent involved in such suits;

(*e*) the total amount of law charges incurred by Government on account of suits already filed and disposed of in this connection; and

II. to state whether the opinion of the Advocate-General was obtained by placing before him all the materials in Government possession as to whether they had a legal right to enfranchise the *asalmimha* gardens in zamindari and other permanently-settled areas in the Godavari and Kistna districts, before ordering the enfranchisement?

41 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for in clauses (*a*) to (*e*) and are not prepared to give details of the procedure which was then followed.

Cancellation of pattas enfranchising the *asalmimha* gardens.

42 *Q.*—In view of the decisions given by civil courts in certain suits and in view of the fact that Government themselves have considered it advisable to withdraw the defence in others, allowing decrees being given in favour of the private parties, will Government be pleased to issue general instructions to the Collectors concerned to cancel the pattas issued enfranchising the *asalmimha* gardens in cases where suits have not as yet been filed?

42 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Collection of amounts from individuals who have obtained decrees in their favour.

43 *Q.*—In cases where suits are filed against the Secretary of State and decrees passed against him either after trial or on compromise or withdrawal, will Government be pleased to issue orders to all the Collectors of the districts to issue immediate intimation of the same with instructions to the Revenue Divisional officers and Tahsildars not to collect the amounts charged against the private individuals in favour of whom decrees were granted and save them the trouble and expense of compelling them to file again fresh suits for the recovery of the amounts so collected?

43 *A.*—The Government will consider the Honourable Member's suggestion.

Physical training in rural schools.

44 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether for purposes of physical training in higher and primary schools in this Presidency sufficient stress is laid in rural schools for the universal teaching of *Desya Khasarat* (country exercises) which do not involve much outlay or necessitate the provision of large play-grounds?

(*b*) In case where the local boards and municipalities are unable to provide sufficient play-grounds for want of funds, will the Government be pleased to make special grants earmarked for the acquisition of play-grounds?

44 *A.*—(*a*) The Government understand that free gymnastic exercises including exercises of indigenous origin are almost universally practised in schools.

(*b*) The Government are already helping local bodies in the matter of the provision of play-grounds so far as funds permit.

Provincialization of local fund establishments.

45 *Q.*—In view of the provision contained in the Local Boards Act which contemplates the control of the affairs of the district board from outside as in the case of the municipalities and for the reason of the system of free interchange of provincial and local fund establishments lately sanctioned, will the Government be

pleased to consider the desirability of relieving the district boards from the charges of office establishments by provincializing them as in the case of local audit and accounts establishment?

45 *A.*—The Government are unable to accept the suggestion.

Credit of income from trees on poramboke.

46 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that in some districts the income on palm and other trees in porambokes in local fund areas is credited to forest revenue instead of local fund?

(*b*) In how many districts does this practice prevail and what is the amount so credited during the last two faslis?

46 *A.*—The Government have no information, but will call for a report.

Publication in the district gazettes of the accounts relating to forest revenue, land revenue, etc.

47 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it a fact that in several districts statements of receipts and charges of forest revenue are regularly published in district gazettes every month for general information?

(*b*) Are statements of receipts of land revenue, excise, income-tax and stamps which are the principal items of revenue of districts similarly published in the district gazettes?

(*c*) If so, in how many districts and, if not, why not?

47 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) & (*c*) Such statements are not published because they have not been considered necessary.

Construction of drops and notches in the Godavari deltas.

48 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the progress made during 1916-17 in the construction of drops and notches in the Godavari deltas sanctioned in G.O. No. 92 I., dated 25th February 1916?

(*b*) What is the amount spent under that head?

(*c*) And, in how many taluks of the present Godavari district and the taluks of the old Godavari district now included in the Kistna district, such drops and notches have been constructed?

48 *A.*—(*a*) It has been reported that notches were installed in seven channels in the Godavari district during the closure of 1916.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information In respect to (*c*) it is, however, pointed out that the Government Order quoted by the Honourable Member did not enjoin the installation of further notches and drops in the Godavari Western delta (Kistna district).

Revenue on submerged lanka and padugai lands in deltas.

49 *Q.*—(*a*) What is the procedure adopted with regard to the levy of the assessment of revenue on settled lanka and padugai lands which have become submerged by erosion in the Godavari, Kistna and Cauvery deltas?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether any separate record is kept showing the correct extent of such submerged portions?

(*c*) Is it a fact that owners of such submerged lands have been paying assessment on the original extent in expectation that they would be re-formed?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to suspend the levy of such assessment during the period of submersion?

49 *A.*—Under the ordinary rules the registered holder of ryotwari land is liable to pay the assessment thereon, but he is at liberty to relinquish any such land under Board's Standing Order No. 33 If the registered holder prefers not to relinquish his rights in land in spite of its being submerged, he continues to be liable for the assessment and the Government do not see sufficient reason to alter the rule in this respect. So far as they are aware, no special procedure is adopted with reference to submerged lands and no special record thereof maintained.

Posting and trial of civil and revenue cases in the Agency tracts.

50 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any orders or instructions have been issued to the agents and assistant agents to the Government, tahsildars and deputy tahsildars with regard to the places at which postings and trials of civil and revenue cases in the Agency tracts may be made and conducted; and will the Government be pleased to lay on the table any such orders or instructions?

50 *A.*—The Government have issued no instructions beyond a general direction that civil litigation should as far as possible be disposed of in the Agency.

Dry lands converted into wet in the Godavari delta.

51 *Q.*—(*a*) Will the Government be pleased to state the extent in the Godavari delta classed at the time of joint inspection under irrigable dry and since brought under wet cultivation?

(*b*) Is it a fact the tahsildars are submitting water applications for raising first crop thereon to the Public Works Department although they appear to have powers to dispose of such applications without reference to the Public Works Department?

(*c*) In the case of lands so brought under wet cultivation subsequent to the last joint inspection, have sources of supply thereto been decided upon and new channels proposed to be dug?

51 *A.*—(*a*) & (*c*) The Government have no information on these points.

(*b*) Under the orders of Government contained in G.O. No. 129, Revenue, dated 21st January 1915, applications for water should not be submitted to the tahsildar but to the village headman who forwards them direct to the Executive Engineer. The power to dispose of the applications rests with the latter officer and not with the tahsildar.

Boat traffic in the navigable canals of the Godavari delta.

52 *Q.*—Is it a fact that the Public Works and the Revenue Departments in the Godavari district have been considering the desirability of having separate boats for passenger and cargo traffic in the navigable canals in the Godavari delta and whether Government will be pleased to consider favourably the proposal if submitted to their orders?

52 *A.*—The Government have no information. Any proposals that may be received from the local officers will receive due consideration.

Travelling allowance to village munsifs for attending courts.

53 *Q.*—Will Government be pleased to state whether village munsifs who are empowered to try civil cases are being paid travelling allowance to and fro for attending district munsifs' courts with their registers and records for inspection by the district munsif at the headquarters? If not, is it due to the village munsifs not claiming it or for want of rules permitting the same?

53 *A.*—Village munsifs are not entitled to claim travelling allowance for journeys to the headquarters of district munsifs for the purpose of inspection of records.

Statistics of civil and criminal suits filed in the courts in the Agency tracts.

54 *Q.*—Will Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement containing the following particulars of the civil and revenue suits filed during the last three years in the courts of the assistant agents to the Government and tahsildars and deputy tahsildars in the Agency tracts of Ganjam, Vizagapatam and Godavari districts :—

(*a*) The number of civil and revenue cases filed—

(i) in which private individuals are parties,

(ii) in which the Secretary of State and private individuals are parties,

(*b*) the places at which those cases were posted for hearing or trial, their distance from the headquarters and number of postings in each case,

(*c*) of the cases filed before the assistant agents to the Government, how many were posted for hearing and tried in places within the Agency tahsildars' and deputy tahsildars' divisions to which the cases and parties belonged and how many outside such taluks and divisions,

(*d*) whether those places at which such hearings were posted were selected in consideration of any convenience to the parties or witnesses concerned or of any local inspection necessitated,

(*e*) of the cases in which the Secretary of State is a party, how many were posted for hearings and tried in places or headquarters of the Government assistant agents to suit the convenience of the Government pleaders and how many in out-of-the-way places?

54 A.—The Government are not in possession of the detailed information asked for, and are not prepared to throw upon the local officers the heavy task of compiling it.

Expenditure on rural school buildings.

55 Q.—Will the Government be pleased to state how much money was proposed to be spent upon rural school buildings between 1905 and 1910, how much money was actually spent upon them, and how much upon their repairs subsequently and how many of these buildings are in existence now?

55 A.—The expression "rural schools" is not known to the Educational rules or to the Grant-in-aid Code; but if the Honourable Member will kindly define more closely the information which he desires and will repeat his question later, a reply will be given.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.

Giving effect to the order raising a third Collector's post for the Provincial Service.

56 Q.—With reference to the reply of the Government to my question No. 125 given at the meeting of the Legislative Council on the 6th February 1917, proposing to "shortly" fill up the third listed post of Collector and District Magistrate from the Provincial Civil Service, will the Government be pleased to state why it has not been done as yet?

56 A.—The appointment has now been made.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Does the answer to question No. 56 refer to the appointment of M.R.Ry. Diwan Bahadur Swamikannu Pillai?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Yes."

Reports on the organization of village-sites, etc.

57 Q.—With reference to the reply of the Government to my question No. 78 given at the meeting of the Council on the 2nd April 1917—

(a) will the Government be pleased to state if they have received any report or reports from Mr. Srinivasa Achariyar, officer placed on special duty in connection with the extension of village-sites; and, if so, when they will publish the same?

(b) will the Government be pleased to state if they have received any report from Mr. Gray, officer placed on special duty in connection with the compilation of statistics of wages in the Presidency; and, if so, when they will publish the same?

57 A.—(a) G.O No. 1230, Revenue, dated 27th April 1917, which contains the report of M.R.Ry. K. S. Srinivasa Achariyar on his work in Kistna is laid upon the table.*

(b) No report has yet been received from Mr. Gray.

Re-organization of the Provincial Service (Judicial Branch).

58 Q.—With reference to the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman in the course of his reply to my resolution regarding reorganization of the Judicial Branch of the Provincial Service moved at the meeting of the Council on the 22nd of November 1916 (published on pages 221 to 222 of the Proceedings of the Council for 1916-17), will the Government be pleased to state at what stage the question of making temporary courts permanent and the consequential re-grading of officers now stands, and what steps have been taken in the direction promised?

58 A.—The requirements of each district in the matter of the permanent retention of its temporary courts have had to be examined in the light of the latest statistics. This examination which has entailed much labour has been completed. The views of the High Court will have to be obtained before addressing the Government of India.

Government village munsifs in collecting amounts due to janmies of Malabar.

59 Q.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware of the existence of the practice of jenmies and landholders in Malabar employing the Government adhikaries or village munsifs as their agents for collecting the assessment due from their kanomdars and such other tenants and that they are also remunerated for that work by the jenmies?

(b) If the Government have no information, will they be pleased to enquire if such a practice prevails and into the circumstances which have led to its growth?

* Vide Appendix VII on pages 956-957 infra.

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr Ranga Acharigar ; Mr. Subbarayalu Reddiyar.)*

59 *A.*—The Government are not aware of the existence of the practice referred to. If the Honourable Member will furnish the Government with the information on which his question is based, the need for enquiry will be considered

Failed of appointment of four temporary High Court Judges.

60 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state why they considered it necessary to recommend the appointment of four temporary Judges in the High Court from the 1st April only up to the 15th July 1917 when it is known that the High Court is to be closed for the midsummer vacation from the 5th May to the 15th July 1917?

60 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to give the reasons for their recommendations.

Improvement of communications in and around Papanasam, Tanjore district.

61 *Q.*—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that Papanasam is the nearest railway station to the villages in Omblapadi mahanam to the north of the Cauvery in the Tanjore district and several villages in the Trichinopoly district also north of the Coleroon near Omblapadi and that there is considerable amount of traffic in those parts?

(b) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they are aware that great inconvenience is felt by revenue officers, village officials and ryots in several villages in the Papanasam taluk of the Tanjore district by having to cross four rivers without any bridges for some miles on either side of Papanasam town to reach the taluk headquarters?

(c) Will the Government be pleased to enquire and state whether there have been any proposals for connecting the Saliamangalam-Papanasam road with the Coleroon north bank near Omblapadi in the Papanasam taluk of the Tanjore district so as to afford facilities of access to the Papanasam railway station and taluk headquarters to villages in that taluk, north of the Cauvery, and, if so, at what stage the proposals are at present?

(d) Will the Government be pleased to order a detailed investigation by the district authorities and call for a report on the steps that may be adopted to afford the necessary facilities to the people?

61 *A.*—(a) & (b) The Government have no information.

(c) & (d) It is for the local board to deal with the matter.

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A Subbarayalu Reddiyar Avergal.

Destruction of crops in certain districts by pests.

62 *Q.*—(1) Are the Government aware that the last paddy crop in the districts of South Arcot, North Arcot and Chingleput suffered most seriously from nocturnal pests popularly known as 'Mothira poochi' which attacked the paddy stalks just when the grain on them was ripening for harvest during the months of January and February of this year?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to call for a report showing roughly the loss suffered by the ryot in the yield per acre?

(3) Will the Government be pleased to issue orders to the department concerned to investigate the matter and suggest to the ryots remedies or preventive measures for controlling or destroying the pests by publishing instructions in a pamphlet form?

62 *A.*—(1) Yes.

(2) The Director of Agriculture is unable to furnish even an approximate estimate.

(3) The matter has been investigated and remedial measures are under consideration.

Reclassification of the irrigation sources of the Alliyabad ancient system.

63 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question No. 39 asked by me at the meeting held on the 2nd April 1917, regarding the reclassification of the irrigation sources of the Alliyabad ancient system, will the Government be pleased to state if the report has been since received, and, if so, if it will be pleased to lay it on the table?

63 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to G.O. No. 1192, Revenue, dated 24th April 1917, which has been placed on the Editors' Table.

Taluks wet assessment re-settled in the new North Arcot district.

64 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question No. 43 asked by me at the meeting held on the 2nd April 1917, regarding the wet assessments in certain taluks of the new North Arcot district, will the Government be pleased to furnish the figures if they have been since received?

64 *A.*—A statement giving details of wet assessment in the re-settled taluks of South Cheyyar and Wandiwash of the North Arcot district is laid on the table * Pending the orders of the Government on the report on the introduction of the resettlement which is under consideration and the disposal of certain appeals against the reclassification of irrigation sources, the figures should be regarded as provisional.

Reclassification of the Anaputhur tank, Cheyyar, North Arcot district.

65 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question No. 44 asked by me at the meteing held on the 2nd April 1917, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the report called for by them regarding the reclassification of the Anaputhur tank, Cheyyar, North Arcot district, if it has been since received?

65 *A.*—The report has not yet been received.

Certain particulars in connection with irrigation sources under the Cheyyar anicut system.

66 *Q.*—With reference to the answer given to question No. 46 asked by me at the meeting held on the 2nd April 1917, regarding certain particulars in connection with the irrigation sources under the Cheyyar anicut system, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the statement asked for?

66 *A.*—The Government have not yet received the report called for from the Board of Revenue.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu.

Teachers in secondary girls' schools.

67 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the number of male teachers replaced by female teachers during the last five years in the elementary girls' schools maintained by Government and local bodies?

67 *A.*—The statistics asked for are not available. They will be called for and will be furnished to the Honourable Member in reply to a further question should he decide to put one.

Nomination of members to the Senate from the Telugu districts.

68 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to give in a tabular form for each year for the last ten years the numbers of nominated members, Indian and non-Indian, to the Senate of the Madras University, and how many of them are from the Telugu districts?

Will the Government be pleased to nominate more members to the Senate from the Telugu districts?

68 *A.*—The information is not available and should be obtained from the University authorities.

Nominations are made by the Chancellor of the University, and not by the Government.

Government grant to the Industrial school attached to the St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam.

69 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any and how much grant from the Provincial funds is being given to the Industrial school attached to the St. Aloysius' school, Vizagapatam, and, if so, how much per each year?

Will the Government be pleased to publish the correspondence on the subject of this grant between the School authorities and Government?

69 *A.*—In 1915-16 the institution received from the Government a teaching grant of Rs. 3,500. The amount paid in each of the two preceding years was Rs. 2,500. No aid outside the provisions of the Grant-in-aid Code is being given A scheme for the enlargement and development of the school with special State aid was formulated in 1910 but has since been abandoned as unsuitable. G.O. No. 2734, Revenue, dated the 18th August 1910, containing the proposals in question has been placed on the Editors' Table.

* Vide Appendix VIII at page 998 infra.

Reports on the Tandava Irrigation Project.

70 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to publish the reports of the Public Works Department officers and the orders thereon regarding the Tandava Irrigation Project near Tuni, Godavari district?

70 *A.*—A preliminary report on the project was submitted by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, but it was not in sufficient detail to enable orders to be passed as to its detailed investigation. The Chief Engineer has accordingly called for further information. The Government do not consider it desirable to publish any papers at this stage.

Construction of a bridge over Upputeru near Vizagapatam.

71 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if any estimate for the construction of any bridge over Upputeru near Vizagapatam is under preparation, and, if not, will the Government be pleased to have estimate prepared for the construction of one of Howrah bridge type?

71 *A.*—Plans and estimates for a pontoon bridge have already been prepared, but the question of constructing it is held in abeyance owing to the present financial stringency. It is presumed that the Honourable Member refers to a pontoon bridge with an opening span for the passage of boats. The estimate prepared provides for this.

Scheme report of the railway line through the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam district.

72 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to place on the table the scheme report if any, of the proposed railway line through the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam district via Kottavalasa and Anantagiri and also other papers relating to the said railway construction?

72 *A.*—A survey of the possible alignments for a railway in this tract has been carried out recently by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Company, but a report of the survey has not yet been received. There are no other papers which can be laid on the table.

Discontinuance of a Tank Restoration Party.

73 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Tank Restoration Party worked in the Narasapatam or Golgonda taluk, Vizagapatam district, and, if so, for what period and why it has ceased to work?

73 *A.*—A Tank Restoration Scheme Investigation Party worked in Vizagapatam district for 12 months in 1915. It was withdrawn on the abolition of the Special Tank Restoration Schemes division, I Circle, in December 1915. It must be remembered, and this has a bearing upon the general debate in this Council upon this subject on the 14th March last, we are now working owing to abnormal war conditions with a reduced staff. When these are removed, it will be possible to consider the acceleration and extension of tank restoration generally.

Estimate for the raising of the crest level of Pulaparti anicut of the Varaha river.

74 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any estimates for the opening of screw-gearing shutters and the raising of the crest level of the Pulaparti anicut of the Varaha river in the Vizagapatam district, Sarvasidhi taluk, are under consideration and whether the work will be undertaken in the near future?

74 *A.*—No such estimates as are referred to are under consideration of the Government. Orders have been passed to report on the proposals made for improving the supplies to the lands under this anicut as soon as the works which are required to give effect to the decree of the civil courts regarding the proportionate distribution of the supply between Pulaparti, Peddagummaleru and Darlapudi channels can be carried out.

Licences under the Arms Act in Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts.

75 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of licences issued under the Arms Act for the year 1916-17 in the Ganjam and Vizagapatam districts as also the number of licences refused in the said districts and the reasons for the said refusal?

75 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information and see no reason to call for it.

(Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar; Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar.) [22ND MAY 1917.

Export trade in jute and ground-nut at Vizagapatam.

76 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to give figures for the export trade of jute and groundnut from the Vizagapatam district during the last three years?

76 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO.—"With regard to question No. 76, will the Government be pleased to call for information?"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR.—"I have looked into that question and I find difficulty in giving an answer. We have only the record of exports by sea and not of exports by land. The Honourable Member wants complete export figures for three years. The statistics we now maintain would not give the complete information which the Honourable Member desires. If he will write to me or speak to me about it, I will see if I can oblige him."

Starting of cement industries at Vizagapatam and Bezwada.

77 *Q.*—(*a*) Is it not a fact that market price of cement has considerably risen since the commencement of the war?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Industrial department has, either at their own initiative or at the initiative of private parties, started any enquiries to investigate into the possibilities of developing cement industry in this Presidency?

(*c*) Is it a fact that the construction of a harbour has been sanctioned at Vizagapatam and large quantities of cement would be required for the construction of that harbour?

(*d*) Will the Government be pleased to take steps to enquire into the possibilities and encourage the starting of cement industries at Vizagapatam and Bezwada?

77 *A.*—(*a*) Yes.

(*c*) The construction of a harbour at Vizagapatam is to be undertaken by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway when circumstances permit. This Government have at present no information as to the form which the harbour will assume. It is probable that large quantities of cement will be required for the purpose.

(*b*) & (*d*) The matter is engaging consideration.

Condition of private schools.

78 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the letter entitled "Government control for private schools" signed "T and J," and published in the *Madras Mail*, page 4, dated 30th April 1917?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to direct enquiries as to the truth of the allegations therein contained and take such steps as may be necessary to remedy the said evils?

78 *A.*—The Government are not prepared to take any action on an anonymous letter to the press couched in general terms.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar Avargal.

Manufacture of indigo in Madras.

79 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a paragraph on the subject of manufacture of indigo in Madras in the minutes of proceedings recorded at the monthly meeting of the Madras Chamber of Commerce held on the 27th March 1917 in which that body, in reply to a letter from the Director of Agriculture, have stated that they are strongly of opinion that particular attention ought to be paid forthwith to the improvement of the indigo plant, and steps taken to place the manufacture of indigo on a better basis, in the opinion of the Chamber it is not so much the marketing of the indigo which is at fault, as the agricultural and manufacturing sides of the question?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken to carry out the above suggestions of the Madras Chamber of Commerce?

79 *A.*—The Government have not been furnished with a copy of the proceedings of the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, referred to by the Honourable Member, but the question of the improvement of the cultivation, manufacture and marketing of indigo has been engaging the attention of the Department of Agriculture for some time.

22ND MAR 1917.] *(Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar.)*

Irrigation facilities for two villages in the Tanjore district.

80 *Q.*—(a) Referring to the answer given to question No. 67 (*e*) at the meeting of this Council held on 20th November 1914, will the Government be pleased to state whether any and what progress has been made for carrying out the proposal to utilize the surplus water of the Koravar at the Gopalasamudram bridge for the irrigation of the villages of Tillaivilagam and Jambuvanodai in the Tirutturaippundi taluk, Tanjore district?

(*b*) If the proposal is still under consideration, will the Government be pleased to expedite the same?

(*c*) Will the Government be pleased to state what orders have been passed by them on the petitions presented to them by Mr. A. R. L. N. L. Narayanan Chettiyar of Devakottai in 1916 praying Government to recognize his ownership of, or in the alternative, to grant him on darkhast tenure, about 1,500 acres of waste land in the Jambuvanodai village?

80 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) An estimate for the work has been sanctioned. The work cannot, however, be taken up for execution until the present restrictions on expenditure on account of the war are removed.

(*c*) The Government declined to interfere.

Income-tax paid by Nattukkottai Chettis in Burma.

81 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to ascertain and state the amounts of income-tax collected in Burma from Nattukkottai Chettis trading there, respectively in each year, during the last five years?

81 *A.*—As it is not stated for what public purpose the information is wanted, the Government regret that they must decline to address the Government of Burma in the matter.

Provision of protected wells in the Ramnad district.

82 *Q.*—Considering the sufferings of people in several portions of the Ramnad district from the want of drinking water, will the Government be pleased to direct the District Board of Ramnad to have a few wells dug in the chief villages where such suffering is most acute, and get them protected and equipped with semi-rotary pumps?

82 *A.*—The Government have given every encouragement to district boards to improve rural water-supplies and have assisted them with grants, but leave to the boards the selection of the villages in which works are to be undertaken.

Hydro-electric scheme for Coimbatore town.

83 *Q.*—Referring to answers given to question No. 143 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 11th November 1913, and to question No. 27 at the meeting of the Council held on the 20th November 1914, will the Government be pleased to make a definite statement regarding the proposals for providing a hydro-electric scheme for the town of Coimbatore?

83 *A.*—The investigation is not complete and the Government are unable to make a definite statement in the matter.

The Rameswaram railway station platform.

84 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter published in the correspondence columns on page 8 of the *Hindu* of the 19th April, over the signature of 'A Pilgrim', on the subject of the inconvenience suffered by pilgrims at the Rameswaram railway station?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to take the necessary steps in the matter?

84 *A.*—(*a*) The Government have perused the letter referred to

(*b*) The writer therein suggests—

(1) the stopping of trains near the third-class waiting-room and the erection of a few gates leading from the platform to the place of shelter, or

(2) the construction of a shed immediately adjoining the trains.

The first suggestion will be remitted to the Agent, South Indian Railway for consideration. As regards the second, the Honourable Member is referred to the answer given to question No. 23.

Recommendations of the committees on Industrial education

85 *Q.*—(*a*) Referring to answer given to question No. 132 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 25th May 1915, will the Government be pleased to state whether they have issued their final orders on the recommendations of the committees on Industrial education convened by the Director of Industries in 1914?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to place their orders on the table, if they have been issued, or state the reason for the delay in issuing orders?

85 *A.*—After due consideration of the recommendations of one of the committees referred to, the Government have sanctioned the establishment of a trades school in Madras, for giving instruction in plumbing and mechanical engineering, as an experimental measure. A copy of G.O. No. 1092, Home (Education), dated the 17th October 1916, sanctioning the establishment of the school will be placed on the Editors' Table.

The other committee was convened to discuss general questions connected with technical education and the Government have deferred orders on its recommendations.

Begging in public places in Madras City.

86 *Q.*—Considering the considerable number of beggars of all ages and of both sexes, some of whom are blind or maimed, or lame or suffering from loathsome diseases, and the open manner in which they beg for help from passengers travelling in tram cars and other vehicles on the roads of the City of Madras, will the Government be pleased to establish an asylum for housing, feeding and clothing them?

86 *A.*—Street-begging is a cognizable offence under clause xxi of section 71 of the Madras Police Act, 1888, which it is the duty of the police to suppress. The Government are not prepared to undertake the establishment of an asylum of the kind referred to.

Working of oil-mills by the Department of Industries.

87 *Q.*—(*a*) Referring to answer to question No. 87 given at the meeting of this Council held on the 25th May 1915, will the Government be pleased to make a statement regarding the location and the results of the working of the three oil mills, the purchase of which was sanctioned by them, for extracting oil on a wholesale scale?

(*b*) Whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table the report of the Director of Industries regarding his investigations on the lines laid down in their answer referred to in paragraph (*a*) supra with reference to the working of these mills?

87 *A.*—The Department of Industries purchased two Anderson oil expellers and also placed an order for a hydraulic oil mill. Information regarding the working of the two expellers has been embodied in two bulletins of the department which the Director will gladly communicate to any one interested in the subject. The expellers were sold on completion of the experiments. As regards the hydraulic oil mill, only a portion of the plant ordered was delivered; all efforts to obtain the balance of the order having failed, it has been decided to accept an offer which has been received from a private firm for that portion of the plant which has been delivered.

Condition of an irrigation source in Chingleput.

88 *Q.*—(*a*) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter on the subject of irrigation in Chingleput appearing in the correspondence column of the *Madras Mail* of the 27th April 1917, in which 'A Ryot' brings to light the gradual decrease in the quantity of water in the Chembarambakkam tank, one of the biggest tanks in the Chingleput district, irrigating lands in about 64 villages, and apprehends famine to the detriment of the ryots if the supply of water in the said tank is not preserved for growing the second crop?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state what steps they have taken to prevent the wastage of water referred to in the above letter and in the manner suggested by 'A Ryot'?

88 *A.*—The Government have now perused the letter referred to, which will be brought to the notice of the Superintending Engineer.

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Annamalai Chettiar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

Use of the iron ore in Anjukudipatti for agricultural purposes.

89 *Q.*—(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a letter on the subject "Iron for rural needs", appearing in the *South Indian Mail* of Madura of the 30th ultimo, page 8, in which Mr. D. S. Lokasundaram Ayyar of Dindigul has brought to light the hardships from which a section of the rural population in the Dindigul taluk suffer on account of the order issued by Government prohibiting them from using, even for agricultural purposes, the iron ore in the village of Anjukudipatti in the said taluk?

(*b*) Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will cancel the order of prohibition referred to in the letter, at least for agricultural purposes, and what steps they intend taking for the successful exploitation of the mineral in the said rural area?

89 *A.*—The Government have not seen the letter referred to. If any representation is made by the persons said to be aggrieved it will receive consideration.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.

Non-official public opinion on the recommendations of the Public Service Commission.

90 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state if they have taken any, and if so what, steps to consult non-official public opinion in the Presidency about the recommendations of the Public Service Commission?

90 *A.*—The Honourable Member is referred to G O No. 594, Public, dated 14th May 1917, which has been laid on the Editors' Table.

Cost of the new General Hospital scheme.

91 *Q.*—(1) Will the Government be pleased to state the anticipated cost of the new General Hospital proposed to be constructed in Madras?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table the papers relating to the construction of that hospital?

91 *A.*—(1) The preliminary estimates for the New General Hospital amounted to 46.75 lakhs, but these have been ordered to be revised and reduced so that no accurate estimates of the cost of the hospital are as yet available.

(2) G.O. No. 240, Public, dated 26th February 1914, containing the report of the Special Committee appointed in 1913 to consider the question of the removal of the General Hospital from its present site and the orders of Government thereon has already been placed on the Editors' Table. As the estimates for the buildings have not yet been sanctioned, no further papers are available for publication.

Grave crimes investigated by District Superintendents of Police.

92 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how many cases of grave crime were personally investigated by each of the District Superintendents of Police in the Presidency during the last five years?

92 *A.*—The attention of the Honourable Member is drawn to the answer to his question No. 90 at the meeting held on the 5th April 1916. The figures for 1915 will be found in the Police Administration Report of that year. Figures for 1916 are not yet available.

Inspection of police stations by District Superintendents of Police.

93 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how many police stations were personally inspected by each of the District Superintendents of Police in the Presidency during the last five years?

93 *A.*—Information as to the total number of police stations in the Presidency inspected by district officers during the years 1912 to 1915 will be found in the Police Administration reports of those years. The report for 1916 has not been received. The Government have no information in regard to the various districts.

Employment of graduates as sub-inspectors of police.

94 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, have been taken to encourage the employment of graduates as sub-inspectors of police?

94 *A.*—Government have issued instructions on several occasions to secure men of superior educational qualifications. The present system of recruitment is through local committees and it is open to any graduate to apply for selection.

Educational qualifications of the inspectors and sub-inspectors of police.

95 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state how many of the Inspectors of Police and sub-inspectors of police now in service in the Presidency are (*a*) graduates, (*b*) non-graduates but passed men and (*c*) unpassed men?

95 *A.*—Excluding Inspectors who are acting as Deputy Superintendents of Police, the number of Inspectors in service, permanent, temporary and acting, in the Presidency is 286. Of these, 67 are graduates, 79 non-graduates but passed men and 140 unpassed men. The Government have no information as regards sub-inspectors.

Graduates serving as sub-inspectors in the Cuddapah district.

96 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(1) whether any graduates were entertained as sub-inspectors of police in the Cuddapah district during the last five years, and, if so, how many; and

(2) whether the promotions of any such graduate sub-inspectors were overlooked and their juniors promoted; and, if so, in how many cases?

96 *A.*—The Government have no information.

Employment of clerks in sub-registrars' offices in sub-districts in which they hold lands.

97 *Q.*—(1) Is it a fact that a clerk of a Sub-Registrar's office is not allowed to be appointed in, or transferred to, a sub-district where he holds lands?

(2) Will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of modifying that rule?

97 *A.*—The Government are not aware of any such rule.

Dismissal of a Revenue Inspector in North Arcot district.

98 *Q.*—(1) Is it a fact that Mr. C. S. Sitarama Ayyar, late Revenue Inspector, Pallikonda, Vellore taluk, North Arcot district, was removed from service without his defence having been heard in person, as required by the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue?

(2) Is it a fact that the Collector of North Arcot district ordered the said C. S. Sitarama Ayyar to appear before him at Vellore on the 27th June 1916, that the latter applied for adjournment on the 24th June 1916 on account of his daughter's marriage between the 25th and 29th June 1916, and that the Collector proceeded to pass orders ex parte, without granting an adjournment?

(3) Is it a fact that he presented a memorial to the Government praying that he might be reinstated in his appointment?

(4) Will the Government be pleased to inquire into the matter?

98 *A.*—(1) & (2) Sitarama Ayyar's explanation was submitted in writing and considered by the Collector and it was his own fault that he did not choose to attend on the date fixed for personal hearing.

(3) & (4) He presented a memorial to Government on 22nd January 1917 and it was rejected summarily under rule XIV (12) of the rules relating to the submission of petitions to the Government. The Government see no reason to inquire further into the matter.

The Hon'ble B. Raja Rajeswara Setupati *alias* Mutturamalinga Setupati Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.

Consulting Madras Landholders' Association before recognising a subdivision in succession to an impartible estate.

99 *Q.*—In cases of applications for separate recognition of subdivisions of impartible estates, will the Government be pleased to give an opportunity to the Madras Landholders' Association to express their opinion before passing final orders?

99 *A.*—The Government cannot undertake to adopt the Honourable Member's suggestion.

22nd Mar 1917.] *(The Raja of Ramnad; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

Duties of the Indian Civil Service officer at Mantapam Cooly Camp.

100 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the duties of the Indian Civil Service officer now stationed at Mantapam Cooly Camp?

100 *A.*—In the interests of conserving the man-power of India within the country the Government have decided under the Defence of India (Consolidation) Rules to prevent the emigration to Ceylon of unskilled labourers, being adult males, proceeding to Ceylon unaccompanied by their families and for the first time. The Government have accordingly posted an officer of the Indian Civil Service at Mantapam to enforce these orders; his duties are to prevent the emigration of persons of the class described above and to issue permits to proceed to all labourers to whose emigration there is no objection.

Financial help to the District Agricultural and Industrial Association, Madura and Ramnad.

101 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to render financial help to the District Agricultural and Industrial Association, Madura and Ramnad districts, and thus enable them to have an annual agricultural exhibition and cattle show without fail?

101 *A.*—Any application for help that the association may make will be considered and disposed of on its merits.

Management of Kalayarkoil temple and its villages by the Sivaganga zamindar.

102 *Q.*—With reference to my question No. 38 at the meeting held on the 2nd April 1917 and the answer thereon, will the Government be pleased to state if such an application was made both to the Collector and the Board by the lessee of the Kalayarkoil Devastanam, and their results?

102 *A.*—The Government have received no report of any such application having been made.

Insanitary condition of the Anuppanadi supply channel, Madura City.

103 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to instruct the Collector of Madura to take immediate steps to remove the existing highly insanitary condition of the Anuppanadi supply channel passing in the heart of Madura City, as the same appears to be the hot-bed of germs of cholera and other epidemic diseases?

103 *A.*—The Government will make enquiries in the matter.

Extension of time for investments in the War loan.

104 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to move the Government of India to extend the time from June 15th to some time in August for investments of amounts in the War loan, as numerous trustees and court receivers are unable to invest funds at their disposal without court's sanction, and as the courts are now closed for summer recess and will not be opened till about the beginning of July 1917?

104 *A.*—The Government of India who were addressed on the subject regret their inability to extend the date for investment in the ordinary section of the Indian War Loan. Under clauses 20, 22 and 32 to 40 of Government of India, Finance Department, Notification No. 380-F., dated the 1st March 1917, subscriptions not exceeding Rupees 15,000 can, however, be made through the Post Office up to the 15th October 1917, and there are also facilities for the issue of Post Office cash certificates without any time-limit but subject to a maximum holding of Rs. 7,500.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.

Acquisition of idols and sacred objects under the Treasure Trove Act.

105 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how many idols and sacred objects they have acquired under the Treasure Trove Act and in how many cases the acquisition was without the consent or against the wishes of the people concerned; and

(*b*) whether they would be pleased to issue orders or instructions that, whenever sacred objects discovered in a locality are applied for for purposes of worship bona fide by the people of the locality or by persons entitled to those objects, they should not be acquired?

105 *A.*—(*a*) The information asked for is not available.

(*b*) The Government do not consider it necessary to issue any orders or instructions as desired by the Honourable Member. Bona fide applications for possession of the treasure for purposes of worship are given due consideration.

Grant of lands to the Malayalees on the Shevaroys.

106 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what is the number of hill villages on the Shevaroys and the number of hill ryots ('Malayalees') thereon now and ten years back;

(*b*) what is the total acreage of cultivable land held by them;

(*c*) whether it has been reported to the Collector of Salem in 1910 and 1911 that no more 'village green' really fit for cultivation is available for granting to them;

(*d*) whether any proposals were made for increasing the extent of village green; and what became of those proposals;

(*e*) how many acres were assigned to these hill ryots on darkhast in each of the years from 1910 up to date; and

(*f*) whether Government will be pleased to issue instructions for increasing the village green and for increased grants of land to the Malayalees?

106 *A.*— (*a*) The number of Malayalee villages on the Shevaroys is 68. The statistics of population asked for by the Honourable Member are not available.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*), (*d*) & (*f*) The question of extending the "village green" where necessary is engaging the attention of the local officers. The Honourable Member will be supplied with a copy of G.O. No. 714, Revenue, dated 7th March 1910, and G.O. No. 2613, Revenue, dated 20th November 1916, which shows the action already taken in the matter.

Investment of railway cess funds in War loan.

107 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) which district boards now levy railway cess;

(*b*) the amount of their railway funds on 31st March 1917;

(*c*) how much of this amount is invested in 3½ per cent and 4 per cent Government paper;

(*d*) whether district boards have availed themselves of the conversion terms of the new loan, and, if so, to what extent; and

(*e*) what amount each district board has in the three years' and five years' war bonds?

107 *A.*—(*a*) The boards which now levy railway cess are—

(1) Arcot, South,
(2) Coimbatore,
(3) Cuddapah,
(4) Godavari,
(5) Guntur,
(6) Kanara, South,
(7) Kistna,
(8) Kurnool,
(9) Madura,
(10) Nellore,
(11) Ramnad,
(12) Salem,
(13) Tinnevelly,
(14) Trichinopoly, and
(15) Vizagapatam.

(*b*), (*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) The information will be called for

Cost of construction of District Board Railways after the war.

108 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) the total mileage of district board railways on 31st March 1917.

(*b*) whether any, and if so, what part of it was constructed after August 1914; and

(*c*) what was the extra cost per mile of such construction after the war?

108 *A.*— (*a*) 209·87 miles.

(*b*) & (*c*). The Government are not in possession of the information

Opening of the Salem-Suramangalam line.

109 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state whether an engine could easily be spared from Podanur or Suramangalam to run up and down the Salem-Suramangalam line twice a day and whether they would be pleased to grant or obtain sanction for such service?

109 *A.*—The Government have taken action in the matter and are awaiting a reply from the Home Board of the South Indian Railway.

22nd MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

Model agreement for the working of the District Board Railways by the Main Line Company.

110 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) whether the model agreement for the working of District Board Railways by the Main Line Company has received the approval of the Imperial Government ;

(*b*) whether it will be placed on the table ;

(*c*) whether all District Board Feeder Railways will be worked on guarantee terms or whether any will be worked on rebate terms?

110 *A.*—(*a*) & (*b*) The orders of the Imperial Government are awaited.

(*c*) This will depend upon the merits of each railway and upon the terms which District Boards may ask for in each case.

Working expenses of the Tanjore District Board Railway line.

111 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what has been the ratio of working expenses to gross earnings of the Tanjore District Board Railway line between Mayavaram and Arantangi during the last five years ;

(*b*) whether the Tanjore District Board Railway is worked according to the model agreement ; and if not, what the points of difference are?

111 *A.*—(*a*) The information is not available for 1916-17, the complete accounts not having been received as yet. The ratio of the working expenses to the gross earnings during the previous five years was as below :—

1911	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·50
1912	..	..	..	..	..	..	57·57
1913-14	..	..	..	..	..	..	64·31
1914-15	..	..	..	..	..	..	64·81
1915-16	..	..	..	..	..	..	56·11

The figures for the last two years include the Nidamangalam-Mannargudi extension which was opened on 15th February 1915.

(*b*) The Tanjore District Board Railway is not worked according to the model agreement. The final form of the model agreement has not been decided by the Railway Board. Its main feature is that under its provisions a fixed percentage of the gross earnings will be paid as working charges, while under the present agreement for the Tanjore District Board Railway these charges are calculated on the same percentage of the gross earnings of the Tanjore District Board Railway as obtains half-yearly on the South Indian Railway Company's undertaking as a whole including the Tanjore District Board's line.

It is mentioned for the information of the Honourable Member that details about the mileage, capital outlay, receipts, profits, etc., of the various railways in India are given in Volume II of the Railway Board's Administration Report.

Training of select police inspectors at Scotland Yard.

112 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) what steps have been taken to counteract the noticeable decrease in detection in the work of the Police department ; and

(*b*) whether they would consider the utility and feasibility of sending a few select police inspectors to be trained at Scotland Yard or other suitable places in Europe, either immediately or after the war is over?

112 *A.*—(*a*) The Government are not aware of any decrease in detection in the last three years 1913, 1914 and 1915 for which reports are available. On the other hand the figures show a slight improvement from year to year.

(*b*) The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by deputing a few police officers to be trained in Europe.

Objection petitions in Legislative Council elections.

113 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) how many objection petitions to Legislative Council Member's elections were received, how many of them were allowed and how many were rejected ;

(*b*) whether the Government are considering or will consider the desirability of the alteration of election rules so as to provide for (1) the deposit of an adequate sum to be forfeited if the objection is found to be frivolous or vexatious, and for (2) the presentation in person or by authorised agent before a duly constituted authority to minimise the chances of a petition being sent up by those not competent to do so?

113 *A.*—(*a*) Ten objection petitions have been received since 1909 and all of them were rejected.

(*b*) (1) The question will be considered when the rules next come under revision.

(2) The Government see no necessity for a provision of the kind suggested by the Honourable Member.

Circular prohibiting students from attending political meetings.

114 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state

(*a*) if they have authorised the issue of a circular printed at page 6 of *New India*, dated 8th May 1917 ;

(*b*) what circumstances necessitated the issue of the circular just before the holding of the Madras Provincial Conference at Cuddalore ;

(*c*) if the Government are aware that the circular is likely to be and is being used to prevent undergraduates from attending to the comforts of leading public men and rendering other social assistance as volunteers at the said conference?

114 *A.*—The circular referred to was issued in accordance with the orders of the Government, and embodies a decision arrived at on a matter which for some time past has been under their serious consideration. It is an educational measure, conceived in the educational interests of students to which interests other considerations must in the opinion of the Government be subordinated.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"With regard to question No. 114 about the circular prohibiting students from attending political meetings, I do not find any answer to clause (*c*) Am I to take it that the Government would object to boys attending Provincial Conferences as volunteers and attending to the comforts of leading public men and rendering other social assistance as volunteers in Conferences ?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"If the Honourable Member wishes to have any further information let him put a question."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR :—"There is the question, but I want an answer."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—"The answer is embodied in the answer to the question."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.

Assessment on backyard cultivation.

115 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state the extents of land measured as backyards in each district of the Presidency, the amounts of assessment collected therefrom at present and the probable assessment leviable thereon according to the recently revised Standing Order No. 21?

115 *A.*—The Government are not in possession of the information asked for by the Honourable Member.

Silt clearance of the Buckingham and the Negapatam-Vedaranniyam canals.

116 *Q.*—Will the Government be pleased to state what exactly has been done towards the promised silt clearance of the Buckingham and the Negapatam-Vedaranniyam canals, and, whether, in view to the immense and ever-increasing difficulties of transit, they will take immediate steps to connect both these canals?

116 *A.*—Further orders have been issued to the Superintending Engineers of V and VII Circles that special attention is to be paid to silt clearance and maintenance of these canals and every effort made to facilitate navigation without obstruction or avoidable delay. The Superintending Engineer, V Circle, reports that 18,000 cubic feet of earth has been cleared from the Buckingham canal between Adyar and Papanchavadi, and that there is no obstruction to navigation throughout the length of the canal. No further information in regard to work done is available. The answer to the latter part of the question is in the negative.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 9 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24nd May 1917, page 952 supra.]

List of personal allowances granted to gazetted officers from 1st April 1914 and which existed on 31st March 1917.

Name of officer.	Amount.	Date from which allowance is granted.
	Rs.	
Indian Educational Service—		
Mr. R. Ll. Jones	100	1st March 1915.
Mr. H. J. Allen	100	22nd do
Mr. H. S. Duncan	100	7th September 1915.
Mr. M. Hunter	100	1st March 1915.
Provincial Educational Service—		
Rao Bahadur V. Krishnaswami Jatavallabar ..	65	1st January 1917.
Mr. B. Raghavendra Rao	65	Do
Mr. T. V. Sivakumara Sastri	65	Do.
Mr. M. Ramaswami Ayyangar	65	1st February 1917.
Mr. L. A. Ganapathi Ayyar	65	Do.
Mr. T. Fisher, Superintendent, Government Press ..	200	1st September 1916.
Mr. W. H. Harrison (Agricultural Department) ..	150	1st March 1917.
Major C. H. Leet-Falk, I.M.S (retired)	100	23rd April 1915.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 12 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd May 1917, page 954 supra.]

SCALE OF SECRETARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS

Scale at beginning of 1909-10, as provided in the budget for that year	Cost per annum.	Scale provided for in the budget for 1917-18.	Cost per annum.
Chief Secretariat. *			
Permanent.	Rs.	*Permanent.*	Rs.
1 Chief Secretary (3,750)	45,000	1 Chief Secretary (3,750)	45,000
1 Under Secretary (1,000)	12,000	1 Under Secretary (1,000)	12,000
....	....	1 Assistant Secretary (750)	9,000
1 Registrar (400—40—560)	7,080	1 Registrar (400—40—560)	6,720
1 Deputy Registrar (275—20—375)	4,200	3 Superintendents, 1 (275—20—375), 1 (175—20—275), 1 (150), 1 (200), 2 (150)	22,950
15 Superintendents, 1 (275—20—375), 1 (225), 1 (200), 1 (175), 1 (150), 1 (125), 1 (100), 6 (100).	23,100		
28 Clerks, 5 (150), 7 (90), 9 (60), 6 (40), 1 (30).	99,220	20 Clerks, Upper Division 3 (120), 4 (100), 4 (80), 4 (60), 5 (40)	18,240
1 Caligraphist (60—3—90)	720	26 Clerks, Lower Division, 1 (80), 1 (70), 2 (60), 2 (50), 1 (45), 1 (40), 2 (35), 3 (30), 2 (25).	7,830
1 Librarian-cum-clerk (30—1—35) ..	380	5 Typewriting clerks (20—1—40) ..	1,740
7 Typewriting clerks (20—1—40) ..	2,520	13 Attenders, 1 (14), 1 (13), 9 (12), 2 (10), 1 (11), 3 (14), 2 (13), 2 (12).	2,356
1 Lascar (20—1—25)	240	22 Duftaries and peons, 1 (24), 4 (13), 8 (11), 13 (10).	3,342
23 Attenders 1 (20), 1 (16), 3 (15), 2 (14), 2 (13), 5 (11), 9 (10).	1,901	Total (permanent) ..	1,28,488
29 Duftaries and peons, 1 (22), 4 (13), 5 (9), 19 (8).	3,290	*Temporary.*	
Total (permanent) ..	1,22,464	4 Superintendent 1 (250), clerks 1 (80), 2 (50) typist 1 (20—1—34) for 12 months.	4,365
Temporary.		2 Attender 2 (12), peon 1 (10).	264
1 Officer for Administration Report (160) for 6 months.	2,280	1 Clerk (40) for 9 months and 24 days ..	111
1 Superintendent (250) for 12 months ..	3,000	1 Superintendent (100) for one month ..	100
2 " (10) for 3 months ..	300	7 Superintendents, 2 (150), one-sixth 2 (60), typist, 2 (30), attender 1 (12) for 6 months	2,550
6 Clerks, 1 (80), 2 (75 for 3 months ..	750	1 Peon 1 (10) for 6 months	59
6 Clerks, 1 (80), 1 (50) for 12 months ..	1,440	Total (temporary) ..	7,510
2 Peon (6) for 3 months	24		
Total (temporary) ..	7,194		
Charges common to all Civil Secretariats.			
Permanent.		*Permanent.*	
1 Telephone clerks 1 (40—3—55), 1 (25—1—40).	940	2 Clerk 1 (60), attender 1 (12)	924
Temporary.		*Temporary.*	
....	....	1 Peon 1 (10) for 6 months	60
Revenue Department.			
Permanent.		*Permanent.*	
1 Secretary 3,750	37,500	1 Secretary (3,000)	36,000
1 Under Secretary 1,000	12,000	1 Under Secretary (1,000)	12,000
1 Registrar 400—40—560	7,200	1 Registrar 400—40—560	7,200
1 Deputy Registrar 275—20—375	4,200	1 Deputy Registrar 275—20—375	4,200
3 Superintendents 175—15—250)	9,175	6 Superintendents, 1 (250), 1 (200), 3 (175), 1 (150).	23,100
36 Clerks 1 (175), 1 (125), 3 (100), 2 (80), 3 (70), 4 (60), 4 (50), 4 (40), 1 (40—2—70).	18,690	19 Clerks, Upper Division, 2 (125), 3 (100), 2 (80), 3 (70), 4 (60), 2 (50), 3 (40).	15,480
5 Typewriting clerks (20—1—40)	1,800	12 Clerks, Lower Division, 1 (60—2—70), 3 (60), 3 (40), 4 (30).	7,650
		5 Typewriting clerks, 5 (20—1—40), 1 (30—1—35).	2,145

* Excludes charges on account of the Executive Council.

NOTE.—Charges on account of the charge compensation allowance, Secretariat clerks' allowances, shorthand allowances, personal assistants' allowance to Private Secretaries, and pay of establishments deputed to contingencies have been excluded from the statement.

The Andhra Record Office and Translators' Department though under direct control of the Secretariat, do not form Secretariat proper and are therefore excluded.

SCALE OF SECRETARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS—*cont.*

Scale at beginning of 1916-18 as provided in the budget for that year.	Cost per annum.	Scale provided for in the budget for 1917-18.	Cost per annum.
	Revenue Department—cont.		
	Rs.		Rs.
18 Attenders, 2 (15), 3 (14), 2 (13), 9 (12), 0 (10).	2,616	13 Attenders, 2 (17), 2 (16), 3 (15), 5 (14), 2 (12).	3,268
20 Duffadar and peons, 1 (15), 1 (10), 5 (9), 13 (8)	2,055	22 Duffadar and peons, 1 (17), 4 (12), 5 (11), 11 (10).	3,021
Total (permanent) ..	97,765	Total (permanent) ..	1,09,815
Temporary.		*Temporary.*	
....		1 Deputy Secretary	26,000
		5 Peons (16) for 12 months	120
		Total (temporary) ..	27,024
	Local and Municipal Department.		
Permanent.		*Permanent.*	
1 Secretary (2,500)	20,000	1 Secretary (2,500 + 250)	30,000
1 Assistant Secretary (800)	9,600	1 Under Secretary (800 + 200)	9,600
1 Registrar (600—40—640)	7,200	1 Registrar (600—40—640)	7,200
3 Deputy Registrars, 1 (500—40—580), 2 (300—16—380).	6,160	5 Inspectors (600-rs. 3 (450—10—500), 1 (250), 1 (200), 1 (175), 2 (150).	16,150
20 Clerks 2 (875—5—900), 1 (150), 1 (125), 3 (100), 3 (75), 5 (60), 4 (50), 3 (45), 4 (40), 5 (30), 1 (20—2—70), 1 (20)	23,490	18 Clerks, 1 (120), 3 (100), 5 (80), 6 (60), 3 (50), 5 (40), 2 (40), 3 (35), 2 (30), 1 (30—2—70).	26 220
6 Typewriting clerks (30—1—40)	2,160	6 Typewriting clerks (30—1—36)	2,070
16 Attenders, 1 (15), 2 (14), 3 (12), 2 (11), 8 (10).	1,812	14 Attenders, 2 (17 , 2 (16) 2 (15), 3 (14), 4 (11).	2,412
19 Duffadar and peons, 1 (14), 3 (10), 1 (9), 6 (8), 1 (7), 4 (5), 3 (7).	1,956	19 Duffadar and peons, 1 (12), 1 (11), 2 (10), 6 (11), 8 (10).	2,232
Total (permanent) ..	87,380	Total (permanent) ..	96,364
Temporary.		*Temporary*	
1 Clerks, 1 (35) for 6 months, 1 (30) for 3 months	210	3 Clerks, 2 (30) for 6 months, 1 (25) for 3 months.	435
5 Superintendent, 1 (100); clerks 1 (45), 1 (35), 1 (25), for 10 months; clerk 1 (30) for 6 months.	1,020	2 Peons (8) for 6 months	108
5 Servants 2 (12), 1 (11) for 12 months, 1 (8) for 6½ months, 2 (7) for 6 months.	830	8 Clerks, 1 (35), 1 (30) ; attender, 1 (12) for 12 months.	921
Total (temporary) ..	2,260	Total (temporary) ..	1,467
	Home Department.		
		Permanent	
		1 Secretary (1,600 + 160)	21,120
		1 Under Secretary (1,200)	12,000
		1 Registrar (600—24—624)	3,709
		6 Superintendents 2 (350—10—300), 1 (240), 1 (200), 1 (175), 2 (150).	14,550
		22 Clerks, Upper Division, 8 (120), 6 (100), 6 (80), 4 (60), 4 (40)	20,640
		11 Clerks, Lower Division, 2 (60), 2 (50), 2 (40), 2 (35), 2 (30), 1 (25), 1 (20—2—70).	8 720
		5 Typewriting clerks, 3 (30—1—36), 1 (20—1—35).	1,785
		9 Attenders, 1 (17), 1 (16), 2 (15), 2 (14), 2 (12).	1,824
		18 Duffadar and peons, 1 (17), 3 (12), 6 (11), 10 (10).	2,252
		Total (permanent) ..	85,141
		Temporary.	
		1 Offcer for Administration Report (750) for 3 months.	2,250
		1 Clerk (100) for 6 months	300
		4 Peons (10)—1 for 3 months, 2 for 6 months and 1 for 1 month and 18 days.	.56
		Total (temporary) ..	2,761

SCALE OF SECRETARIAT ESTABLISHMENTS—*contd.*

Scale at beginning of 1909-10, as provided in the budget for that year	Cost per annum.	Scale provided for in the budget for 1917-18.	Cost per annum.
		Public Works Department (General and Irrigation).	
Permanent.	£	*Permanent.*	£
1 Secretaries 1 (3,750 + 250), 1 (2,500 + 250).	6,250	1 Secretaries 1 (3,750 + 750), 1 (2,500 + 250).	6,250
2 Under Secretaries (700—50—1,000 + 100 local allowance + house-rent of 40 for 6 months	2,810	2 Under Secretaries (700—50—1,000 + 100 local allowance + house-rent of 40 for 6 months).	2,810
1 Registrar (450—25—550)	2,200	1 Registrar (450—25—550)	2,200
1 Consulting Architect (1,000)	12,000	1 Consulting Architect (1,000—50—1,750).	17,500
		1 Assistant to Consulting Architect (450) ..	5,400
1 Deputy Registrar (375—25—475) ..	3,250	1 Deputy Registrar (375—25—450) ..	3,250
1 Manager (300)	3,600	2 Manager (300—25—450)	5,100
1 Head clerk (200)	2,400	9 Superintendents, 1 (250), 1 (200), 1 (200—10—250), 1 (175), 5 (150).	17,550
26 Clerks, 1 (300), 1 (175), 2 (150), 1 (97), 2 (80), 5 (70), 3 (65), 1 (60), 3 (55), 3 (50), 3 (40), 2 (35), 2 (30), 2 (25), 1 (20—2—40), 1 (20—2—30).	16,500	22 Clerks, 3 (125), 2 (120), 4 (100), 3 (80), 2 (75), 4 (70), 5 (60), 6 (50), 7 (40), 18 (30), 31 (25), 1 (20—2—70), 1 (20—2—60), 11 (60), 1 (20—2—35), 2 (20—2—30)	24,020
1 Clerks, 1 (10—2—40), 1 (15—2—20) ..	276		
15 Clerks, 1 (200), 2 (110) 1 (90), 1 (85) 2 (80), 1 (70), 3 (65), 1 (55), 1 (50), 1 (45), 1 (40), 1 (35), 1 (30), 1 (25)	10,720	6 Telephone clerks 1 (30—2—40), 1 (20—2—30)	760
5 Typewriting clerks (20—1—30)	2,100	12 Typewriting clerks, 6 (20—1—30), 3 (30—1—35), 3 (40)	4,230
28 Draftsmen 1 (200—250), 3 (80—100), 1 (125—5—175), 1 (70—3—125), 1 (80—3—70), 3 (30—4—50), 1 (150), 1 (80), 1 (70), 1 (65—70), 2 (60), 1 (40), 2 (30), 1 (20)	10,536	9 Draftsmen, 1 (17), 1 (15), 3 (14), 3 (13)	1,332
4 Reference pickers, 1 (15), 2 (12), 1 (10)	583	17 Attenders, 2 (27), 3 (18), 2 (15), 4 (14), 2 (13), 4 (12)	2,806
12 Attenders mochis and Press messenger, 6 (10—1 (14), 1 (13), 2 (12), 1 (11), 1 (10), 1 (14), 1 (13), 1 (10), 1 (14)	1,524		
25 Daffadars and peons, 3 (18), 1 (16), 3 (9), 5 (8), 5 (7), 2 (16), 1 (12), 2 (9) 3 (8), 3 (7).	3,437	80 Daffadars and peons, 1 (17), 2 (14), 1 (12), 11 (11), 54 (9).	9,216
Total (permanent) ..	1,82,150	Total (permanent) ..	2,11,672
Temporary.		*Temporary.*	
15 Clerks, 1 (50), 5 (30), 9 (25), 3 (20) ..	3,120	3 Deputy Secretary (1,500+60 for 6 months).	16,260
5 Typewriting clerks (20)	600	2 Clerks, 2 (30) for 12 months, 1 (30) for 6 months).	660
35 Draftsmen, 3 (80), 1 (55), 5 (40), 1 (40), 5 (30),	5,460	15 Draftsmen 3 (80), 2 (70), 1 (60), 5 (40), 3 (35), 4 (30), 1 (25), 1 (20).	13,740
5 Tracers, 1 (35), 1 (30), 1 (25), 2 (20) ..	1,305	9 Tracers (20—1—35)	3,105
11 Attenders and peons, 1 (11), 3 (10), 2 (9), 5 (7).	1,113	5 Attenders and peons, 1 (12), 1 (11), 4 (7) for 12 months, 3 (10) for 6 months.	702
Total (temporary) ..	10,238	Total (temporary) ..	35,067
Grand total .. [Permanent .. 1,82,150 / Temporary .. 10,238]	Rs. 1,92,388	Grand total [Permanent .. 2,11,672 / Temporary .. 35,067]	Rs 2,46,739
Total ..	2,92,388	Total ..	2,46,739
		Extra cost [Permanent .. 29,522 / Temporary .. 24,829]	Per annum. 54,351
		Total ..	54,351

APPENDIX III.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 13 asked by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd May 1917, page 951 supra.]

G.O. No. 911, Revenue, dated 27th March 1917.

Read—Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 2242 Gt./15-3, dated 11th April 1916.

Order—No. 911, *Revenue, dated 27th March* 1917

With its proceedings read above the Board of Revenue submits proposals for the revision of the establishment in district presses consequent on the standardization of forms and their supply from a central agency. In examining these proposals the Government have taken the opportunity to consider the larger question whether, in view of the present situation of Provincial finance, the continuance of the district presses is any longer necessary. The standardization of forms for all departments and the completion of the arrangement for their supply from a central agency have resulted in an appreciable reduction of work in district presses and the principal work now falling to these presses is the publication of the district gazettes. The Government understand that, if the dates of publication of these gazettes are arranged at suitable intervals throughout the month, there will be no difficulty in publishing them entirely at the Government Press in Madras. In these circumstances the Government consider that the continuance of district presses can no longer be justified. They accordingly direct that arrangements should at once be put in hand for the transfer of the work of the district presses to the Government Press, Madras. They also request the Board of Revenue to arrange, in communication with the Superintendent of the Government Press, for the transfer to the Government Press at Madras of all pensionable employees in permanent service in the district presses.

(True Extract)

A. R. KNAPP,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 24 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd May 1917, page 955 supra.]

G.O. No. 1300, Revenue, dated 5th May 1917.

Miscellaneous.

The attention of the Board of Revenue is drawn to the debate in the Legislative Council on the 24th November 1916 on a resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar on the subject of supplies to superior officers of Government when on tour. Under the rules contained in Board's Standing Order No. 113, the duty of assisting Government officers in procuring supplies of provisions and other necessaries rests upon the village headman, and the Government have no reason to believe that officers of Government generally have in any way infringed the letter or spirit of the rules included in that Standing Order. In view, however, of the allegations made in the debate, the attention of Collectors and other touring officers should be drawn once more to the words of the Standing Order, with the remark that Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, and Deputy Tahsildars should not, except in very extraordinary emergencies, be asked to undertake the supply of provisions or other necessaries.

(True Extract)

A. R. KNAPP,
Acting Secretary to Government.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 33 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd May 1917, page 957 supra.]

STATEMENT A.

List of irrigation projects in the Ceded districts reported on by Mr. H. E. Clerk in his preliminary report drawn up for the Irrigation Commission in 1902.

Serial number.	Name of project.	Whether further investigated and decision or results arrived at.	Whether sanctioned or not.	Under execution or completed.
	Kurnool district.			
1	Tukkapalli project	Yes. Abandoned as the cost was excessive and the work unsuitable for famine relief.	No	....
2	Improvements to Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.	Yes. Plans and estimates are under the consideration of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation.	No	....
3	Velcode project	Do.	No	....
4	Dark project	Yes. In abeyance and will be considered on its merits after determining supplies available for items 3 and 4 above.	No	....
5	Gudel project (Gundalinur project).	Yes. In abeyance until experience has been gained in the working of the Bukkapatnam project.	No	....
6	Markapur tank and supply channel.	Yes	Sanctioned	Completed.
7	Siripuramthammintank supply channel.	Government have no information.	....	....
	Bellary District.			
8	Chinna Hagari or Nellikuddi project.	Abandoned as the cost was excessive and the work unsuitable for famine relief.	No	....
9	Reservoir on a stream near Kudegal.	Government have no information.	No	....
10	Amber tank	Yes	Sanctioned as famine-relief work.	Government have no information.
11	Uppaghatta Siddapuram	Yes. Abandoned as being unsuitable even as famine work.	No	....
12	Tumbarahalli supply channel	Yes	Sanctioned	Completed.
13	Dupadhalgal tank supply channel improvements.	Had already been under execution as famine work before 1902.	Do.	Do.
14	Kolar tank	No. Had been sanctioned before Mr. Clark's report issued	Sanctioned as famine-relief work.	....
15	Kotrehi tank	....	Sanctioned as famine-relief work	....
16	Kasavalla tank	....	Sanctioned as famine-relief work	....
17	Kanpli channel alterations	....	Sanctioned	....
18	Doddagatta Chaka bundram tank improvements.	Abandoned as the project was not feasible.	No	....
19	Chinnakambalam tank improvements.	No. Abandoned as the work was considered unsuitable even as a famine-relief work.	No	....
20	Kadigirtank restoration	No. Abandoned as unsuitable.	No	....
21	Ramajanam tank restoration	....	Sanctioned as famine-relief work.	....
22	Jutrakatta tank restoration	Yes. Abandoned as unsuitable.	No	....
23	Gudekotta tank *	Do.	No	....
24	Ramagiri tank	Yes. Abandoned in favour of item 26 below.	No	....
25	Rayapuram tank	Yes	No	....
26	Gundakonda anicutt	Yes. Abandoned as unsuitable.	Sanctioned as famine work	....
27	Improvements to do tank	Yes. Restoration of the big tank abandoned and proposals for small tank submitted to the Bellary officers	No	....
		....	So	....
28	Kurgod Melapuramkam Channel in Hyderabad village.	Government have no information.	Sanctioned	Completed.
29	Gottakota tank	Also stated as not worth undertaking even as a famine work.	....	....
30	Kalisalli tank	Yes. Abandoned as unsuitable,	No	....
31	Angeri hill tank.	Do.	No	....
32	Rayadurga tank		No	....

* Estimate for small tank sanctioned.

STATEMENT A—*contd.*

List of irrigation projects in the Ceded districts reported on by Mr. H. E. Clark in his preliminary report drawn up for the Irrigation Commission in 1902—*contd.*

Serial number.	Name of project.	Whether further investigated and decision or results arrived at.	Whether sanctioned or not.	Under execution or completed.
	Anantapur district.			
33	Parnapalli reservoir	No. Not recommended by Mr. H. E. Clark.	No	..
34	Pulichenla			
35	Hindupur project	Yes. Merged in the Upper Pennar project (item 24 in list B) abandoned.	No	....
36	Reddam			
37	Thimmampalem anicut			
38	Restoration of Kothakota near Tadpatri.	Government have no information.	....	....
39	Restoring Marrilla tank			
40	Extending Yerrapuram and Vangam channel.	.. ..	Sanctioned	Government have no information.
41	Restoring Illur tank			
42	Kolla Anantapur tank	Yes	Sanctioned	Completed.
43	Yellanur tank project	Yes	Do.	Work in progress.
44	Restoring Pullimm Lank	Yes. Abandoned as it was considered impracticable.	No	....
45	Restoring Abbaldadi tank ..	Government have no information.	..	.. ..
46	Jakkulacheruvu tank improvements.	Yes, under consideration ..	No	....
47	Kanuppalapuravanka to divert a supply channel to Pamapalli tank.	Government have no information.	....	.. ..
48	Boyalacheruvu tank improvements.			
49	Restoring the ruined tank near Nittur.			
50	Restoring tank near Peravali Mangalam.			
	Cuddapah district.			
51	Chopad project	Yes	Sanctioned	Under execution.
52	Muddur project	Yes	Do.	Do.
53	Ukkurapalli project	Yes	Do.	Do.
54	Vemula tank project	Item was sanctioned before Mr Clark's report was issued.	Do.	Completed.
55	Vempalli project	Government have no information.		
56	Kandlakunta project			
57	Ithada project	Yes. Abandoned as unsuitable even for famine relief.	No	.. ..
58	Dongalla project	Do.	No	.. ..
59	Tangedmdra project	Yes. Further consideration indefinitely postponed.	No	....

STATEMENT B.

List of Irrigation projects in the Ceded districts taken up subsequent to Mr. H. E. Clark's preliminary report of 1902

Serial number.	Name of project.	State of investigation and results	Whether sanctioned or not.	Under execution or completed.
	Kurnool district.			
1	Tungavadapalem tank and supply channel	.. ..	Sanctioned	Completed.
2	Krishnapuram tank project ..	To be over slung with Gundlakam project (item 1 in statement A).	No	....
3	Koduvuru tank project ..	.. ..	Sanctioned	Practically completed.
4	Venkatapuram tank project ..	.. ..	Do.	Do.
5	Sangameswaram project ..	This is in abeyance pending orders being passed on Kurnool-New-Ayacut project.	No	....
6	Chinna Tekur project	.. ..	Sanctioned as famine-relief work.	.. ..
7	Owkanpad project	To be over-ponding on agitation of Venkatapuram and Koduvuru projects.	No	.. ..
8	Siddhavatam tank project ..	.. ..	Sanctioned ..	Under execution.
9	Tippayapalem project	Investigation completed; preliminary report awaited.	No	.. ..
10	Chagalamarri project	Abandoned in favour of better projects.	No	.. ..
11	Jalalapuram tank	Abandoned as being unremunerative.	No	.. ..
12	Restoration of the ruined tank at Betamcherla.	.. ..	Sanctioned as famine-relief work.	....
13	Restoration of Chittamalapuram tank.	....	Sanctioned	Completed.

STATEMENT B—*cont.*

List of irrigation projects in the Ceded districts taken up subsequent to Mr. H. E. Clerk's preliminary report of 1902—*cont.*

Serial number	Name of project.	State of investigation and results.	Whether sanctioned or not.	Under execution or completed.
	Bellary district.			
14	Kanikal tank project	Abandoned on account of its excessive cost and poor return.	No	.....
15	Excavating supply channel to Pattur tank	Do.	No	.....
16	Kakchamillampalli tank project.	Abandoned as unsuitable even for famine relief.	No	.....
17	Forming a new tank near Kogalur.	Abandoned on account of excessive cost and poor return.	No	.....
18	Nayanapplanta tank	.....	Sanctioned	Completed.
19	Lakkireddipalli, Reddiheerum, Pedlatheerum and Chintagunta tank.	.....	Sanctioned as famine-relief work	.....
20	Restoration of Gudimallil tank.	.....	Sanctioned	Completed
21	Two anicuts across the vanka flowing from Kanikal side at Jalavadi and Sugur.	Under enquiry; report awaited.	No	.....
22	Constructing a tank in the fields of Kagalur.	Do.	No	.....
23	Anicut across the vanka from Gurrahalahi through Pachapalli, etc., villages.	Do.	No	.....
24	Tank at Narayanpuram, hamlet of Kotagotla	Do.	No	.....
25	Restoration of an old abandoned tank in Kovelong village.	Under enquiry, report awaited ..	No	.....
	Anantapur district.			
26	Upper Penner reservoir project.	Abandoned; unsuitable even as a famine-protective work.	No	.....
27	Somayajulapalli tank	Do.	No	.....
	Cuddapah district.			
28	Papaghni project	In abeyance. Observations of yield of catchments being made.	No	.....
29	Pedampet project			
30	Lower Cogilleru project	Abandoned	No	.....
31	Chennigunpalli reservoir project.	Abandoned. Unsuitable even as famine-relief work.	No	.....
32	Nagavaram anicut and supply channel.	.....	Sanctioned	Approaching completion.
33	Chilamkur tank	Abandoned. Quite unpromising and unsuitable for famine relief.	No	.....
34	Ingurtipad tank	Abandoned; supply precarious and return poor.	No	.....
35	Badugurampalli tank	Abandoned. Unsuitable even for famine relief.	No	.....
36	Thamballapadu tank	Abandoned. Cost excessive and return poor.	No	.....
37	Supply channel to Yerragudi and Tumbur villages.	Abandoned as impracticable	No	.....
38	Mallapalli tank	.....	Sanctioned as famine work.	.....
39	Restoration of Nallatheerum of anicuts.	.....	Sanctioned	Government have no information.
40	Restoration of Kothapalli tank	.....	Do.	Do.
41	Tadipatri channel project	.....	Sanctioned as famine work	.....
42	Restoring the Nayani tank	.....	Sanctioned	.....

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 34 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd May 1917, page 957 supra.]

Copy of the report of the Collector of Bellary, dated 3rd February 1917.

With reference to Government Memorandum No. 143–B/17–1, dated the 1st of February 1917, regarding the damage by recent excessive rains at Adōni, I have the honour to state as follows.

2. As the information is required for reply to a question to be asked at the Council meeting of the 6th of February next, and the reference was not received by me till the afternoon of the 3rd, no reference to subordinates has of course been possible. But I think this is of small importance, as all the most important facts are known to me personally. I was camping at Adōni myself when the excessive rains in question took place (31st October and 1st November, if I remember correctly), and was joined there about two days later by the Hon'ble Mr. Couchman, Member of the Board of Revenue.

3. There was no floods of any sort in Adōni, though a certain amount of damage was caused by a small nullah which passes through the town and which overflowed. The population was apprehensive of the bursting of the water-works reservoir, a mile or two away from the town, and the town was partly deserted as a result, but the scare only lasted about 48 hours.

4. The heavy rains however did do much damage to the houses. Adōni has about 5,000 occupied houses. I went through all the most affected quarters and should estimate at a rough guess that over 50 houses were practically destroyed, and perhaps one in ten or about 500 were damaged more or less extensively, say by the falling of one or more walls, or some part of them, or a portion of the flat roof. My figures are merely impressions of course.

There was naturally much discomfort among the people temporarily rendered homeless by the actual or apprehended collapse of their houses. I satisfied myself at the time that this was being met as far as possible by throwing open all buildings which could be made available. There are a number of factories at Adōni and these were placed at the people's disposal by the owners.

5. The damage to the houses was not by any means confined to those of the poorer classes and occurred in all parts of the town. The ordinary Bellary house even of the better class is not built to stand such rains as this, consisting as it does of a flat terraced roof made of mud and, as a rule, of walls made of rough stones held together with mud and not with chunam.

This feature of the local house building, however, while it was responsible for the damage which occurred, has this redeeming feature, that such houses can be reconstructed without any particular skill, and with the minimum of expense, the chief materials, the rough stone, being of course at the spot where it collapsed.

I have received no complaints or reports from Adōni about this matter since I left the town about the 6th of November, and think it probable that nearly all the damaged houses have since been repaired by their owners. I shall be passing through Adōni early in March next and can see then if my anticipations have been realised.

6. I did not, and do not, consider it a case for Government relief measures or any Government organization whatever. The occurrence was not a disaster of a kind which calls for Government help and I do not believe in Government coming to the rescue in a case where the people themselves are perfectly well able to remedy their misfortune, assisted perhaps by local charity.

7. I believe the same kind of damage, and probably in much the same proportion to the total number of houses, to have occurred in almost all villages over the north and east of the district, where the rains were equally heavy.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide Answer to Question 57 asked by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd May 1917, page 962 supra.]

G.O. No. 1230, Revenue, dated 27th April 1917

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 2255, Revenue, dated 2nd October 1916.

ABSTRACT.—Ordering that no contribution need be levied from local boards in regard to the cost of lands required for streets and lanes in the extensions of village-site organized by the Special Deputy Collector working in the Kistna district, but that the duty of making the streets and lanes and raising their level should be laid on the local boards.

G.O. No. 2297, Revenue, dated 4th October 1916.

ABSTRACT.—Sanctioning the proposal of the Special Deputy Collector to deliver possession of house-sites at once to the parties in cases in which a reference is made to the District Court in regard to the amount of compensation awarded.

II

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue), No. 4115/16-1, dated 10th November 1916.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLOSE,
Commissioner of Land Revenue.

Read—the following paper :—

Letter—from M R Ry K S. SRINIVASA ACHARIYAR Avargal, M.A., B.L., Special Deputy Collector, Kistna
To—the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department (through the Collector of Kistna and the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue).
Dated—Camp Bezwada, the 26th August 1916.
No.—D. Dis. 261.

In G.O. No. 2491, Revenue, dated 10th November 1915, the Government in passing orders on my preliminary report regarding the extension of village-sites in the Kistna district directed me to take up the case of individual villages and endeavour to work out practical arrangements on the spot.

2. A special establishment of a tahsildar on Rs. 150, three revenue inspectors on Rs. 35 each and a draftsman-clerk on Rs. 25 and five peons on Rs. 9 per mensem were sanctioned by the Government in their order Press No. 2520, Revenue, dated 13th November 1915. The tahsildar joined duty on the 11th, two of the revenue inspectors on the 13th and the third revenue inspector on the 21st December 1915. This special staff is in addition to the clerk on Rs. 20 and two peons on Rs. 7 (with grain compensation allowance) sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 1636, Revenue, dated 13th July 1915. The pay of these peons was subsequently raised to Rs. 9 with effect from 1st January 1916. Later on, in June 1916, two temporary revenue inspectors with two peons were ordered to be entertained for one month and an additional clerk on Rs. 20 was sanctioned till the close of the term of my special duty. The Collector was pleased to depute for the two clerks on Rs. 20 two senior clerks drawing a substantive salary of Rs. 40 and Rs. 35 per mensem.

3. I was first placed on this special duty for six months which expired on the 28th November 1915. In G.O. Press No. 2520, dated 13th November 1915, it was first extended for a further period of six months and in G.O. Press No. 1258, dated 2nd June 1916, for another period of three months from the 29th May 1916.

4. The net cost of this special duty is shown in statement I.

5. Although I had applications before me from scattered villages in other taluks, I confined my work to the delta taluks of Narasapur, Tanuku and Bhimavaram, as it appeared to me better to concentrate attention on this tract and achieve some practical results rather than fritter away my energies among the scattered villages in other taluks. The Government approved this course in paragraph 2 of their order, Press No. 1266, Revenue, dated 2nd June 1916, and action was eventually taken only in 77 villages—33 in Tanuku, 20 in Narasapur and 24 in Bhimavaram.

6. The total extent acquired is 170·21 acres, of which 81·85 acres is dry land and 88·36 acres wet land or dry land actually cultivated with wet crops. Of the 81·85 acres of dry land, 45·00 acres relates to rather big extensions in the villages of Tanuku, Kaldhari, Kakaraparru, Bhimavaram, Viesakoderu, Ai-Bhimavaram and Agarru; and about 30 acres to the extensions in Tanuku and Bhimavaram alone. Altogether, 1,871 applicants were provided with sites which by themselves covered an area of 138·28 acres. Besides there were grants of site for three Panchama mission schools (27 cents), one private choultry (20 cents) and two latrines for Panchamas (1·57 acres) which, though paid for by the Panchamas, vest in the taluk board. The total extent of land intended for streets, lanes and other communal purposes comes up to 34·86 acres which is approximately 20 per cent of the total area acquired and 25 per cent of the sum total of the sites.

7. Statement II gives castewar particulars of the number of applicants, amount paid by them and the average extent and cost of each site. It will be seen that out of the 1,871 grantees, 825 represent the higher castes of Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Kapus, Reddis and Kammas. The balance of 1,046 represents other castes, such as Jurpus, Idigas, weavers, Vaddis (fishermen), artisans, Panchamas and a small number of Muhammadans. Of these 1,046 grantees, over one-half (523) are Panchama applicants (including Christians) who paid Rs. 24,600 towards the cost of 26·81 acres of site provided for them. The average extent of a Panchama site is 5 cents which costs Rs. 47. The Brahman site averages 13 cents and costs Rs. 122. For the two latrines the Mahs paid Rs. 1,158 and for the three Panchama schools covering 27 cents Rs. 323 was paid by missionary gentlemen.

8. The total cost of acquisition of 170·21 acres is Rs. 1,29,601. The amount allotted by Government is no doubt only Rs. 1,29,000. But it has been proposed to grant land in exchange for the deradayam inam acquired in Lankalakoderu and costing Rs. 975 which amount has, under the circumstances, not been credited to revenue deposits, so that there is actually an unspent balance of Rs. 574 out of the amount sanctioned by Government.

9. Statement III gives talukwar particulars of the value of the land inclusive of the 15 per cent allowance for compulsory acquisition, the cost of trees, and of fixtures not removed before acquisition. It will be seen that the average cost of dry land in all the three taluks is Rs. 624 and of wet land Rs. 881 per acre. Some village-site land was acquired in two villages in Narasapur taluk which cost the average cost Rs. 1,725 per acre.

10. In my preliminary report, dated 28th July 1915, I gave the outlines of the scheme by which extension of village-site was to be made without entailing any extra expenditure to the Government beyond the cost of the establishment required for the acquisition. The main points about it are—

(a) Selection of suitable lands least objectionable from a sanitary point of view, while at the same time agreeable to the applicants;
(b) Fixing its market value;
(c) Collection of preliminary deposits;
(d) Subdivision of land required;

(*e*) Acquisition proceedings and passing of award ;
(*f*) Payment of award amount ;
(*g*) Sale and allotment of sites ;
(*h*) Recovery of sale amount ; and
(*i*) Issue of patta.

11. I shall offer some remarks under each of these heads with reference to the practical work done in these villages. But before doing so I should like to touch upon some of the difficulties which I had to face and conquer. The work of removing congestion, it is hardly necessary to premise, gave relief mainly to the poorer people ; while it is chiefly the land of the richer ryot that adjoins the village-site and is suitable for extension. From these two preliminary conditions arose a number of difficulties in the successful carrying out of this work. Many ignorant people were dissuaded from applying because the interested owners of land promulgated mischievous rumours that the so-called deposits were really in the nature of a war-tax and at any rate that the collections of deposits were to be misappropriated towards the expenses of the present war. The influence of the village officers were all against our acquisition, because suitable land either belongs to them or to some other rich ryot with whom they are generally in sympathy. Acquisition by Government is at all times distasteful to the land-owner, but it is emphatically so when it only deprives the rich ryot of his land which is to be sold at cost-price to his poorer neighbour or to the despised Panchama for whom even two cents is considered ample when for the ryots' own cattle as much as 20 or 30 cents is thought necessary. To add to these difficulties, the poor applicant in need of a site has to be financed by one of the more well-to-do ryots in the village whose sympathies are naturally with the owner of the land. Often times the latter displays a marked disinclination to part with his land, not because it is directly valuable to him, but on account of the indirect hold that he obtains over the Mala labourers by reason of possessing a vacant piece of land in close proximity to the Malapalli. He makes it an instrument of persecution by impounding their cattle or killing their fowls on the slightest pretext, whenever they assume an attitude of independence. He thus becomes privileged to command their manual labour at less than the market rates. So much is this privilege valued, that in Palamur village a rich ryot whose vacant land adjoining the Malapalli was proposed to be acquired offered, if the acquisition were dropped, to give gratis a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,000 towards the cost of acquiring some other land for the Malas. The latter on the other hand who had been groaning under the weight of his petty persecutions were prepared to pay even more than its market value.

12. The Government were pleased to dispense with the inspection by a sanitary officer of the sites selected, and I was empowered to finally approve them, subject of course to my requisitioning his assistance in special cases. My choice in many cases was restricted as the extension had to adjoin the main village or hamlet, although in some cases (e.g., the Mala extensions in Muduvur and Tirupatipuram) an old existing site was abandoned owing to its unfavourable situation, or a village-site was for the first time provided where none had existed before (e.g., the Malas of Burugapalli). In some instances the selection had to be not of the best but of the next best block, because what is sanitarily the best was not agreeable to the people. In Rāmēswaram village, e.g., although dry land was available at some short distance from the village, the people preferred wet land lying in continuation of the existing village-site.

13. While this is so, many of the extensions now made are not contiguous to the existing village-site but are apart from it, the choice being determined by some other advantage of situation, such as proximity to an existing punta, road, canal or tank.

14. While on the subject of selection, I may mention that in the case of the following villages the people had long attempted to secure the land now acquired but could not do so owing to some obstacle or other. These are the caste extensions in Bommidi, Tanuku, Marteru and Bhimavaram the Mala extensions in Penumantra, Niggipudi, and Kallakur and the latrine for the Panchamas of Viravasaram.

15. After selecting suitable land its value was determined on the spot by local enquiries and by a reference to available sale-deeds. Copies of sale-deeds in the Registration offices were consulted at a later stage in order to arrive at the exact market value for passing the award. In arriving at the proper value various difficulties were met with. (1) In the first place owners of land who had been apprised of the contemplated acquisition got up fraudulent or *benami* sales of the land proposed for acquisition or of some adjoining land. A very gross case is the trick resorted to by the owner of the land in Viravasaram which was acquired for a latrine for the Malapalli. After my selection of this land, he got up two so-called agreements executed by two people—one agreeing to purchase the palmyra trees of which about 150 exist on the land at Rs. 4 per tree, and the other to dig and remove 1,000 cart loads of *pali* earth for Rs. 100. I was satisfied that both these transactions were spurious: the local rate for palmyras of the kind is only Re. 1 or Rs. 1½ per tree, while the earth which was alleged to be useful for manurial purposes is really inferior red loam with a large admixture of sand which no practical agriculturist would so utilise. Again, in Sivadevunichikkala where the market price of wet land is Rs. 1,000 per acre, the land applied for by certain Malas was actually conveyed by a registered sale-deed at the rate of Rs. 1,800 and in view of the difficulty of disputing the genuineness of the transaction, the acquisition had to be given up. This process is now going on in many villages, as the ryots apprehend that this sort of acquisition, at the cost of the people for the extension of the village-site, may be taken up more widely in the near future.

16. (2) There are other sales in the vicinity of the land to be acquired of small plots for house-building purposes at high rates, which I had to ignore. These sales may be either to Malas or to caste people. The former are seldom able to purchase lands for themselves, as it is to the interest of the ryot to see that the labourer lives on his land and is at his mercy in the matter of house-accommodation; so that when a Mala does manage to find funds for buying a small plot of land whereon to build his house or extend it, he is so little of a free agent to enter into a contract that he has to pay whatever price is demanded. In the case of caste people paying high prices for sites, the reason is to be found in some advantage of situation enjoyed by only a few sites and which the whole agricultural field out of which they are carved cannot command. Thus, for instance, front sites abutting on an existing road, *punta* or fresh water tank or in immediate touch with an existing village-site, or sites which, though part of an agricultural field, are entirely surrounded by dwelling houses and partake owing to its high level of the character of village-site, or land raised artificially to level before the sale—these stand on a different footing from purely agricultural land or portions of it not enjoying these advantages.

17. I said I ignored such sales in arriving at the proper market value of agricultural land as such. At the same time, I allowed an enhanced value to land lying near the village-site as it requires less manuring, is less expensive to cultivate and it is easier to cart manure to and the crop from it.

18. (3) In a few cases, owners of land demanded high prices on the mistaken notion that as land is being acquired for village-site it should be valued as village-site and not as agricultural land. This was the case with the land in Ituparra, Tanuku, Sajjaparam (portions), Rayakuderu (portions) and other villages. The Land Acquisition Act distinctly provides that no consideration is to be paid to "any increase to the value of the land acquired, likely to accrue from the use to which it will be put when acquired." Even if the land acquired should have some natural facilities for building purposes, I still consider that it cannot be valued as other than agricultural land. The prospective value which it will acquire when houses are built is purely the result of Government organization and effort.

19. (4) Some owners, accepting the principle that patta land should be valued on the basis of its being agricultural, consider that the highest value obtained for similar land in the neighbourhood should be taken to be the market value. This view is however fallacious. The price paid for the land may depend on various considerations, such as competition between adjoining land-holders both of whom may wish to purchase it, or the desire of a rich adjoining ryot to prevent the springing up of houses in the vicinity of his fields, so that cattle of the residents may not damage

his crops or the purpose for which the purchase is made, e.g., the erection of a factory or a mill. The market value of agricultural land is, I take it, really the price which the land would fetch in open market, uninfluenced by any considerations save its productive capacity which may be determined by the circumstances of its situation, facilities for manuring, irrigation, etc.

20. (5) In some cases, the claim to heavy compensation was based on the supposed fact that the land contained *puti* earth fit for manuring. In Bommidi the wet land acquired is situated close to the existing village the drainage water of which is said to fertilize it and in passing my award I made due allowance for this fact. A similar claim for the land in Agarru, Viravasaram, Lankalakoderu and Kallakur I found on investigation to be unfounded.

21. After the value of the land was fixed, the applicants for sites are made to pay a preliminary deposit of one-third of the estimated cost of acquisition, including therein the cost of land to be set apart for streets and other communal purposes. The total extent required could be arrived at only after it was determined from the number of applicants who had paid deposits how much extent would be needed for streets, etc. In actual practice it was found useful to draw on paper a sketch marking thereon all the sites and streets and thus to arrive at the extent required which was then subdivided on the ground.

22. At the time of paying the deposits, the applicants were required to execute an agreement on half-rupee stamped paper binding themselves to the payment of the balance of cost-price when called on to do so, to pay *pro rata* any additional compensation which the civil court may fix on a reference made to it under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act and to the vesting of the streets and the lanes in the taluk board concerned. A copy of the agreement with an English translation is submitted for information.

23. The procedure laid down in the Land Acquisition Act was observed and award passed for the land required. I have already stated that the amounts awarded as compensation in all the 77 villages total Rs. 1,20,60t. Out of this amount, land in exchange is proposed to be granted for a devadayam inam in Lankalakoderu the acquisition of which cost Rs. 975. An amount of Rs. 3,485 has been placed in revenue deposit as the money compensation awarded for a portion of the land acquired in Mahadevapatnam and Rayakuduru in to be commuted into a berij deduction or grant of land in exchange. Some of the owners of the land acquired in Lankalakoderu, Undi, Mahadevapatnam and Kanuru being limited owners having no right to alienate it, an amount of Rs. 4,035 was placed in civil court deposit for that court's adjudication. Again, another amount of Rs. 1,158 was also placed under deposit as there were certain disputes regarding the ownership of lands in the villages of Pali, Kaldhari and Achanta which were referred to the District Court for adjudication. Prohibitive orders were issued by the District Munsif of Bhimavaram not to pay an amount of Rs. 1,346 being part of the compensation payable to the owners of the land in Bhimavaram and Visakoderu. A further amount of Rs. 921 was sent by me to the same court as the land which was acquired in Yendagandi is the subject of a reversionary suit before the District Munsif. Deducting these amounts, the balance of Rs. 1,17,678 had to be paid to the awardees. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 10,243 was placed at the disposal of civil court as the awardees who requested a reference to that court under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act did not take the amounts even under protest; an amount of Rs. 8,103 was placed in the treasury under revenue deposits as the parties did not appear to take payment and the balance of Rs. 99,332 was actually disbursed by me. Statement IV shows at one glance the number of awardees who required a reference to the District Court under section 18 of the Land Acquisition Act. It will be seen that of the total number of 266 joint and 218 single awardees the application for a reference was required by 19 joint and 32 single awardees, which works to 10 per cent of the total number.

24. Payments were made to awardees by me personally in cash and not by cheques issued on the sub-treasuries. The procedure laid down by the Accountant-General that I should draw on simple receipts advances required for disbursement from time to time and make payments to parties in cash was adopted.

26. Before allotting sites, the sites and streets were actually marked on the ground with pegs and trenches were cut where possible along all the boundaries. This portion of the field-work, involving as it did the detailed measurement of all the F lines of the sites and streets individually, occupied a good bit of time. The width of the streets has in all malapallis been fixed at 23 links as also in small caste extensions. In larger extensions, it is 36 links for the more important and 23 for other streets. In union villages, streets 45 links wide have been provided as also conservancy lanes 15 links wide. All streets and lanes were durably demarcated with stones paid for by the applicants. They were aligned as far as possible in straight lines, but where there happened to be a bend in a street a stone was planted. Sketches in duplicate for each block of extension drawn to scale were got prepared on tracing cloth, marking therein all sites and streets and lanes and giving their F measurements. Ordinarily the length of a site is $1\frac{1}{2}$ times its width, but the sites of course very considerably in size and in the ratio of the length to the breadth. Houses are usually built in such a manner as to leave a margin of vacant land all round.

28. The sites were after being peg-marked, sold to the applicants at cost-price. They were valued all at the same rate, though some were more favourably situated than others, as, for example, being on a higher level or situated in the front row close to an already existing road or *punta*. In Kaldhari, however, this rule was departed from and by common consent it was determined what were the low-lying sites the purchasers of which were allowed to pay at the rate of one rupee a cent less than those owning high level sites. In other villages where this sort of difference existed, those who obtained favourable sites paid by private arrangement a certain amount of money in cash to others who got the less favourable ones either towards the cost of raising the low sites or as compensation for agreeing to take a back site. All applicants however paid to Government at the same rate for all the sites.

27. Distribution of sites was generally done by lottery and in some cases of small extensions by mutual agreement. People of the same caste were, as far as possible, put together in one locality and it was always possible to arrange to give adjoining sites to relatives or friends who desired to live near each other. In no case did the applicants agree to the formation of a committee among themselves to distribute the sites.

28. Where trees existed on the land acquired, with a view to minimise the cost of acquisition, the owners were encouraged to cut and remove them before the passing of the award. After acquisition the grantees paid for the trees falling in their sites, but those in streets and lanes were usually sold by auction when numerous or when likely to obstruct the alignment of a street. The amount realised by the sale of trees was credited towards the cost of acquisition and the balance only recovered from the purchaser of sites.

29. The areas of sites were calculated by the Khasra method and rounded off into square links (being multiples of ten) and the cost of an individual site calculated rateably in the manner laid down in paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 2491, Revenue, dated 10th November 1915, as modified by paragraph 4 of G.O. No. 1266, dated 2nd June 1916. Recovery of the balance of cost after deducting the preliminary deposit was made as quickly as possible. There is only a small balance of Rs. 925 which is likely to be recovered on giving a month's formal notice, as the stamped agreement provides for a forfeiture of the preliminary deposit and sale of the site of the defaulting purchaser. Of this balance Rs. 310 are due from six Panchama applicants. They have generally paid up promptly because in the first place they had some ready-money with them at the close of the transplanting season when men, women and children alike earned up to 6 annas a day. In some cases, however, the money was borrowed from local sowcars. This has no doubt added to their indebtedness, and on this point I shall touch again.

30. The form of the patta which has to be granted for the sites sold has been approved in G.O. Press No. 1584, Revenue, dated 11th July 1916. Before preparing them, however, two points have to be settled. Firstly delivery of possession of sites to the purchasers in cases where owners of land have required a reference to the civil court on the question of the adequacy of my award amounts. When stamped

agreements were taken, the idea was that, if possession was given at once in such cases, Government would legally have no powers except by a regular civil suit to recover any balance that may have to be paid, should the District Court see fit to enhance my award amounts and accordingly it was provided that possession was not to be given till the final adjudication by the civil court. In my letter No. 281, dated 10th August 1916, I have addressed the Government on this question and suggested that possession may be given at once, my main argument being that it would be inequitable to make a large number of grantees suffer by being kept away from the sites for which they paid the cost price as fixed by me, just because there may be a small minority of possible defaulters.

31. The second point needing settlement arises out of the orders of the Government conveyed in G.O. No. 1468, Revenue, dated 28th June 1916, that lands which had been paying wet assessment before the acquisition need only pay the corresponding dry rate and that the assessment on the land used for streets which vest in the local board may be foregone under Board's Standing Order No. 24 (14). These orders imply that the streets should be shown as a separate subdivision of the land acquired and that the sites should form one or more different subdivisions. On this question I submitted my proposals to the Collector in my letter No. 281, dated 23rd August 1916.

32. I shall enumerate here briefly the main points about this system of relieving congestion. (1) Only congested people who pay a preliminary deposit get sites: laggards sceptics or the very poor have been kept out of this scheme. (2) They get the sites at cost price which is the same for all who purchase in one block of extension. (3) There is no scramble for what may be considered favourably situated sites. (4) As distribution was made by lottery or by mutual agreement no favour is shown to any particular individual. (5) Every applicant gets a site and no one can get more than one. (6) The balance of cost price has to be paid within a reasonably short time of the distribution.

33. As an indirect result of my operations, I may note that in a village called Pulapalli the Raju owner of a field adjoining the Malapalli, long coveted by the Malas, recently sold it to them, being apprehensive that otherwise the Government may intervene and acquire compulsorily. Then again one reason why some applicants who eagerly solicited my help subsequently became lukewarm and withdrew is found in the same fact that owners of land who had been obstinately refusing to part with it now became apprehensive of compulsory acquisition and sold it by private negotiation.

34. I was approached by some villagers to make available for house-sites some poramboke or assessed waste lands lying at the disposal of Government. These applications could not be finally disposed of by me as it is within the powers of the local revenue officers to do so. I however inspected all such cases and referred them with my remarks for their disposal. These cases are (1) a tank poramboke in Siddhantam applied for by Malas, (2) an assessed waste land in Vissakoderu similarly applied for, (3) a poramboke in Gollalakoderu applied for by some Turpus, and (4) a poramboke in Garagaparru applied for by some Malas.

35. The work so far accomplished has proved to demonstration the feasibility of extending village-site at the cost of the people concerned and has removed the doubts hitherto entertained by even experienced local officers that the people accustomed as they are to the free grant of house-sites are not likely to pay for them, that even if one-third of the cost is levied as a preliminary deposit it would be difficult to collect the remaining two thirds and that at any rate the landless labourers are not likely to avail of this opportunity afforded by Government. All these have in a great measure been falsified by the success of this scheme. But the more serious question which Mr. Turing characterised as the crux of the problem and which under orders of Government is to be left to the private enterprise of individual applicants, still awaits solution. The more I see the conditions of the delta villages the more convinced am I that the available resources for raising the level of the sites are quite inadequate when the magnitude of the task is concerned. Silt removable from village tanks, irrigation channels, drainage channels, mounds of earth stacked by the Public Works Department on the bunds of canals or drainage

channels for which the department find no use and heaps of earth thrown up as a consequence of the ryots lowering the levels of their lands to make them better fitted for irrigation—these are the only sources one could point to.

36. Even if in some villages there should be enough material for this purpose, the cost of doing it is sufficiently heavy for the poor ryot. If we assume that on the average wet land has to be raised by one yard, one hundred cart loads of earth will be required to raise one cent of land which would cost at least Rs 10 to cart to the site. This works to a rate of Rs. 1,000 per acre, while its average price is only Rs. 880.

37. This item of work is so variable and uncertain in its nature that it would be impossible to forecast with any amount of definiteness what the actual achievement on the part of the individual grantees is likely to be. I think we should watch and see what measure of success would be attained in this behalf in so far as the extensions now made are concerned before we launch out into further extensions of the same kind which may, for aught we know, remain half-submerged swamps. Conditions (3) and (4) of the pattà approved by the Government in their Order Press No. 1584, Revenue, dated 11th July 1916, require the grantees of sites to complete the raising of the level and construction of a dwelling-house within two years. At the end of the first year, we shall be able to judge how far the applicants have been successful in grappling with this problem. And to this end a special officer of the grade of a deputy tahsildar may be appointed temporarily for a short period to inspect all the extensions and report whether the sites have been raised to the required height.

38 It would accordingly be advisable now to postpone further acquisition work till this experience is gained. There is no doubt that congestion exists in many other villages which requires to be relieved and that the people there would be quite willing to pay the cost of acquisition. There is no special reason however why the acquisition work should be continuous, while there are specific reasons for postponing it for one year.

39. There are now pending with me applications for extension of village-sites from some residents of nine villages of Bhimavaram, eleven of Tanuku, one of Narasapur, seven of Ellore, two of Kovvur, five of Gudivada and two of Kaikalur taluks. Of these 37 villages, the applications from nine are by Panchamas. While all the pending applications may not lead to practical results, it is very probable that many of them may and a few further applications may be expected from Narasapur, Tanuku and Bhimavaram taluks At the same time, if work is started in some villages in other taluks I have no doubt more applications may come in as we proceed with the work.

40. Some valuable lessons are derivable from the nine months' experience of practical work in the villages. I think it can be asserted with confidence that, numerous as have been the grants to the labouring classes who have readily paid the cost of the sites, there are still a very large number of houseless people among them whom this relief has not reached, because they are too poor to pay the cost and cannot command the credit to borrow the required amounts. All future work should, in my opinion, be directed to help them to acquire sites and for this purpose I beg to offer the following suggestions:—

(*a*) The initial deposit amount should be lowered in individual cases at the discretion of the officer granting the sites.

(*b*) Recovery of the balance of the cost price after deducting the amount deposited, should not be in one lump sum payable as soon as possible after the sale of the sites, but should be spread over a convenient number of years, not exceeding ten.

(*c*) In paragraph 6 of my first report, dated 28th July 1915, I proposed to levy from the applicants themselves the full cost of the land required for streets and lanes and so far have succeeded in doing so in all my extensions. The Board of Revenue in paragraph 3 of its Reference No. 1098-16-1, dated 10th April 1916, pointed on page 3 of G.O. No. 1468 Revenue, dated 25th June 1916, was pleased to lay down certain principles on which the contribution towards this cost to be paid by the local boards should be determined and recognize the obligation on the part

of the local boards to pay the entire cost where the extension is for the benefit of "backward" or "depressed classes." I take it that these terms include all Panchamas and Turpu labourers. But as the prevailing poverty of the generality of the applicants for sites in a particular block of extension ought to be the real test for financial help on the part of Government, I submit that the Collector should have the discretion in all cases of doubt to define what particular classes come under these terms.

(*d*) Further the local board should be required to raise the level of the portion of the extensions intended for streets and lanes even before the sites are raised—mainly as an example and inducement to the grantees of the sites and also as indicating to them the exact height to which they should be raised. It should also be required to construct all culverts, etc., necessary for making the extension habitable. I consider that, in this particular, no distinction should be made between backward classes and well-to-do ryots and that all alike should enjoy the very modest amenity of walking along dry, decent streets in all seasons instead of having to wade knee-deep through miry earth during a good portion of the year.

41. In paragraph 2 of G.O. No. P. 690, Revenue, dated 17th March 1915, Government suggested the formation of co-operative societies as one way of seeking the co-operation of the local people in the extension of village-site; and in paragraph 4 of G.O. Press No. 219, Revenue, dated 1st February 1916, I was directed to put myself in direct communication with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to see whether something practical cannot be done to organize co-operative building societies in the villages for which additional site is to be provided. I accordingly addressed the Registrar in my letter R.C. No. 123, Special, dated 2nd March 1916, extracts from which I quote. "The problem for a solution of which I request your help and advice is how to find funds for the poor labourer who has no immoveable property to offer as security. Where he has any immoveable property, the Mala can command the necessary credit in the village. Or he can do so equally well where he can employ his adult son as a farm-servant under a ryot. Even here there are some obvious limitations. The Mala servant is already heavily indebted to his master who is therefore unwilling to lend more money, being almost certain that it cannot be repaid except by manual labour which practically becomes serfdom . . . . . The only question is whether by your help it can be arranged to finance a Mala society started under the above circumstances. The members thereof will have no assets to offer as security and where shares are fixed may not be able to subscribe more than Rs. 10 each. Is it possible to finance a society composed of such members to the extent of Rs. 75 for each of them on the security of this share capital plus the value of the land to be acquired by means of a loan?"

42. In reply to this communication, the Registrar referred me to his Assistant at Bezwada and vaguely stated that he thought he could get some one to finance these societies. I arranged for the starting of three societies and got the Assistant Registrar down to Bhimavaram taluk where he took some prescribed statements regarding the property qualifications of the Panchama applicants with a view to register them, but deferred doing so as he had to settle beforehand the question of financing them. On the 15th June 1916 he reported to the Registrar the facts connected with these three societies and requested him to arrange the loans required by them.

43. I must say that the case of these three societies were as favourable as possible, as their net property qualification as computed by the Assistant Registrar amounted to Rs. 1,695, 2,575 and 1,310 as against the loans of Rs. 750, 280 and 800 required by them, respectively. Nothing has been heard further about this matter and I have had to collect at the last moment the balances due from two sets of applicants. The third set of applicants who wanted a loan of Rs. 800 against a property qualification of Rs. 1,310 had not even paid the required deposits (unlike the other two) and acquisition was not taken up in their case at all.

44. If loans could not be arranged in these three cases, I fail to see how it would be possible to do so in the case of other possible societies the members of which are likely to have even less property to offer as security. In fact, in the majority of cases, there would be no security except the land to be acquired with the loan. If in such cases co-operation cannot help the labouring class, I do not see what hope there is of their ever acquiring sites of their own to live in, unless the Government should

themselves arrange to put some co-operative bank in funds with the express direction to lend to these rural co-operative societies.

45. My own opinion is that co-operative banks are mistaken in fighting shy of such rural societies from a spirit of over-cautiousness. No doubt as businessmen they want substantial security for the loan; but true co-operation ought to exploit the industry and honesty of the members and encourage them in thrifty ways. These Malas are field labourers and have some members of their families serving as farm servants and getting annual fixed incomes; others have gone to Rangoon and make periodical remittances to their wives in the village. And during the transplantation and harvest seasons, all the members in the family including even boys and girls get good daily wages ranging from 4 to 6 annas a day. It should be easy to arrange for recovering periodically during the two wage-earning seasons small instalments which will be credited towards the loan.

46. I stated that the co-operative banks are unwilling to lend on the security offered and suggested that Government may provide the funds to these banks and direct them to lend to the Mala rural societies. I doubt, however, if Government can, at the present time or even under improved financial conditions, undertake this heavy responsibility consistently with other equally urgent calls. Under the circumstances, it seems to me that the only practicable course is not to take up this work of extension of house-site as one of a special nature to be undertaken and completed as a continuous process without a break, but to treat it as an ever-present administrative problem to be solved for each particular village or set of people when and as they find the money necessary for acquisition. I think therefore that there ought to be a standing rule requiring Revenue Divisional officers to take immediate action whenever it is found that a fairly large number of people in a village are so congested that they are willing to pay the cost of acquisition or a number of houseless labourers are ready to lay together the funds necessary for acquisition of house-sites for them.

47. I cannot close my report without making mention of the whole-hearted co-operation which I derived from the Special Tahsildar M.R.Ry. V. Bhagappiah Sastri Garu who loyally carried out all the work entrusted to him. He toured ceaselessly and evinced considerable energy and enthusiasm in pushing it through. To him and to my staff of revenue inspectors and clerks I owe in a great measure the expedition with which I was able to conclude my work.

Enclosures

(1)

Statement I.

Item.	June 1915.	July 1915	August 1915	September 1915.	October 1915.	November 1915.	December 1915.	January 1916.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pay of the Officer ..	621 6 0	613 1 0	621 1 0	611 1 6	613 1 0	611 1 9	611 1 6	611 1 9
Travelling allowance and batta ..	124 2 9	103 9 0	165 0 0	124 14 0	98 6 0	69 4 0	182 8 0	76 4 0
Pay of the establishment.	23 1 6	17 0 4	47 11 2	62 0 0	30 12 11	3 5 6	104 11 10	714 7 4
Travelling allowance and batta of the establishment	31 6 3	11 6 6	24 8 0	43 11 0	37 2 3	2 9 6	193 1 3	103 6 0
Contingencies	..	27 5 6	..	31 6 6	..	41 15 6	53 6 0	10 6 9
Total ..	810 6 13	769 14 6	859 7 12	886 1 6	756 6 11	734 4 6	1,108 11 7	1,185 6 1

Item—*cont.*	February 1916.	March 1916.	April 1916.	May 1916	June 1916.	July 1916.	August 1916	Total.
(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Pay of the Officer ..	613 1 9	612 1 9	611 1 0	611 1 9	611 1 9	611 1 9	611 1 9	9,177 6 0
Travelling allowance and batta ..	121 10 0	114 2 6	90 4 4	98 8 0	109 0 0	109 6 0	124 2 0	1,653 6 0
Pay of the establishment.	383 3 6	316 6 10	313 3 0	413 3 6	413 6 6	396 6 11	378 2 6	3,482 15 9
Travelling allowance and batta of the establishment	101 10 6	103 6 6	64 10 6	127 10 6	110 10 6	106 4 0	151 13 3	1,375 14 0
Contingencies	84 6 6	..	12 6 3	43 11 6	..	63 1 0	53 13 6	419 14 0
Total ..	1,303 8 6	1,146 5 7	1,106 5 8	1,294 10 3	1,344 2 7	1,329 0 0	1,316 1 0	16,977 8 6

STATEMENT II.

Caste of applicants.	Number of applicants.	Total extent of site granted.	Amount paid.	Average extent of a site.	Average cost of a site.
		Acs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.
1. Brahmans	209	26·45	27,799	·13	133
2. Kshatriyas	708	57·57	74,085	·8	91
3. Vaishyas	68	4·19	4,882	·6	87
4. Rajus, Kammas and Reddis	348	25·68	28,945	·7	67
5. Tarpus	80	5·01	5,070	·6	57
6. Idigas	163	9·49	10,921	·6	63
7. Weavers	98	5·13	6,801	·6	63
8. Sadlis	34	3·71	3,244	·8	69
9. Artisans, etc.	127	1·84	7,771	·1	61
10. Pariahs	5,8	28·61	34,600	·5	67
11. Miscellaneous	9	·82	838	·9	93
Total ..	1,871	183·28	1,37,170	·7	65

STATEMENT III.

Name of taluk.	Dry land acquired.								
	Government.			Inam.			Total.		
	Extent.	Cost.	Average cost per acre.	Extent.	Cost.	Average cost per acre.	Extent.	Cost.	Average cost per acre.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Narasapur	3·73	1,635	438	4·65	2,858	598	8·38	4,493	536
2. Tanuku	24·53	9,431	648	25·08	18,768	865	49·17	28,197	573
3. Bhimavaram ..	4·27	1,801	703	21·17	11,512	543	29·44	13,313	472
Total ..	32·53	12,867	633	50·90	33,639	618	86·99	46,126	624

Name of taluk—cont.	Wet land acquired.								
	Government.			Inam.			Total.		
	Extent.	Cost.	Average cost per acre.	Extent.	Cost.	Average cost per acre.	Extent.	Cost.	Average cost per acre.
(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)
	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.	Acs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Narasapur ..	1·24	1,525	824	3·80	3,366	1,388	28·30	18,238*	816
2. Tanuku ..	45·36	24,911	549	17·16	15,263	889	37·04	34,284	926
3. Bhimavaram ..	38·57	18,903	810	9·95	1,335	737	38·52	34,237*	157
Total ..	84·39	31,329	879	30·56	26,844	880	88·86	77,873	881

STATEMENT IV.

Total number of awards involved.				Total number of civil court references under section 18.			
	Joint cases.			Number of persons involved.			
Single cases.	Number of items.	Number of persons involved.	Total number of persons involved.	Single cases.	Joint cases		Total number of persons involved.
					Number of items.	Number of persons involved.	
318	80	366	484	83	8	18	51

(2)

Translation of form of Agreement.

(Please vide paragraph 31 of the report.)

To the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India, represented by the Collector of Kistna.

Agreement executed by , *son of* , *an inhabitant of* , *taluk, Kistna district.*

1. Whereas it has been decided to acquire some land under the Land Acquisition Act belonging to landowners of village, taluk, for the extension of village-site and to resell the land as building-sites, I have applied to you for acres cents of land and paid a deposit of Rs. , and obtained a receipt on , and have agreed to abide by the conditions detailed hereunder.

2. After the land is acquired, I bind myself to agree to the method of distribution of sites to be made either by you or by your subordinates and to accept the site allotted to me wherever it may fall, without raising any objection as to its situation.

3. I agree to the method of calculating the cost of sites to be adopted by you or your subordinates and shall pay within the time fixed the balance of cost price of the site allotted to me after deducting the deposit now paid.

4. I agree to pay also the proportionate cost on the extent allotted to me as calculated either by you or by your subordinates, in case the value of the land acquired is enhanced by the District Court or other Court on a reference made at the instance of the owners of land disputing the adequacy of the award-amount.

5. I agree to take possession of the land allotted to me after paying its cost as fixed either by you or by your officers. It is hereby agreed that a patta is not to be issued to me till I shall have paid the entire cost of the site sold to me including such cost as may be fixed after the final adjudication by the Civil Court on a reference to it made at the instance of the owner of the land.

6. In case I fail to pay in time any portion of the cost price, I agree to the forfeiture of all amounts so far paid by me. I shall not raise any objection if you then resell the site allotted to me and give possession to the fresh purchaser.

7. I agree to the vesting in the local board of all the streets and lanes to be formed in the land to be acquired and granted to me and other applicants for house-sites.

8. I agree to pay without any objection whatever amount has reasonably to be paid for my site as the cost of permanently demarcating the streets and lanes.

D. Dis. No. 4480/G1, dated 12th September 1916.

Forwarded.

2. I think the operations may be regarded as very successful, though the complete success of the scheme cannot be predicated pending the satisfactory solution of the "site-raising" problem.

3. The most remarkable feature has been the relatively large number of Panchamas who have secured sites. This result tends to prove—what previously was a mere conjecture—that the main obstacle to expansion has not been poverty but the general disinclination of caste landholders to sell their land to Panchamas.

The incidents mentioned in paragraph 33 of the Deputy Collector's report are interesting as showing that the work may have more widespread results than the tabulated figures alone indicate.

4. (*a*) The compensation awarded by the Deputy Collector has been very fairly estimated. It was by no means excessive, and it is therefore gratifying that so few references have been made to the Civil Court on the ground of undervaluation.

(*b*) The system of payment of the compensation amounts has also been very satisfactory. As a general rule acquisition on a large scale involves a legacy of protracted trouble for the ordinary revenue staff, in the shape of almost innumerable items placed in revenue deposits for one reason or another.

5. The questions dealt with in paragraphs 30 and 31 of the report have been referred by me to the Board for orders. (Please vide this office R.C. No. 4923/G1., dated 18th August 1916, and R.P. No. 5331/G1., dated 28th August 1916.)

6. *Paragraph* 34.—Generally speaking any poramboke or other lands at the disposal of Government in the delta are reserved for some very good reason.

7. *Paragraph* 37.—I scarcely think any Special Officer will be necessary. The number of sites in any one taluk is not so great as to be beyond the powers of inspection by the local tahsildar.

8 *Paragraph* 40.—I do not agree with the proposals suggested in sub-paragraphs (*a*) and (*b*). They are at any rate premature. So long as applications, on the basis of the conditions now subsisting, are being received in sufficient numbers to keep the special staff fully employed, there seems no adequate reason for the introduction of concessions which may lead to unforeseen difficulties. I may mention that concessions of this nature were allowed in connection with the sale of lands under the Divi Pumping Project in 1910, and we are still struggling with the sequels.

I support the recommendation contained in sub-paragraph (*c*).

The question raised in sub-paragraph (*d*) is not so simple as it appears. The suggestion really implies that the district board (or taluk board) shall give an immediate preferential claim to these new sites, even though money for a similar purpose may be more urgently needed elsewhere. I think this is a matter which might very well be left to the discretion of the local board.

9. *Paragraph* 45.—I am rather pessimistic as to the possibility of help being rendered by the formation of co-operative societies. In the majority of cases, practically the only security that can be offered will be the land to be acquired. Owing to the addition of 15 per cent to the estimated market value, the land will, prima facie, not be worth the amount required. There is further the contingency that the grant may be cancelled owing to non-compliance with the conditions. The unwillingness therefore of the co-operative banks to lend on the security offered is not unreasonable.

10. *Paragraph* 46.—No "standing order" seems necessary. We are always ready to take action as soon as the amount required is deposited.

11 Mr. Srinivasa Acheriyar has taken great pains and has undergone considerable personal discomfort to make the scheme a success. He has surmounted the difficulties which always attend any new venture, and the results are very creditable.

H. H. BURKITT,
Collector.

Reference—*No.* 4118/16-1, *dated* 10*th November* 1916.

Submitted to Government.

2. *Paragraph* 50 *of the Deputy Collector's report and paragraph* 5 *of the Collector's endorsement.*—Government have since passed orders in the matter in their Order No. 2257, Press, dated 4th October 1916.

3. *Paragraph* 31 *of the Deputy Collector's report and paragraph* 5 *of the Collector's endorsement.*—The Collector's report referred to has not been received by the Board.

4. *Paragraphs* 37, 40, 45 *and* 46 *of the Deputy Collector's report and paragraphs* 7 *to* 10 *of the Collector's endorsement.*—The Board agrees with the views expressed by the Collector. The Kistna district bank has been reluctant to finance such societies, but the Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies hopes to induce it to do so.

5. The Board notes with pleasure the testimony borne by the Collector to the commendable manner in which the Special Deputy Collector has accomplished his task.

6. * * * * *

H. R. PATE,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, paragraphs 1 to 5 with enclosures in original.
" Collector of Kistna, paragraph 5 only.

Order—No. 1230, Revenue, dated 27th April 1917.

Miscellaneous | Recorded.

2. *Paragraph 37 of the Deputy Collector's report.*—The Government agree with the Board of Revenue that it is not necessary to appoint a Special Officer to inspect the progress of work in the extensions.

3. *Paragraph 40, sub-paragraphs (a) and (b) of the Deputy Collector's report.*—The Deputy Collector's proposals are approved, subject to the conditions that the proposed concessions are restricted to such of the villagers as are, in the opinion of the officer granting the sites, too poor to pay the cost price of the land in a lump sum and that interest is charged on the unpaid balance of the purchase money at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The spreading of the repayment of the cost price over a term of years is of the nature of a loan transaction between Government and the purchaser of the house-site. The Board of Revenue is requested to work out and submit for the approval of Government a suitable scheme to ensure the repayment of the money advanced by Government.

Sub-paragraph (c).—The attention of the Deputy Collector should be drawn to G.O. No. 2255, Revenue, dated 2nd October 1916, in which it was ordered that the cost of the land required for lanes and streets should be recovered from the applicants themselves.

Sub-paragraph (d).—With reference to the Deputy Collector's suggestion that the local boards should be required to raise the level of streets and lanes in the new extension even before the house-sites are raised by the purchasers, the Government agree with the Board of Revenue that this is a matter which should be left to the discretion of the local boards.

4. *Paragraphs 41–45 of the Deputy Collector's report.*—The question of the formation of building societies in the villages for which additional sites are provided is separately under the consideration of Government.

5. *Paragraph 46 of the Deputy Collector's report.*—The Government consider it unnecessary to frame a standing rule such as that suggested by the Deputy Collector but would draw the attention of the Collector and the Board of Revenue to the fact that when application for extension of house-site is received, accompanied by an offer to deposit the necessary money, it is the duty of the divisional officer, unless he considers the application is made in bad faith, to take action and move the Government through the Collector to sanction the acquisition.

6. The Government concur with the Collector and the Board in regarding the results so far achieved by the Deputy Collector as very creditable.

(True Extract)

A. R. KNAPP,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue).
" Local and Municipal Department.

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide Answer to Question No. 64 asked by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. Sobbarayalu Reddiyar Avergal at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 22nd May 1917, page 964 supra.]

Statement giving details of wet assessment in the re-settled taluks of South Chingleput and Wandiwash of the North Arcot district.

Taluk	Assessment prior to resettlement.	Assessment prior to resettlement plus 25 per cent	Resettlement assessment after reclassification of irrigation sources.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
South Chingleput	80,123	1,00,153	1,05,965
Wandiwash	1,66,854	2,07,568	2,08,202

22ND MAY 1917.] *(The President; the Advocate-General.)*

RULES FOR THE CONDUCT OF BUSINESS AT MEETINGS OF THE COUNCIL.

The discussion on the following amendments in the rules moved by the Hon'ble Mr. S. Srinivasa Ayyangar at the meeting held on the 2nd April 1917 was then resumed:—

(i) *In rule* 23, *after the words* "at any meeting" *the words* "other than a motion for leave to introduce a Bill" *shall be inserted within brackets.*

(ii) *In rule* 24, *the words* "under the preceding rule" *shall be omitted and the following proviso added at the end*:—

"Provided that, if the President decides that any motion is out of order, it shall be excluded from such statement and the Secretary shall communicate the President's decision to the member concerned."

(iii) *For rules* 31 *and* 32, *the following rules shall be substituted*:—

"31. (1) Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with the provisions of section 80 of the Government of India Act, 1915, shall give the Secretary at least two months' previous notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, send a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.

"(2) Where the previous sanction of the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, is required under the Government of India Act, 1915, to the introduction of any Bill, no motion for leave to introduce it shall be made unless such sanction has been given.

"32. If the motion for leave to introduce a Bill be carried, the Secretary shall cause the Bill, the Statement of Objects and Reasons and any connected papers to be printed and communicated to each of the members and shall also cause the Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons to be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English and in such vernacular languages as the Governor may direct."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Has the Hon'ble the Advocate-General any preliminary remarks to make?"

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, I have already taken up a good deal of the time of the Council in explaining the amendments to the Legislative Council rules. In the first place, the Council will remember the four-fold limitation upon its powers. As I said, the Council cannot pass any law affecting an Act of Parliament; it cannot pass any law affecting an Act of the Governor-General of India without the previous sanction of the Governor-General; nor can it pass any law affecting any of the eight subjects mentioned in section 72, sub-clause (3) of the Government of India Act, 1915, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, nor can it allow the introduction of any Bill imposing any charge upon public revenues without the sanction of the Governor of the Presidency. The result is any motion for leave to introduce a Bill has to be examined by the three authorities concerned, viz., the Local Government, the Government of India and the Secretary of State. A Bill has to be examined by these three authorities as to whether it requires the sanction of the Governor-General or whether it requires the sanction of the Governor. Secondly if it does require sanction whether it should be given. Of course, there may be a further question what attitude the Government may have to take with reference to the motion for leave to introduce—whether it is one of neutrality or of support or of opposition, but that no doubt must be at a later stage. It is our complaint that the six days' time which is now prescribed by rule 23 is too little and inadequate, and therefore the first amendment which is made is in regard to rule 31; for rule 31 the following rule is proposed to be substituted. Clause (1) of the proposed rule runs as follows:—

'31. (1) Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with the provisions of section 80 of the Government of India Act, 1915, shall give the Secretary at least two months' previous notice of his intention and shall, together with the notice, send a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.'

(The Advocate-General.) [22ND MAY 1917.

"A reasonably long notice of two months is provided in order to enable the three authorities to examine the provisions of the Bill and to come to a conclusion as to whether sanction should be given or not and possibly as to what their attitude should be. It is necessary that they should have the full text of the Bill. Otherwise, it is difficult for them to see whether it requires sanction or not. It may be that the motion for leave to introduce a Bill may refer to one kind of Bill and afterwards another and a totally different kind of Bill may be introduced, and there is no guarantee that the leave obtained for one kind of Bill applies to the Bill which is ultimately introduced in the Council. That is the reason why a copy of the Bill with a full Statement of the Objects and Reasons is necessary. I do not think the Council will see any objection to this provision. This has been adopted in all the other Councils. In the Imperial Council one month's notice has been prescribed. I would read to the Council the various rules of the other Councils supporting the amendment, which is now proposed.

"The second amendment which is proposed to rule 81 is the addition of clause 2 which runs as follows:—

'(2) Where the previous sanction of the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, is required under the Government of India Act, 1915, to the introduction of any Bill, no motion for leave to introduce it shall be made unless such sanction has been given.'

"I submit this is nothing but the result of the operation of the existing rules. This is nothing but a declaration of the existing law, as contained in the Government of India Act and the rules framed thereunder. If it is made unlawful for a member to introduce a Bill dealing with any of the subjects mentioned in section 79 or section 80, sub-section (2), if it is made impossible for a member to do that, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General in one case or the Governor in the other, it stands to reason that, unless the condition precedent is complied with, no motion for leave to introduce the Bill can be entertained. The motion will be out of order and that is the only way in which the President of the Council can prevent such a motion being brought up before the Council. The provisions which I have referred to are contained in the Government of India Act, section 80, sub-section (2), where it says 'it shall not be lawful for any member of any local Legislative Council to introduce, without the previous sanction of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner any measure affecting the public revenues of the province or imposing any charge on those revenues'. As Honourable Members are aware, the introduction of a Bill is a mere fact. It is the right of each member after giving six days' notice, to introduce a Bill. When the Council passes a motion for leave to bring in a Bill, it implies two things, that the member obtaining leave has a right to introduce the Bill and secondly that the Council has power to pass it. These two things will be quite out of order, if it is unlawful for the Honourable Member to introduce the Bill. The motion that the Bill be read in Council is quite a different motion from the mere introduction or presenting of a Bill. Rules 34 and 35 are quite clear. There is no other way of preventing a member from bringing a motion for leave to introduce a Bill. He has only to give six days' notice to the Legislative Secretary. Therefore the only way in which the law can be complied with, the only way in which the provisions of the Government of India Act and the rules can be complied with is by insisting that the previous sanction should have been given, before any Honourable Member is allowed to make a motion for leave to introduce a Bill.

"The third amendment proposed is the proviso to rule 24 of the existing rules. 'Provided that if the President decides that any motion is out of order, it shall be 'excluded from such statement and the Secretary shall communicate the President's 'decision to the member concerned'. Honourable Members will have noticed in examining the present proposals before them that in other Council Rules there is no provision like Rule 24; but they have a rule that no business which is not entered in the statement of business shall be discussed. That is the only provision. The words in the rules of the Council, 'shall be entered', have caused some difficulty and some misapprehension of the rules. I have only to read Rule 24 in this way: 'All motions of which notice is given under the preceding rule shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary, whether they are in order or out of order', to show the absurdity which the opposite position involves. All motions

must necessarily mean all motions which are in order. That is the only meaning to be attached to the rule as it stands, and that is all that the proposed proviso means. It expressly brings out the meaning which the rules necessarily have. I do not see how the Council can have any serious objection to this proposal, especially as a similar rule exists in the Bengal Council, as well as in the Imperial Council; I will only refer to those two rules. In the Imperial Council Rules, which have been recently made, rule 16 runs as follows:—(1) 'Subject to the provisions of section 67 of the Government of India Act, 1915, and of these rules, any member may move at a meeting of the Council for leave to introduce a Bill, but no such motion shall be made until after the expiry of one month, or, if the President so directs, of such further period not exceeding in all two months, from the date on which a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons has been furnished to the Secretary, and, in the case of a Bill requiring the previous sanction of the Governor-General under section 67 of the Government of India Act, 1915, until a copy of such sanction has also been so furnished.' That is the second amendment which has already been dealt with. Sub-rule 2 of rule 16 says 'where the provisions of sub-rule (1) have been duly complied with, the Secretary shall set down the motion in the list of business for the first convenient day thereafter upon which the Council may meet'. That expresses in a positive form what this rule tries to do in the negative. If the Council prefers it, it may have it in that way. It does not matter how the rule is worded. There is a reserve power to exclude motions which are really and plainly out of order. It is clear that the President of the Council will never exercise that power, unless it be on the clearest grounds. The Bengal rules contain a similar provision. This amendment has been copied from that. Rule 25 of the Bengal rules at page 161 of the manual runs as follows:—'Every motion (whether an original motion or in amendment) of which due notice is given shall be entered in the List or Appendix sent to members under rule 51 provided that, if the President decides that any motion is out of order, it shall be excluded from such List and Appendix, and the Secretary shall communicate the President's decision to the member concerned'.

"Therefore, Honourable Members will see that the proposals before the Council are fully supported by the rules in the other Councils, and they are very convenient and prevent any needless controversy. I think these rules are absolutely necessary for the smooth working of the Council. With that object the Government have proposed the minimum changes which are needed for the working of the rules. They do not propose to take any powers other than those that are absolutely necessary for working the rules smoothly. The only thing I should mention in this connection is that any other interpretation of the rules will mean this: even if the sanction of the Governor-General or the Governor to a particular Bill has been refused, it is open to this Legislative Council to allow the motion for leave to introduce the Bill—even if the sanction has been previously refused, still they are entitled to bring a motion and such a motion must be set down on paper and allowed to be debated upon. I only state that for the purpose of obtaining the concurrence of the Council to the proposals which have now been put forward. I am sure the Council will be very slow to think that any very serious objection exists to the proposal which escaped the scrutiny of the non-official members of the other Councils. These are really innocent and reasonable rules. I should think, and I hope, there will be no serious objection. I therefore move that these amendments to the rules be passed."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Council will observe that there is no motion to refer the rules to the Select Committee. They will recollect what occurred at the last meeting, when at the instance of non-official members, the Government readily assented to the postponement of the consideration of the alteration of these rules to the present occasion. That postponement seems to me to render it unnecessary to refer these rules to a Select Committee. I suggest that we should be merely repeating in the Council the discussion which would be taking place in the Select Committee. We might consider these rules in full Council as probably the most convenient and expeditious course. We have all had full notice and time to consider the import of the alterations proposed and, unless there is serious objection, that is the most convenient course. We might appoint a Select Committee now if you wish it. It might sit to-morrow morning or late this evening and go over the amendments. The Government are quite prepared to take that course, if the Council, as a whole,

wishes that But on the whole it is a mere duplication of efforts as we will have to consider the thing in Council; we will have to go over it in Council, after the Select Committee has considered the amendments. Unless there is a strong desire on the part of the majority of the Council, I propose to adopt this course now."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I am sorry to have to oppose this motion made by my Honourable friend Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar. The motion before the Council is not as innocent as the Hon'ble the Advocate-General would ask us to believe."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not wish to interrupt the Honourable Member. I assume that the Council accedes to the suggestion made by me."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"There are other amendments. Perhaps it would be better if these other amendments also are considered in the Select Committee and brought up again. Otherwise, we shall have to go through each of the amendments."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Let us take the sense of the Council on the matter. The Council will sit from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. If the Council is prepared to have a Select Committee sitting either before the Council or after the Council meets, the Government will have no objection to meet their desire. I put it to the Council whether they would prefer to consider the matter in open Council or to proceed to appoint a Select Committee to consider the amendments proposed. It is quite simple to have a Select Committee appointed and I hope the Council will not shrink from it. We shall have an informal show of hands and if they wish a Select Committee to be appointed, we can appoint it now. They can sit after the meeting is over this evening. This matter has been hanging fire for a long time. The Government have been anxious that every consideration should be shown to Honourable Members in this matter. It is necessary that we should pass these changes at this meeting of the Council.

Those who are in favour of the appointment of a Select Committee, will please hold up their hands. (*After taking votes.*) The sense of even the non-official members is against the appointment of a Select Committee. I will now call upon the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar to continue the debate opened by my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"As I stated, Your Excellency, the proposal is not as innocent as stated by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. I am afraid I am the unfortunate cause of these amendments, though unacknowledged. According to the existing practice, there are two stages in which Bills introduced, either by Government or by private members can be discussed in connection with the general principles involved in these Bills. The first stage is a motion for leave to introduce a Bill and the later stage is the introduction of the measure after the leave has been granted by the Council. It is quite true, as pointed out by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, that the powers of the local Legislature are limited and circumscribed by various conditions and limitations. I am only sorry"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"May I interrupt? I do not want to interrupt the Honourable gentlemen. Will the Hon'ble the Advocate-General first read the amendment that he wants so that there may be something for discussion."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I beg to move that in rule 23 after the words 'at any meeting' the words 'other than a motion for leave to introduce a Bill' be inserted."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I hope, Your Excellency, I will be in order in discussing the general question, raised by these various amendments."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I hope the Honourable Member will confine his remarks to the amendment we are now considering. Honourable Members will be able to address on each of the amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Rules 23 and 24 are not now before the Council."

22ND MAY 1917.] *(The President; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; the Advocate-General.)*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"On the contrary, the first motion in the name of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is now before the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The question is whether the amendments relating to all the rules are now before the Council."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"It is more advantageous to consider the amendments to rules 31 and 32 first and then to consider the amendment to rule 23 as it is consequential. If it is a question of a select committee being appointed, the matter would be entirely different. It seems to me, your Excellency, that the amendments to rules 31 and 32 should be considered first, because if they are accepted it follows that rule 23 must be amended."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is really not so, if I may explain to the Honourable gentlemen. As a matter of fact, the Council may safely pass the first two amendments without discussion; they are simply defining the scope of that chapter of rules which, taken with rule 23, is really independent of the major changes, which, the Honourable Member is quite right in saying, are the most important. The Council may quite as well accept the first two changes."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Hon'ble the Advocate-General having proposed all these amendments and opened the debate on the whole question, the discussion may proceed upon all the amendments, though each amendment may be put to vote separately. Rule 2 which gives power to the President has some bearing upon the questions to be discussed. As the Hon'ble the Advocate-General has to move all these amendments together, the discussion may be allowed on all the amendments. Your Excellency may split up the amendment at the time the motion is put. We feel that, in opposing the motion made by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, it will be difficult to avoid overlapping. While discussing the general principles, one cannot avoid overlapping. We started with a discussion upon all the three amendments."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Our attitude in regard to the amendments to rules 23 and 24 will depend on the attitude taken up by the Government in regard to amendments to rules 31 and 32."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Let us take 31 and confine the discussion to it. I will ask the Honourable gentlemen to move his amendment to rule 31 confining his remarks to that amendment."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I formally move that for rule 31 rule 31 (1) and (2) be substituted, which runs as follows:—

'31. (1) Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with the provisions of section 80 of the Government of India Act, 1915, shall give the Secretary at least two months' previous notice of his intention, and shall together with the notice, send a copy of the Bill and a full statement of objects and reasons.

'(2) Where the previous sanction of the Governor-General or the Governor, as the case may be, is required under the Government of India Act, 1915, to the introduction of any Bill, no motion for leave to introduce it shall be made unless such sanction has been given.'

"I have nothing to add to what I have already said."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Now I wish to proceed from where I left off. I said there were two stages, one is the stage at which leave is asked for to introduce a Bill. That is a very important stage so far as the Council is concerned. The other stage is the actual introduction of the measure. The distinction between these two stages is recognised not only in the rules for the conduct of business but also in the Act of Parliament itself under which we are sitting. Under section 80 of the Act to which the Hon'ble the Advocate-General referred, if you please refer to clause (1) to which no reference was made by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, you will find that the privilege is given to a member, without any condition or limitation whatever, to make a motion for leave to

introduce a measure in the Council; and it is only in clause (2) a condition or limitation is imposed, namely, that 'it shall not be lawful for any member of any local Legislative Council to introduce, without the previous sanction of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, or Chief Commissioner, any measure affecting the public revenues of the province or imposing any charge on those revenues.' The first thing is for leave to introduce a Bill; the second thing is to introduce it. It is only when he proceeds to introduce a measure the sanction of the Governor, etc., may be sometimes necessary. Now there is reason for maintaining such distinction and the proposed amendment to rule 31 takes away an existing right which we enjoy under an Act of Parliament. The very limitation recognised by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General under section 79 is ignored by him when he moved this amendment. He must recognise that it is not competent for this legislature to pass any measure which 'affects any Act of Parliament. Your Excellency will observe that by this proposed amendment to rule 31 the right given to any member under section 80, clause (1), of the Government of India Act is proposed to be curtailed and modified. Limitations and conditions are sought to be imposed upon that right, which do not find a place in the Act itself. Therefore, it is not open to this legislature to pass any measure affecting any Act of Parliament; but by this proposed amendment the Hon'ble the Advocate-General proposes to affect this Act of Parliament namely, the right conferred upon a member by section 80, clause (1), and that is why evidently today my honourable friend has taken a different line from what he took on the former occasion. On the former occasion when he justified the introduction of this measure he simply said, 'whatever the law may be, the practice is so and so, and let us conform our rules to practice.' Today he has awakened to this position and he finds that while the law is so it is not within our province to do so and that the law is what he thinks it ought to be. May I ask him in all conscience if the law is so, what is the reason for this change to create all this difficulty? My learned friend will acknowledge the high authority of Sir John Simon the late Attorney-General, one who is fully conversant with the Parliamentary practice. I took the liberty of consulting him with reference to your Excellency's ruling in connection with a measure which I wished to introduce, but which I was prevented from introducing. I referred the matter to both Sir John Simon and Mr. Kenworthy Brown and I got their opinion, which is as follows:—

It is clear from the language of section 80 of the Government of India Act, 1915, that there is a distinction between a motion for leave to introduce a measure and the actual introduction of the measure after leave has been given; and this distinction is emphasised by the provision in rule 34 of the business rules, that six days' notice must be given after the leave to introduce has been granted before the Bill can be introduced.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL *(interrupting)*:—"Is this in order?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"In modern Parliamentary practice in the United Kingdom the interval of time between the granting of leave to introduce a Bill and its introduction is merely momentary, as the member who has been given leave goes forthwith to the Bar of the House at once walks back to the table and presents a 'dummy' document which is supposed to be the Bill. But though this is the modern elaborate procedure, in former times a member who got leave to introduce a Bill withdrew from the House, consulted other members whom he had named as willing to help in preparing the Bill, and after the lapse of an interval during which the Bill was actually prepared, returned to the House and introduced it. An interesting account of the former procedure will be found in Sir Courtenay Ilbert's Introduction to Professor Redlich's 'House of Commons,' volume I, published in 1908 by Constable and Company. Again Sir John Simon says:—

'It does not, however, follow that Mr. Ranga Achariyar was entitled to move for leave to introduce a measure affecting the public revenues of the province or imposing a charge on those revenues, when no sanction for such introduction had been obtained. This is a question of construction, and the contention might be set up'—the Hon'ble the Advocate-General will please notice that—'that motion for leave to introduce a measure means a motion for leave to introduce that which, when the leave of the Legislative Council is given, it is lawful for the member moving to introduce. This contention is not to be disregarded, but upon the whole we think the wider construction which does not cut down the generality of the words is to be preferred.'

"That is, under the law as it stands we have the right to apply for leave to introduce a measure uncontrolled by any condition or limitation, and that is the

right which is given by the Act of Parliament and that right cannot be curtailed or affected by any measure which may be introduced in this Council. Therefore I submit that it is not competent to this Council to pass this amendment as under section 79, clause (4), it is incompetent for this Council to affect anything coming out of an Act of Parliament.

"In the second place, I submit it is absolutely unnecessary, it is retrograde in its character, it will be curtailing the privileges of the members and will be depriving the House of the valuable opportunities which it will have of discussing public questions and of creating public opinion in reference to public matters. Now the Hon'ble the Advocate-General referred to one matter as if it was an absurdity. Supposing the Government refuse to sanction a measure would the Council give sanction to such a measure? Will they mind? May I ask the Hon'ble the Advocate-General in return—would it be open to this Council to refuse to give leave to a measure for which sanction has been given by the Governor? The two are distinct authorities. The Governor has to exercise his own judgment and this Council has to exercise its own judgment. Both are given certain distinct powers. Each authority is to give its opinion; each will no doubt be guided by the other. Suppose this Council gives leave for a measure, would that not be an excellent reason for His Excellency exercising his power under section 80 (2)? Would he not attach importance to the discussion which has taken place? Would not more light be thrown upon the question? Would it not aid His Excellency in exercising his power under section 80 (2)? So that, the discussion of a motion for leave to introduce will be useful to the Council in educating public opinion and will be useful to the Governor in exercising his right? He is not bound by the leave given by this Council nor is this Council bound by the leave given by the Governor, but each authority will respect the opinion of the other and be guided by it in the matter. On the other hand, as I pointed out, it is not the law, nor was it the practice till the other day when my motion was thwarted in the way in which it was done. It will be in the recollection of this Council that leave to introduce a Bill for which the sanction of the Governor-General was necessary, was given by this Council, namely, the Post Puberty Bill introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri; that is a measure which required the sanction of His Excellency the Governor-General. Notwithstanding the fact that such sanction was not obtained, leave was given by this Council. A great deal of discussion took place; public opinion was created and the public were educated in the matter. Again if my recollection is right my Honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao obtained leave to introduce a measure with reference to irrigation panchayats, which, I think, is under correspondence with the Government of India for formal sanction. It is not correct to say that the practice has been to obtain the previous sanction of the Governor or the Governor-General before leave to introduce a measure is sought for. Therefore, the amendment is not in accordance with the law or the practice.

It is quite true, as the Hon'ble the Advocate-General has pointed out, the Imperial Council and the Bengal Council have adopted a similar procedure. But that is no reason why we should depart from these rules which have been in existence from the year 1893. The object of these rules, which were framed by the Hon'ble Sir Henry Bliss, the Hon'ble Mr. Grose and the Hon'ble Sir V. Bashyam Ayyangar was stated by Sir Henry Bliss as follows:—'My object has been in regard to these to bring the proceedings of the Council more into accord with the proceedings of the House of Commons'. That was the high ideal they kept in view when they passed these rules in 1893 and no reason has been assigned as to why this change should be made in these rules. The mere fact that other provinces have adopted similar suggestions is certainly no reason why we should follow them. On the other hand, let us keep up the high ideal which was mentioned in 1893. No inconvenience has been caused by the rules as they are now being worked and absolutely no reason has been shown why these changes have been rendered necessary at all.

"As regards the length of time for notice, viz., six days' notice, my Honourable friend says that that is hardly sufficient to enable the Government to form a judgment on a measure. But he forgets that the Government have often times, when such leave is asked for, do not commit themselves to any view; they allow these things to be discussed in the Council so that public opinion may be created. Such was the

sues with reference to the Kollengode Raja's Inheritance Bill. They are not in a hurry to make up their minds. The Government will be guided by the deliberations of this Council on such a motion for leave in deciding upon the attitude they ought to take. The real time for them to make up their minds is when the measure is actually introduced. On the other hand, by the procedure now suggested by the Honourable the Advocate-General, suppose a measure requires the sanction of the Governor, he will discuss it with the Secretary in his Chamber and come to a conclusion; but whereas if he has the advantage of listening to the debate in the Council certainly he will be in a much better position. The same is the case with the Governor-General and the Secretary of State. They will come to a sounder judgment when they hear the various views expressed. Therefore it is advantageous to have two discussions at two different stages. It is advantageous to the public; it is advantageous to the Governor and the authorities. If six days' notice is too short, the time may be extended to fourteen or fifteen days or so. I may appeal to your Excellency to bear me out when I say that leave to introduce is a matter of courtesy. It is the primary function which we as members have to discharge and every member of the Council ought to have the privilege of taking his brother members into confidence in regard to any measure intended for the good of the country. The real discussion and the real decision both of the Council and the country will come in when the actual introduction of the measure takes place. I therefore think that the proposed amendment is retrograde in its character and should be objected to. The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar says that the Council will be in the dark if the actual Bill is not before the Council. Then it will be the members' fault. The Council will hear from the member what the details of the Bill are. It will not be in the dark at all. After all the notice contemplated is the notice to the Council. One great objection I have is that the Hon'ble the Advocate-General wants to treat this Council as nobody and treat the Government as everybody. The notice is not to the Government but to the Council. The Secretary is the Secretary to the Council, though unfortunately he happens to be the Secretary to Government in some other capacity. Therefore, the notice contemplated is the notice to the Council. We get only three days' notice of important measures. We got the agenda for this meeting only three days ago, that is on Saturday, for a meeting on Tuesday. Notice is only to this Council and not to anybody-else and it is not intended that the Secretary of the Council should be in communication with the Government. Suppose I give notice to the Secretary, he should not give notice to the Government only, but he should give notice to every member of the Council. Six days' notice is quite ample, because the member will explain what he has in view. It is a great disadvantage to prepare a Bill beforehand, because he will guide himself, in the actual preparation of it, by the views expressed by the other members. Supposing valuable suggestions are thrown out, such suggestions will be adopted and will be embodied in the Bill; otherwise if he is to sit in chambers and prepare his Bill he will be deprived of such an advantage. This being the object which the framers of the Act had in view, I submit it will be a serious matter indeed on the part of the Council to adopt these amendments which impose conditions and limitations on private members in bringing forward Bills. I therefore oppose this motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I regret that I have also to oppose the motion before the Council. As has been pointed out already, it requires the very serious consideration of the Council whether under the new reforms of 1909 we are to be in a worse position than we were under the Indian Councils Act, 1892. It was in 1893 that rules were promulgated for the conduct of business in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, and when the rules were modified, they found that five days' notice should be converted into six days' clear notice. The original rule provided that a motion for leave to introduce a Bill should be in conformity with the Indian Councils Act, 1861, section 38, as also the Indian Councils Act of 1892, section 5. When the rules came to be revised in 1894, they found it necessary to retain that restriction, the only change introduced being that there must be six days' clear notice. When it was announced in 1908, that the new scheme would really and effectively associate the people in the matter of legislation, it could not have been contemplated that the once-valued privileges would be restricted in the way in which it is now proposed to restrict them. I am aware, that so far as this change is concerned the Government of India have taken steps in the same direction, and that the Legislative Councils of other provinces have also followed suit.

But so for as this Government are concerned, they are independent and can act in the best manner they think fit and they need not be guided by the practice followed in the other Legislative Councils. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has already drawn attention to the fact that the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss in proposing revision of rules in 1894 suggested that he wanted to adopt the procedure adopted in the House of Commons. He made a clear statement on that occasion, pointing out that a distinction ought to be maintained between the discussion of the principles of the Bill and the discussion of the details of the Bill. He then pointed out that in the House of Commons 'on these occasions when the debate is in regard to principles it does not allow the details to be gone into and on the other hand when it is dealing with the details it does not allow time to be wasted by allowing the principles of the whole Bill to be discussed.' So far as this motion is concerned, it suggests not only that two months' notice is to be given—if it stood by itself it will not be a serious matter—but it requires that a copy of the full Statement of the Objects and Reasons, as also the sanction of the Government of India should be furnished. I would ask whether it is desirable that motions brought in by private members should be disposed of without their being given a due opportunity to ventilate their views and to ascertain the views of the public and of various public associations. Your Excellency will remember that since the year 1913 various motions for leave to introduce Bills have been considered by this Council, including the Toll Gate Contractors Bill. Has the procedure adopted in that case caused inconvenience? Can it be stated that the Council, when it met here to discuss the motion, was not placed in full possession of all the available information by the member in charge of the Bill? I do not think any such reason can be advanced; and so far as I am able to follow the Hon'ble the Advocate-General he has not been able to show that, as a matter of fact, the previous procedure has caused serious inconvenience to this Council or prevented quick despatch of business. It is unfortunate that since the latter part of the last year, we have begun to feel some difficulty in the matter of private Bills. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar has referred to his experience. The Council will allow me to refer to my own experience. In the latter part of November last year, I attempted to bring in a Bill into this Council for the amendment of the District Municipalities Act so as to make elementary education free and compulsory and I drafted a Bill also, though I was not called upon to do so. My Bill did not require the sanction of the Governor General or the Governor and I duly gave notice of that motion. I was required to state whether my Bill required such sanction and I replied that my Bill did not require the sanction of the Governor or the Governor-General. I naturally expected that leave would be granted and that the Council would discuss it; but later on—I rather imagine it was probably in anticipation of these rules—I was informed that I might move it in the form of a resolution; but I was not fortunate enough to place that resolution before the Council, as it was overruled when I gave notice of it. Our rights are sought to be taken away by these amendments The changes contemplated by the amendments should not be accepted by this Council. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General referred to the Bengal Legislative Council rules. Though there is a provision to that effect in the Bombay Council rules, the Bengal Rules have not been adopted in the form in which it is suggested. Rule 29—the Hon'ble the Advocate-General will correct me if I am wrong—which superseded the previous rules which required only five days' notice runs thus:—

'Any member desiring to move for leave to introduce a Bill in accordance with the provisions of section 37 or section 38 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, shall give the Secretary at least two months' previous notice of his intention, and, shall, together with the notice, send a copy of the Bill and a full Statement of Objects and Reasons.'

'(2) If, after the expiration of the said period, such motion be carried in Council, the Secretary shall cause the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons, to be printed (if not already in print) and shall send a copy to such member and the Bill shall thereupon be deemed to have been introduced in Council.

'Provided that the President shall not permit introduction of any Bill which requires the previous sanction of—

(a) the Governor, under section 38 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, or

(b) the Governor-General under—

(i) section 43 of the said Act, or

(ii) section 5 of the Indian Council Act, 1892, as the case may be, unless and until such sanction has been duly accorded thereto'.

"The Council will, therefore, see that, so far as the Bengal Council is concerned, it framed a rule consistent with the Government of India Act, 1915, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar has drawn the attention of this Council. It clearly draws a distinction between 'leave to introduce a Bill' and introduction, and the Bengal Council very properly did not think fit to ask for such a sanction when leave to introduce was applied for. It is true that the Bombay Council adopted the rule. But I think we might all agree with and follow the provisions of the Bengal rule, because it brings us into conformity with the Government of India Act which I have no doubt whatever this Council is bound to accept. I would therefore submit that, so far as the second amendment is concerned, it is entirely out of place and is also prejudicial to the best interests of private legislation in this country; and so far as clause (1) is concerned, I think that though there may be some reason for saying that six days is too short, two months is certainly unnecessary and ought to be curtailed."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, I regret very much I have to differ from the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. Now, confining my attention to these two rules, the changes which these proposed amendments may bring about are as follow:—I note that

"The present rules only require six days' notice before leave to introduce a Bill is asked for and the proposed rule requires two months' notice. That is one change proposed by this amendment; and another change proposed is that with the motion for leave to introduce a Bill we have to send a detailed Statement of Objects and Reasons, with a copy of the Bill. All that is necessary under the present rules is that only previous notice with the title and object of the Bill should be given to the Secretary. The third change proposed is that in any case in which sanction of the Governor or the Governor-General is necessary to usher in a Bill, no leave should be asked for until such sanction is given. Under the present rules, two stages are provided for. The first stage is the one when leave to introduce a measure is asked for; and when that is given, the second stage is the actual introduction of the measure itself. Leave to introduce a measure seems to be a very formal matter. It does not mean anything more than this that the Bill deserves consideration at the hands of the Council and it does not pledge the Council to any further action in the matter. All these formalities of giving sanction and so forth should be fulfilled only in the second stage of the actual introduction of the Bill. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar, His Excellency the President will be in a far better position after the first stage is over to exercise his prerogative which is reserved to him under the rules than otherwise. If the President is to exercise his discretion, he will have the full benefit of the preliminary discussion which follows the motion for leave to introduce a Bill and he will also have the advantage of the publication of the Bill, with the full Statement of the Objects and Reasons, in the several newspapers and in the gazette of the Presidency, and of the press comments and comments of the individuals concerned. Thus, there will be splendid material for His Excellency to go upon and that seems to me to be the object with which the present rule seems to have been framed. I would like to point out to the Council that there is no foundation whatever for the Hon'ble the Advocate-General's supposition that the proposed amendments would be simply conforming themselves to the provisions of the statute, that is, the Government of India Act. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General quoted clause (2) of section 80 which simply says:—

'It shall not be lawful for any member of any local Legislative Council to introduce, without the previous sanction of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor or Chief Commissioner, any measure affecting the public revenues of the province or imposing any charge on those revenues.'

"It does not say that it shall not be lawful to ask for leave to introduce a Bill. There is absolutely nothing unlawful in asking for leave to introduce a Bill. After all, such cases are very rare and I would respectfully ask the Hon'ble Advocate-General in how many cases sanction in the case of private Bills has been insisted upon and I would ask the Advocate-General how he would be justified in extending the term of notice, because, in a few exceptional cases, His Excellency the President would take some time to consider his sanction. I take serious exception to introducing a general rule of this kind, to provide for exceptional cases. It is said in section

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; the Advocate-General; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)*

79, clause 2 of the same Act, 'the local legislature of any province may not without the previous sanction of the Governor-General make or take into consideration any law, etc.' I think that refers to the later stage of the introduction of a Bill. It does not refer to leave being given. If the sanction is not given, that would be a splendid reason for the rejection of the Bill. The present rules provide ample safeguards for His Excellency to exercise the prerogative. When the motion for leave comes up it is quite open to anybody to move for an adjournment of the house on the ground that the Government had not sufficient time to make up their mind. It is open to the Governor to keep his mind open till a full discussion takes place and to reserve his decision. Simply because leave is given in the Council, it does not prevent His Excellency the President from exercising his discretion. It is only a personal power and he can exercise it at any time. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General requires by these rules that even at the time of inception a member should come out with a draft Bill and with a full Statement of Objects and Reasons. May I respectfully ask whether he has come forward with the objects and reasons for his proposed amendments of the rules? As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar, these rules were framed after deliberation by authorities who are entitled to the highest respect. These rules have been in force since 1893 and no complaints have been made. May I play the role of some of the official members? When we ask for a reform they invariably ask,—is there any evidence of inconvenience or hardship? Now shall I ask that question—has there been any tangible evidence of any hardship? There is no good saying that the Bengal Council have passed it. I do not know under what circumstances they passed it. It is no good saying that the Imperial Council has passed it. But has the Hon'ble the Advocate-General provided the same safeguards as are provided in the Indian Legislative Council? It is well-known that these restrictions apply only to private members and not to members of Government also."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"It applies to any member."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"It reads so on paper; it is so in theory. Notice has to be given to the Secretary. We cannot conceive of the Government giving notice to their own Secretary. I do not think for a moment that it affects the members of the Government. This restriction applies only to private members. As it is, the Government may spring upon us Bills at a moment's notice; and just as we sit here or step into the Council hall, they may circulate any Bill which they may propose to move at the next sitting. The Government want two months' time to make up their mind. What is to be the power of a private member who has to make up his mind at an hour's notice or half an hour's notice or fifteen minutes' notice, without any resources at his back, with no Secretary or Under Secretary. That is the unfortunate state of things, which the Hon'ble the Advocate-General will have to consider.

"Again, the Indian Legislative Council passed these rules. It has reserved a discretion to the President to dispense with such a notice in some deserving cases. Do these amendments contain any such provision? There are Bills and Bills; there may be Bills about which the Government of India have to be consulted; there may be Bills in which previous sanction may not be necessary. To apply two months' rule for all Bills alike seems to be very unfair. With these remarks, your Excellency, I beg to oppose this motion."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I think the Hon'ble the Advocate-General stated last time as well as this time that the amendments which he proposes to the rules are both convenient to, and to the advantage of, this Council. I must protest against that statement and I join my friends who have spoken on the subject that these amendments to rule 81 seriously curtail the present privileges of the members of the Council in introducing legislative measures. My Lord, I think perhaps it is necessary to remind the Honourable Members of the present practice, which is that if a motion is to be made in Council for leave to introduce a Bill under rule 81, for that purpose six days' notice is required, and it is not at all necessary to send in a copy of the Bill with a Statement of Objects and Reasons. Notice is given of the intention of the member to bring in a Bill; the short title and the subject of the Bill is mentioned. The motion in the Council is merely a formal matter,

because I do not remember any instance in which it has been opposed, except probably in the case of a motion of the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar in regard to stocks; and the opposition was based on the ground the Government were contemplating a measure similar to his Bill. Except in that solitary instance, during the last six years, a motion for leave to introduce a Bill has never been opposed. All that the Government could say at that stage is they do not either oppose the motion or support the motion, and their attitude would be determined after they see the Bill and after it is circulated and after the official and non-official opinions have been gathered on the Bill. Then, my Lord, after that motion is carried, the member sends in the Bill along with a Statement of the Objects and Reasons. That is translated in the vernaculars and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. The Government in the Legislative Department circulates the Bill to the High Court and the various official and non-official bodies; and after that stage is finished under rule 34, Honourable Members will see that the Bill is permitted to be introduced in the Council. The words used in rule 34 are 'At any time after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted under rule 32 or after publication has been ordered under rule 33, the member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary; provided that no Bill shall be introduced until fifteen clear days from the date of its publication under rule 32 or rule 33, as the case may be.' That is the present procedure and I may say that under the terms of the Government of India Act there are limitations imposed on the members of this Council to bring in Bills. One of these limitations, as explained by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, is that in cases where a Bill imposes a charge upon the revenues of the province the consent of the Governor should be obtained as laid down in the Government of India Act. There are further limitations on the legislative powers of this Council imposed by section 79 of the Government of India Act. One of these is if any member introduces a Bill relating to the religious usages of the people he must obtain the consent of the Governor-General. My Lord, in regard to these limitations which really arise not when the motion for leave to introduce a Bill is brought in, but when the Bill is sought to be introduced, how is the Governor or the Governor-General to be in a position to exercise his discretion to grant or refuse permission? Under the present practice, the Bill is circulated to various official and non-official bodies; their opinion is before your Excellency and your Excellency is in a position to see whether a measure meets with public approbation and then your Excellency is in a position to accord sanction or to refuse sanction. Similarly in regard to Bills relating to religious usages the Bill is circulated to the different communities concerned and their opinions are before your Excellency for the purposes of recommending the measure to the Government of India for sanction. Now, my Lord, this is the position. What this amendment now proposes to do is to altogether debar official and non-official members of this Council from even introducing any motion for leave and effectually blocking up Bills from circulation; the question is whether any member of this Council, whether your Excellency or the Government of India would be in a position to gauge public opinion unless the present practice is maintained. For example, I will illustrate my position by reference to five or six Bills introduced within the last five or six years. There is first of all the Bill of the Hon'ble Mr. Srinivasa Sastri. At the outset advanced Hindu opinion was undoubtedly in favour of the Bill; and I myself was under the impression that the members of your Excellency's Government had considerable sympathy with the measure. What happened when the motion for leave to introduce it was accepted in this Council. When the Bill was circulated to all the Members of the community there was such a volume of opinion against the measure which induced your Excellency's Government to intimate to the Honourable Member that they cannot support the measure or recommend it for sanction. Supposing the amendment now proposed is accepted, your Excellency will be deprived of the opportunity of having these opinions which can only be elicited by the circulation of the Bill. Your Excellency will either have to decline to recommend the measure in the dark or to give sanction to it without really ascertaining public opinion. That would be the state of things if this amendment were carried. I may perhaps also refer to two Bills one of which was sought to be introduced by me and for which I obtained leave—The Hindu Limited Owners Bill. For the introduction of it I sought and obtained leave of the Council about two years ago; and your Excellency's Government circulated that Bill to the High Court and to prominent

non-official members of the Hindu community and all those opinions were placed before your Excellency's Government and the measure as framed by me contained one clause—which was to confer additional powers on Hindu widows—which met with a certain amount of objection from the members of the Hindu community. Your Excellency's Government intimated to me that that portion of the Bill could not be supported by your Excellency's Government and that the rest of it would meet with the approval of this Government and be forwarded to the Government of India for approval. As to what happened afterwards it is unnecessary for me to say at present. It illustrates the position at present of the publication of the Bill for opinions and then applying the mind of the Government and your Excellency as President or Governor giving or withholding sanction. All these have merits which cannot at all be ignored. Therefore, I respectfully submit for the consideration of the Government that if motion for leave is blocked by the pre-requisites of consent of the Governor-General or Governor, it would effectually minimise all chances of non-official Bills in this Council. As I already explained, your Excellency will have to withhold or give sanction in the light of public opinion. If no weight is to be given to public opinion in withholding or giving sanction this clause might ultimately lead to the destruction of the few opportunities we have in bringing in Bills.

"The next point I wish to place before your Excellency's Government is that this amendment, especially clause (2) is not in conformity with the Government of India Act. There is an essential difference, as pointed out by Honourable Members, between leave to introduce and the introduction of a Bill. Our rules are based upon the rules of the House of Commons and they underwent a certain amount of alteration. I am referring to the rule 164 of the rules of House of Commons which says:—

> A Bill may be introduced by a member either (*a*) in pursuance of an order of the House made on a motion for leave to bring in the Bill, or (*b*) by being presented at the table without an order of the House. Notice is required either of a motion for leave to bring in a Bill, or of the intention to present a Bill.

"The motion for leave to bring in a Bill is quite different from the introduction of a measure. That that is so is seen from the subsequent rule 165. Rule 165 says:—

> A motion for leave to bring in a Bill may be made at the commencement of public business on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, and, if set down by the Government, on Mondays and Tuesdays also.
>
> If the motion is opposed, the speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from a member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question thereon, or the question that the debate be now adjourned.

"Therefore, my Lord, these two rules clearly show that the motion for leave for bringing in a Bill is clearly different from the introduction of the measure. The same distinction is seen in rule 34 and rules 31 and 32 which were apparently based upon the House of Commons rules, because the Honourable Members will see that in rule 34 we find the words 'at any time after the leave to introduce a Bill has been granted under rule 32 or after the publication has been ordered under rule 33 the member in charge of the Bill may introduce it after giving six clear days' notice to the Secretary etc. etc. etc.' That is the second stage when the publication of the Bill is made. So far as clause (2) is concerned, it is in the first place illegal; it cuts down the privileges of the Members of the Council to bring in Bills by insisting as a pre-requisite the previous sanction of the Governor for leave and not for the introduction. There is difference between a motion for leave to introduce which is not generally opposed but which is given as a matter of course, and the actual introduction of the measure which is the stage after the publication of the measure and after eliciting public opinion on it. Therefore, I submit that this provision as regards the previous sanction of the Governor or Governor-General being obtained before leave to introduce is given imposes a restriction on legislation that may be initiated in this Council. I would point out that this pre-requisite of the sanction of the Governor or the Governor-General puts the most effectual block upon legislation introduced by non-official members of this Council. I may say for example during the last six years several Bills have been introduced and each of them would have had to go, in the

(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the Advocate-General; Mr. Rama Ayyangar) [22nd MAY 1917.

ordinary course, to the Governor-General. I do not think the field of legislation, which would be outside that sanction, is anything in which non-official members may initiate legislation in this Council to any large extent. I would therefore strongly oppose clause (2). With reference to clause (1) I would say a few words."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Member has more than exhausted his time."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I have no objection to curtail my remarks, but I may point out in this portion of the regulations, there is no time limit."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That has been our practice."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I wish to point out that two months' notice under any circumstances is too long. The notice required by the Government of India is one month. That is independantly of my objections to clauses 1 and 2."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The subject matter of the amendment is so fully known that I will not be justified in taking up any further time of the Council. I propose to draw attention to two matters. The grounds that have been urged about the desirability of retaining the present rules are that they give the public and ourselves ample time at present and ample opportunities to consider various matters, before the Bills are taken up to the Government of India or the Governor-General. This question of advisability it is entirely within our province to ignore. There is another matter the consideration of which may not be confined to the four walls of this House. The question which was mooted by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar and on which opinion was taken from England is a matter, especially after the recent decision of the Privy Council in the Moment case, in which they set aside serious legislation must give us pause. The view taken by highly trained lawyers in England is that the present amendments should not be passed and that it is not within the competency of this Council to pass them."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"No such statement is made in the opinion that was read out by the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The Indian Councils Act as properly construed has conferred on the members of the local legislature certain rights which it is not open to this Council to abrogate and therefore the effect of passing the present amendments would be to interfere with the Act with which we cannot interfere. Should we however have the misfortune of passing them, the matter would not have to be settled here but elsewhere."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, after the discussion that has taken place it only remains for me to refer to section 83 of the Government of India Act. The Advocate-General referred to it as giving him power to introduce an amendment to rule 31. The distinction between clause (1) and clause (2) has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao. I do ask the Advocate-General if he will recommend to this Council that he can put forward the second clause under the Act. I submit, my Lord, that taking sections 80 and 83 together, we find that the rules for the conduct of the legislative business which occur both under clause (1) of section 83 and clause (2) of section 83 it is within the jurisdiction of the Council to alter or pass. But I do not know if we can override section 80. I submit, my Lord, that sections of an Act cannot be construed so as to override each other. That being so, the question arises whether in the case of motions for leave to introduce a measure and in the case of the introduction of the measure itself the rules for the conduct of the legislative business can be applied to exclude the case where either the time or the sanction needed might be taken to override what has already been given under the statute under section 80. That is the point I raise. Section 80, clause (2) says 'it shall not be lawful for

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Yaqub Hasan; Mr. Richmond.)*

any member of any local Legislative Council to introduce without the previous sanction of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner, any measure affecting the public revenues of the Province or imposing any charge on those revenues". But section 80, clause (1) says that he can move for leave at a meeting by consent without it. It has been agreed as suggested by section 83 that it is self sufficient. That apart, I submit, I do not think this Council can say that sanction that is not needed on a particular day may be made needed by an enactment of a rule. The question in section 80, clause (2) is for the introduction of a Bill when sanction is needed; but we want to read this clause, even before the introduction of the Bill, even before leave for introduction is taken when sanction is not required. That will necessarily mean that we pass rules not for the conduct of business but on the other hand we pass rules for preventing motions for leave to introduce Bills. That, I submit, my Lord, cannot arise, so far as clause 2 is concerned. It does not come under section 83, clauses (1) and (2) and therefore I submit this Council cannot pass a rule for taking sanction when according to section 80 no sanction is needed. Therefore, I ask the Hon'ble the Advocate-General to advise the Council properly in the matter and say whether the introduction of clause (2) does not go beyond the scope of clauses (1) and (2) of section 83. That is the definite question I put to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General. I submit he cannot recommend it to the Council. As regards clause (1) he moved, I submit it comes under the words "the rules for the conduct of business"; but the question is whether from six days we shall go to two months, and whether motion shall not be placed on the agenda. So far as the latter clause of the amendment goes, it goes against the spirit of section 80, clause (1). We may well say for the convenience of the Council "let it not be six days but two months." Non-officials plead that six days is enough; but of course if more time is needed, as pointed out by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, one month's time may be taken and in exceptional cases two months' time may be taken. But apart from that, in regard to the amendment, it will be difficult to say that we have power to pass it."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN:—"If these amendments are carried, it will be a serious check to all attempts at legislation on the part of non-official members of this Council. To prepare a Bill for introduction in the Council requires good deal of attention, good deal of labour and good deal of thought. The Council being constituted as it is there is so little hope of getting a Bill finally accepted by the Government that one is not encouraged to spend necessary amount of labour and attention on the preparation of a Bill, specially when one is working under the consciousness that after all, all the labour and time may be wasted. The present procedure, I think, is very good; it gives a member a chance of ascertaining whether the Government and the public recognise the necessity of the measure he has in view; and it is only when the permission is given—which means that the necessity for the measure is recognized—that the member spends time and labour in preparing the Bill. As it is, all our work in the Council is in the shape of feelers; we put questions about matters which ought to be the subject matter of resolutions and we bring forward resolutions about things which could be more suitably dealt with on Bills. Instead of resolutions being brought forward and recommendations being made to His Excellency the Governor in Council, to do such and such a thing, we simply put a question as a feeler to see whether the Government are prepared to do it. In the same way, resolutions are brought forward praying that such and such a law be amended in such and such a manner, instead of making a direct attempt to introduce Bills amending the said law. Under the circumstances I consider that the present procedure is a very useful practice; it gives one the chance of ascertaining the attitude of the Government and that of the public before an attempt is made at preparing a Bill for introduction. I therefore oppose these amendments and I hope the Government will not insist upon passing them."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND:—"Your Excellency, the first question is whether we have power to pass the rule, or in other words, if the amended rule is passed whether that rule will be ultra vires and the next, whether the amendment proposed is necessary and expedient. I have paid close attention to Sir John Simon's opinion which has been read out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar and after

careful consideration I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that the opinion therein expressed has no bearing on the question here under discussion. Sir John Simon's opinion deals with the law as it stands and does not deal with the question whether we have the power to amend the rules as proposed. Section 80, clause (1) of the Government of India Act has to be read with section 83, clause (2), which empowers us to make rules for the conduct of legislative business and legislative business begins with the application for leave to introduce the Bill and ends with the passing of the Bill into law, and this Council could therefore pass rules regulating its procedure during that period.

"If my Honourable friend's arguments are correct, the existing rule 31 would be equally ultra vires for section 80 of the Government of India Act or the corresponding section of the old statute does not provide for six days' notice. Nobody has ever contended that the existing rule is bad in law. A different construction of section 80 of the Act will lead to this. Any member could come forward and directly he catches the eye, at any time, of His Excellency the President, and without regard to any item in the agenda, and without any previous notice, make a thirty minutes' speech for leave to introduce a Bill and we may not know what it is all about till he says he wants leave to introduce a Bill for such and such a purpose. This will be the logical result if we are to accept the rigid construction which my Honourable friend desires to put on section 80 of the Act, and the President of the Council in such cases will have no power to rule the speaker out of order. We have, no doubt, power to make rules and if we have power to make rules we have power to alter them. We enacted a rule for six days' notice and now we seek to extend that period and otherwise to regulate the procedure.

"The second question is whether the amendment is necessary and expedient in the interest of the business of this Council and I think the balance of convenience is in favour of the proposed change. The time of the Council will be wasted, if, after all, the Bill is one which could not be introduced without the previous sanction of Government. My Honourable friends are not without a remedy if their object is merely to ventilate their views upon the subjects said to be calling for legislation. Opportunity will not be wanting to move resolutions on any subject and that would be a better procedure to adopt if mere ventilation of views is all that is desired. If, however, any member really means legislation in earnest and if he seriously means business, then it is better we have some specific rule to which he could be made to conform himself and, as I said before, we have power to make rules from the very first step of asking for leave to introduce a Bill till the very last step when we pass the Bill into law or reject the measure. I would therefore support the Hon'ble the Advocate-General in the amendment proposed by him."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I have only a very few words to say by way of reply. The first question is the question of ultra vires. The power which is given under the Government of India Act is certainly not exceeded by the proposed amendments which are sought to be passed. The amendment only says that no motion for leave to introduce shall be made till the sanction has been obtained. There is not a single provision in the Government of India Act to which the proposed amendment is repugnant; and I was surprised when the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao did not refer to any provision in the Government of India Act which says that motion for leave to introduce a Bill shall be made even without the sanction being obtained. If there is such a provision express or implied, this may be ultra vires. But the statute is wholly silent on the point. All that is said in sub-section (2) of section 80 is:—

> It shall not be lawful for any member of any local Legislative Council to introduce without the previous sanction of the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor or Chief Commissioner any measure affecting the public revenues of the Province or imposing any charge on those revenues.

"Assuming there is power to the Legislative Council to allow a motion for leave to introduce a Bill even without sanction, what is there to prevent the Council from circumscribing its powers. Nothing. The question of ultra vires does not arise. I do not understand the opinion which was cited in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Acharyar as supporting him at all. On the other hand, what is said

22ND MAY 1917.] *(The Advocate-General.)*

in that opinion is that the argument that you cannot have a motion for leave to introduce a Bill which it may not be lawful to introduce is an argument that cannot be disregarded. That is how I understood the opinion as I heard it read; besides it was really given upon the existing rules That does not touch at all the present proposals as the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond clearly pointed out. There is nothing ultra vires in the proposals. Of course lawyers must to a certain extent differ upon such a matter though I think the matter is very clear I certainly do not shrink from advising the Council that it is perfectly intra vires to pass these amendments and I accept the challenge thrown by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar.

"The only other question is whether the proposals effectually minimize the chances of private Bills being brought forward. That is a serious charge brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao if it is true. If I may venture to say so, there is a slight fallacy in his argument. The sanction of the Governor or the Governor-General does not mean that the Government are going to accept or accede to the proposals or pass the Bill. It does not mean that the Government concur with the Honourable Member as to the necessity, propriety or desirability of the Bill. It is only a statutory requisite before the debate is allowed to go on in the Legislative Council. Therefore, all the present opportunities which the Honourable Members enjoy to have such Bills brought before the public fully exist; and I cannot understand how to any extent those opportunities to which reference was made by the Hon'ble Mr. Yaqub Hasan are minimised. When a Bill is introduced the Bill is printed and published; the Government will circulate it to the public bodies and the public will have their say. I really cannot see in what way there is less opportunity for public discussion after leave is granted by the Legislative Council and before the introduction of the Bill in the Legislative Council. I confess I find it impossible to realise the difficulties which were alluded to. The third point made by the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao is under section 79 of the Government of India Act. The words used there are 'may take into consideration' May I invite attention to section 67, clause 2 where a different phraseology is used. It says—

> 'It shall not be lawful, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, to introduce at any meeting of the Council any measure affecting
>
> (*a*) the public debt or public revenues of India, or imposing any charge on the revenues of India; or
>
> (*b*) the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of British subjects in India; or
>
> (*c*) the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's Military or Naval forces; or
>
> (*d*) the relations of the Government with foreign princes or states.'

"The words in section 79 (3) do not mean that you can take into consideration a motion for leave to introduce a Bill which requires the previous sanction. In fact the words are wide enough to prevent a motion for leave to introduce from being considered. The words 'taken into consideration' are ordinary words and they are in no way defined in the Government of India Act as referring to some stage which is entered upon by the Council after the Bill is introduced and read in the Council. Those words upon which the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao insisted are the very words which deprive his argument of its weight.

"Then the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred to the fact that the proposed amendments applied to Government Members as well as to non-official members. That is the answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao who feared that these amendments were going to be worked against the private members only. The only other point upon which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao placed some emphasis was there were no safeguards. I think there are sufficient safeguards. If there was any difficulty, the President can allow under rule 8 any business of which two months' notice has not been given. It is open to the Council to suspend any rules of business, if there is any emergency, under rule 70. That is really no difficulty. These rules are not so rigid as not to provide for exigencies. There is a sufficient reserve of power.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao said that the Government might spring Bills upon the Council without any notice whereas private members were required to give two months' notice. But from the instructions printed in the manual, Government cannot spring Bills upon the Council; they have to take plenty of time before they are brought up.

(The Advocate-General, the President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.) [22ND MAY 1917.

"The last thing I want to refer to is the alternative procedure of publishing Bills. That is preserved in fact. Instead of going through the formality of leave to introduce, you can get His Excellency to allow any Bills, if they are such as to deserve that treatment, to be published and that would dispense with the necessity of having a motion for leave to introduce a Bill.

"The only other thing I will say is unless the proposed amendments are accepted, your Excellency's Government will be in this position: suppose leave to introduce a Bill is granted before a motion, a motion for suspending the rules can be passed and the Bill passed at once. And the statutory sanction to introduce a Bill can be dispensed with. I say granting the motion for leave to introduce a Bill means permission of the House to introduce it; if you get permission to introduce it means you can introduce the Bill, and I cannot imagine how that is going to prevent the chances of initiating legislation. The analogy is more to be found in the House of Commons procedure with reference to Bills affecting public revenues. As regards that it is well settled. I read from May's Parliamentary practice only this sentence. Under the practice thus established, every motion which in any way creates a charge upon the public revenue, or upon the revenues of India, must receive the recommendation of the Crown, before it can be entertained by the House; and, than the recommendation having been given, procedure on the motion must be adjourned to a future day, and be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole House.

"That is only faintest analogy, because the House of Commons is not bound by any written constitution; according to practice the recommendation of the Crown is necessary in the case of Bills dealing with the public revenues. Far from that being an invalidity in the proceedings of the Council," the procedure is the same in the House of Commons also Upon the question as to whether our procedure should be the same as that of the House of Commons, I can't say any thing useful."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Hon'ble the Advocate-General has, I think, satisfactorily met all the points raised by the Honourable gentlemen in this discussion. I may frankly say I have considerable sympathy with the tenacity with which the non-official members urged their points and vigilantly scrutinised these alterations in the rules. I agree on the surface there does not seem to be any very urgent necessity, from one point of view, for altering them. The rules have worked very well; non official members have shown consideration to Government whenever Bills had to go to the Government of India and non-official members, I should like to admit, have readily shown every consideration to Government and given every facility to obtain the necessary sanction and to permit the necessary examination of such Bills. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General has dealt with the point of ultra vires. After all the new procedure proposes to substitute two months for six days. It is to the second point to which the non-official members take more substantial objection. Is it worth while to proceed to a serious consideration of a measure which is to be blocked at the next stage? The substantial affect of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar's speech is that the powers of the Council are taken away. That is what it really amounts to. But I do not think that it is really so; and on consideration Honourable Members will find that there is no substantial curtailment of powers and privileges in passing these rules.

"There is another point on which I should like to lay emphasis and that is this: in adopting these alterations we shall be placing ourselves on a line with other similar Legislative Councils in India. After all, there is considerable advantage in our taking that step. That ground alone—that has not been present to Honourable Members—that consideration alone ought to influence us in passing these changes which I shall now put to the vote."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"We have agreed not to refer these amendments to a Select Committee. May I request your Excellency's ruling on a matter of procedure? I wish to substitute one month for two months."

The motion substituting one month for two months was put to the vote and lost.

The amendment to rule 31 was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar demanded a division which was taken with the result that there were 21 votes for and 17 against the amendment.

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; the President.)*

The following was the division:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew.	The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar.
" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.	" Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Achariyar.
" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Achariyar.	" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.
" Khan Bahadur Muhammad Aziz-ud-din Sahib.	" Mr. P. Siva Rao.
" the Surgeon-Genl. W. S. Bauerman.	" Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.
" Mr. L. E. Buckley.	" Mr. Kavalappara Mapil Nayar.
" Mr. M. E. Couchman.	" the Zamindar of Sarugada.
" Mr. L. Davidson.	" Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao.
" Col. W. M. Ellis.	" Rao Bahadur K. R. Suryanarayanamurti Naydu.
" Mr. A. B. Knapp.	" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.
" Mr. N. Macmichael.	" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.
" Mr. S. B. Murray.	" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.
" Mr. G. F. Paddison.	" Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.
" Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao.	" Yaqub Hasan Sahib Bahadur.
" the Advocate-General.	" the Most Rev. John Acton.
" Mr. J. H. Stone.	" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.
" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.	" the Raja of Ramnad.
" the Rev. Pittendrigh.	
" Mr. E. F. Barbor.	
" Mr. T. Richmond.	
" Sir Francis Spring.	

Amendment to rule 32 which was a consequential one was put and agreed to.

Amendment to rule 23 was next put and agreed to.

Amendment to rule 24 was next about to be put to the Council.

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Amendments to rule 24 ought to be discussed."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Amendment to rule 23 has been put to the vote and carried."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the change which is sought to be brought about under rule 24 is a far-reaching one though it is made to appear innocent. It is an attempt to reserve a power to the President to disallow a motion for leave to introduce a Bill. It reserves to the President a rare power, a new power which has not been hitherto provided for under the rules. The amendment seeks to take a motion for leave to introduce a Bill out of the category of chapter V of the business rules. Chapter V was meant to apply to such motions also. There was no difference between motions for leave and the other motions. Now by virtue of these amendments, motion for leave to introduce a Bill is taken away from the operation of rules 23 and 24 and what is more the amendment provides: 'Provided that, if the President decides that any motion is out of order it shall be excluded from such statement and the Secretary shall communicate the President's decision to the member concerned.' Your Excellency, it is a very rare power and it must be very sparingly used. Whatever doubts we had as to the nature of the other amendments, we are agreed, and I have no doubt whatever, that this provision is clearly ultra vires of section 80 of the Government of India Act. The main and important function of the Legislative Council is one of legislation. Section 80 lays down that it is an almost inherent right of any member of the Council to initiate Bills for discussion, and clause 3 of the same section provides for exceptional cases; while clause (1) provides that legislation should be the normal function of the Legislative Councils, clause (3) provides for the discussion of the annual financial statement or any matter of general public interest in such local Legislative Councils. As this was a concession, the legislature thought it fit that it should be given under some safeguards. The discussion of the annual financial statement and of any matter of general public interest and the asking of questions are subject to such conditions and limitations and restrictions as may be prescribed under the rules. In the case of these new concessions, it is open to the local Legislative Council to allow these motions under

such conditions and restrictions as may be prescribed. Now what is sought to be achieved by this amendment is to extend the same conditions and restrictions, as are provided under clause 3 to legislative Bills also. In section 80 they draw a distinction between a motion for leave to introduce a Bill and a motion governing matters of general public interest and the discussion of the annual financial statement. We are quite willing to submit to any safeguards as regards the discussion of the annual financial statement or matters of general public interest. As to the right of bringing Bills, it is an inherent right of the members of the Legislative Council which cannot be curtailed by a provision like this. It should not be open to your Excellency's Government to disallow a motion for leave to introduce a Bill. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General in his preliminary remarks stated that some such rules were in force in the Indian Legislative Council and in the Bengal Council, and I remember that Rule 16 of the business rules of the Indian Legislative Council was quoted. Rule 16 states in cases where sanction is necessary and sanction has not been obtained for leave to introduce that motion, His Excellency may reject it. It is far from enacting that in every case of a motion for leave to introduce a Bill His Excellency the President will have power to rule it out of order. It means that all the restrictions which now apply to the discussion of the annual financial statement and the discussion of matters of general public interest will be held applicable to bills also. While a clear distinction has been made in the statute itself any attempt to stifle Bills on the ground that they are out of order is not right. The expression 'out of order' is very vague, and no attempt has been made, as in the case of the rule in the Indian Legislative Council, to confine its operation to the Bills for which sanction is necessary. My submission is that it vests a very wide, and may I say, a dangerous power in the President, and takes away the good effect of the provisions of section 80 of the Government of India Act. With these remarks, I must emphatically protest against this innovation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I must also object to the amendment on the very plain ground that any ruling of the President, I should prefer, should be given in the Council. It would lead to the smooth working of the regulations and legislative motions. This portion of the regulations applies to legislative motions; and if they are to be ruled out of order, without any opportunity to members to explain the object of their motions, I think it would cause considerable amount of friction. These regulations, in the first part of the rules, are essentially intended for the purpose of regulating the business of the Council in legislative matters. Subsequent portions were added, as the Government of India Act was amended. One portion relates to interpellations, the other part to the discussion of the financial statement, and the third to the discussion of matters of general public interest; and there are, in those rules, directions by which members are to be guided in the framing of motions and resolutions. Some topics are excluded from the consideration of the Council, and there are specific directions to which Members must conform. But in this portion of the regulations, relating to legislative motions, there are no such directions; and I believe any motion may be rejected as out of order only if it offends against the express terms of the Government of India Act. I would respectfully submit, for the consideration of your Excellency, whether it is at all necessary to take power to rule out of order any motion except in Council, when your Excellency will have the opportunity of hearing and we shall have the opportunity of placing our views before your Excellency.

"I may perhaps draw the attention of the Honourable Members to the rule in the other portions of the regulations which say that 'no discussion on any point of order shall be allowed unless the President shall think fit to take the opinion of the Council thereon.' There are also the rules for the discussion of matters of general public interest. Therefore I think it would conduce to the smooth working of the regulations if any decision to be given on a motion that may come up in the Council is after hearing the member, if he wishes to address your Excellency. That is the point raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar with reference to the Panchayat Bill. Our complaint was that that discussion between the Government and my Honourable friend was really on a matter of interpretation of the Government of India Act; and his motion was ruled out of order, without an opportunity being given to the member who sent in the motion. Therefore, I consider that this amendment is not sound and would not conduce to the smooth working of the regulations: It would

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Richmond; Mr. Narasimha Aygar; the Advocate-General.)*

create misunderstandings between the non-official members and the President of the Council; and I think it is quite likely that if any discussion takes place in this Council, it would remove all misunderstandings with reference to the motions that might be brought up. I would, therefore, oppose the motion and in the alternative I would suggest that the words 'out of order' may be deleted and in their place the words 'which contravenes the provisions of sections 79 and 80 of the Government of India Act, 1915,' be substituted. In the first place, I oppose this amendment; and in the second place I would suggest that the words 'which contravenes the provision of sections 79 and 80 of the Government of India Act' be substituted in the place of the words 'is out of order.' That would specifically reduce the number of cases in which such rulings might be given."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"We have just now preferred to follow the example of the Bombay Council in that two months' notice should be given and that the order of sanction should accompany the motion for leave to introduce a Bill. May I draw the attention of the Council to the fact that, so far as this provision is concerned, the Bombay Council deliberately left this out of account, with the result that a private member who obtains the sanction of the Government has the right to bring up his Bill? That is the aspect to be considered. The present amendment does not merely refer to Bills or motions for leave to introduce Bills. So far as rule 23 is concerned, it refers to motions generally. Then we remember that two opportunities have been given to members to make motions. Is it right that we should take away that privilege and say that in all cases the President can rule all motions out of order and effectively prevent a matter from being discussed? It is not merely Bills, which require the sanction of the Governor or the Governor-General, that are to be affected by this amendment, but Bills for which no sanction either of the Governor or the Governor-General is necessary. Further Honourable Members will remember that this restriction will affect three classes of cases: one is motions other than those relating to Bills; secondly, motions for which no sanction is necessary; thirdly, motions for which sanction is necessary. Is it necessary that such wide powers should be given to the President to overrule these motions, without an opportunity being given to members, at a time when the whole country has been asking for an enlargement of the powers of the Legislative Councils? When increased powers for Legislative Councils are being asked for, that we should adopt amendments which take away even the little privileges we possess, is regrettable."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"There is one objection to this provision, which appears to me to bring out the absurdity of the amendment. It talks of the President deciding. We know that the President decides points of order at a meeting. This provision talks of the President deciding things behind the back of the meeting. All the rulings of the President must be given in the presence of the meeting and not behind the back of it. This is the strong objection I take to this amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND:—"Your Excellency, in this matter I must support the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's proposed amendment. There is really no necessity to introduce any proviso in rule 24. Your Excellency has, as President, under the existing rule 11, full powers and could always decide under that rule whether any motion is in order or out of order. In practice I do not think there would be much difference whether the decision is given in Council under rule 11 or if before the Council meets under the proposed new rule, but I think it will give members greater satisfaction if such rulings are given in the Council under rule 11. I therefore think that if there is to be any change, that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's amendment that the new rule might be confined to such cases as he mentions and as would come under the new rules 31 and 32 is reasonable. The amendment, I think, would meet all the requirements of the case."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I formally second the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's amendment."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I think there has been some misapprehension. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond, it is not necessary that such a proviso should be inserted in rule 24. The wording of rule 24 should not be understood as meaning all motions, whether in order or not in order, should be

(The Advocate-General; Mr Ranga Achariyar; the President; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Narasimha Aiyyar.) [22ND MAY 1917.

entered. The present rules give full powers; and it is not necessary to have a rule like this; but in order to prevent misunderstandings which took place on two or three occasions mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, it is desirable But, if the Council should agree to a proposal which I shall make I would suggest, instead of original amendment, another.—'All motions of which notice is given and which are in order shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under rule 7'. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Ranga Achariyar said that the President means the Governor when he is presiding over the meeting. He has overlooked the definition of the word 'President' which means the Governor. There is really no object in having any motion entered upon the notice paper which the President must later on rule out of order. 'Ruling out of order' does not mean that the member making a motion should be heard. If the President comes to a conclusion at an early stage that a motion is out of order, there is no reason why he should not do it at an early stage, what he would be entitled to do at a later stage. There cannot be any discussion about the ruling. I really do not see any harm in the Council accepting the amendment I suggested. But it does not, in the slightest degree, curtail the privileges or add to the powers of the President under the existing rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"It makes the matter worse. Instead of leaving the President to decide whether a motion is in order or not, we are left to the tender mercies of the Secretary."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"All matters go before the President; and the rule means that they shall be entered by the Secretary, but the decision is made by the President."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency interprets it so now. We have to interpret the English language. It may be interpreted differently by some other President or some other Secretary."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Will the Honourable gentleman look at page 89, rule 11? 'The President shall preserve order and shall decide all points of order submitted for his decision by the members and all questions connected with the interpretation of these rules.' It is the duty of the President, not of the Secretary, to interpret the rules."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"If I may venture to point out to your Excellency, that refers to the interpretation of rulings as to regulation of discussions."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"What about my amendment?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Having passed sub-clause (2) the Honourable gentleman's amendment is not necessary."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The motion before the Council was that in rule 24 the words 'under the preceding rule' be omitted, and the following proviso be added at the end:—"Provided that if the President decides that any motion is out of order, it shall be excluded from such statement and the Secretary shall communicate the President's decision to the member concerned.' I have moved an amendment to this motion. My amendment is to omit from this proviso 'is out of order' and substitute 'which contravenes the provisions of sections 79 and 80 of the Government of India Act, 1915' It would merely confine the cases to these two sections about which so much has been said, as regards previous sanction being obtained from the Governor or the Governor-General. It confines the rulings to the cases dealt with by rule 31 under clauses (1) and (2). I do not see the import of my Honourable friend's amended words."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I second it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"These are very technical matters, matters on which it is very difficult for the Council to come to a conclusion. My own advice to the Council is to accept the words suggested by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General in preference to those suggested by the Honourable gentlemen at this moment. The real truth is a set of rules must be a mosaic. It must be taken as a whole. If you

22nd MAY 1917.] *(The President; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

once begun to make changes in rules, we do not know what changes will have to be made in another portion of the rules. The real truth is we are as anxious as Honourable Members to change the rules as little as possible. There is an obvious doubt about this rule as it stands. It seems to contradict many other rules. It makes an absolute statement that all motions of which notice has been given must be entered in the statement of business. The practice of the Council is not that. Under the rules, the President has to exercise his discretion in many particulars, before motions are entered, and that, not in the interests of the Government. The President acts not in the interests of Government but in the interests of the Council to regulate procedure to economise the efforts and labours of the Council and to direct them to the proper purposes for which the Council exists and the objects for which the constitution of the Council has been framed. I am very loath to lend any weight to any suggestion which has not been most carefully considered with reference to the whole code of rules. My own advice to the Council, which is given in perfect good faith, is to accept the wording of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General which brings this rule into line with the other rules. I will now put the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao's amendment."

The amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao was put and lost.

The motion of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, which ran as follows, was put and agreed to:—'All motions of which notice is given and which are in order shall be entered in the statement of business prepared by the Secretary under rule 7.'

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO next moved the following amendment to rule 4 of which he had given notice:—"That for rule 4 the following rules may be substituted:—

'A motion that any meeting be adjourned to any part of the same day or to any future day or that any business be postponed until after the disposal of any other business before the meeting or to any subsequent meeting may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the meeting or business shall be adjourned or postponed accordingly.'

In doing so he said:—"It will be necessary for me in moving this amendment to draw the attention of the Council to rules 3, 4 and 5 of the rules for the conduct of business, because these relate to one and the same subject and have a bearing upon one another. Rule 3 reads as follows:—

'The business before a meeting shall be transacted in the order in which it is arranged in the statement of business prepared under rule 7; but the President, without any discussion or vote, or the Council, upon motion made and carried, may adjourn any meeting to any part of the same day or to any future day or may postpone the disposal of any business until after the disposal of any other business before the meeting; the Council may also, upon motion made and carried, postpone the disposal of any business to any subsequent meeting. When the business not so postponed to a subsequent meeting is concluded, the President shall declare the meeting dissolved.'

"I am now proposing an amendment to rule 4 which relates to the procedure to be adopted when a motion is made by a member of this Council for the meeting or any business being adjourned or postponed. This rule 4, as it stands at present, consists of two parts. The first part lays down that a motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech.

"As to the effect of such motion we have to refer to the second sentence. 'If the motion is carried, the meeting or business shall be adjourned or postponed accordingly or if the motion carried be that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business, the business then under discussion shall be considered to be disposed of.'

"If the Council will bear with me I am sure to satisfy the Honourable Members with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General that reading rules 3 and 4 together, rule 4 has to be modified as it practically lays down the procedure to be adopted for motions contemplated in rule 3. The first portion of rule 3 does not refer to business being disposed of. It only refers to a motion for passing over business then under discussion. It will be remembered that so far as rule 3 is concerned which it is very

necessary to look at, it contemplates motions made in this Council for postponing the business or adjourning the business. In the first place it states that 'the President, without any discussion or vote, may postpone the meeting to any part of the same day or to any future day or may postpone the disposal of any business until after the disposal of any other business before the meeting.' It also says 'the Council upon motion made and carried may adjourn any meeting to any part of the same day or to any future day or may postpone the disposal of any business until after the disposal of any other business before the meeting.' These are the three sets of cases contemplated in rule 8. Rule 3 does not provide for the manner in which or circumstances in which such motions ought to be made in Council. The effect of this motion is that it will make it clear that rule 4 has been enacted for the purpose of prescribing the procedure to be followed when motions have to be made in Council and carried. That this is the correct interpretation will be quite evident when I refer the Council to the history of these rules. It will be remembered that when rules for the conduct of business were framed and discussed in the meeting of the Council on 14th November 1893, rules 4 and 5 were not in existence. Rule 3 was the only one under discussion. It was discussed at considerable length; and at that meeting of the Council the rule was passed in this form: 'When the business before a meeting is concluded, the President shall dissolve the meeting. The President may adjourn, without any discussion or vote, any meeting or business, whether there be a quorum present or not, to any future day or to any part of the same day.'

"The Council may also at any time adjourn a meeting upon motion made and carried. These were all the provisions adopted on that day. There was no provision in these rules for the postponement of the business or the meeting by the Council. There was no necessity for rules 4 and 5. Let me take the Council through the next stage when the rules came up for discussion. On the 7th of March 1894, these were again revised. If I draw the attention of the Council to the interesting discussion of rules 3, 4 and 5, it will be clear that rules 4 and 5 were enacted for regulating the procedure under rule 3. So far as rule 3 is concerned that was slightly modified. I already said rule 3 was passed in 1893. It was modified slightly in 1894. It was in these terms: 'When the business before the meeting is concluded the President shall declare the meeting dissolved. The President may adjourn without any discussion or vote any meeting or business whether there be any quorum present or not to any future day or to any part of the same day. The Council may also at any time adjourn a meeting or business upon motion made and carried.' In 1894 the Council was given the power to adjourn the meeting or business upon motion made and carried. After inserting this rule in the amended form attempts were made to introduce rules corresponding to rules 4 and 5. These were the rules proposed by Sir Henry Bliss corresponding to rules 4 and 5. The rule corresponding to 4 was:—'A motion that a meeting be adjourned or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not as an amendment, nor so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried the Council shall adjourn the meeting or the further consideration of the business then under discussion, as the case may be.'

"The rule corresponding to rule 5 was 'A motion of the kind referred to in the last preceding rule shall take precedence of any other motion then before the Council and, if such motion is rejected, no similar motion shall be made until after the lapse of what the President shall deem to be a reasonable time, nor by the member by whom the previous motion was made.' Then rule 4 as proposed by the Government went only to the extent that a motion may be made by the Council either that the meeting be adjourned or the Council pass to the business next in order. These were the two motions expressly referred to in rule 4 and they were the only motions expressly referred to in rule 3. Is it not therefore clear that rule 4 prescribed the procedure in respect of two motions which the Council was enabled to pass by virtue of rule 3? After referring to these two motions the second sentence describes the effect of these two motions being carried; after an amendment was moved in this form, there was a discussion in the Council whether rule 4 was not to be modified. The Hon'ble Mr. Ekshyam Ayyangar then raised a doubt whether further alterations might not be made to rule 4 though he did not suggest any alteration or amendment. I shall read his remarks as having some bearing on rule 4: 'I beg to suggest a slight alteration in the wording of rule 4. I understand that a motion that the Council pass to the

business next in order in the statement of business is of a different kind from a motion for adjourning the debate or a meeting; it is a motion for dropping altogether the particular business on the agenda paper.' After Sir V. Bashyam Ayyangar made these remarks, the Hon'ble Mr. Crole said there was no necessity for altering the rules as suggested by Sir V. Bashyam Ayyangar. Then His Excellency the President asked whether the motion was seconded evidently thinking that there was a motion. Sir V. Bashyam Ayyangar said that he did not make any motion but merely made a suggestion. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss made a slight alteration to bring the rule into conformity with what was suggested by Sir V. Bashyam Ayyangar and there was a discussion about it. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss pointed out that there were three different motions to be considered: 'the first is an adjournment of the meeting; the second is an adjournment of the business; and the third is an adjournment of the further consideration of the business on the paper.' When the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss suggested rule 4 to be modified so as to enable the Council to make motions of these three different kinds, we find eminent jurists like Mr. Bashyam Ayyangar pointing out that if that were the case the latter part of rule 3 should give power to the Council to adjourn upon motion made a meeting or business for further consideration. It will be therefore clear that, though, on a suggestion made by one of the members that it was necessary to incorporate in rule 4 motions of three different kinds, an objection was taken by the very gentleman who suggested it that if they introduced the third case in rule 4, they should amend rule 3. But we find that rule 3 was not amended so as to cover that case.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Bliss then said 'I think the rule had better run thus:—A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the Council shall adjourn the meeting or business, or the further consideration of the business then under discussion shall be dropped, as the case may be'. That was the wording adopted in 1894. I need only refer to the subsequent proceedings on the 5th April 1910 to complete my story as to how this rule has come to take this shape. I find it was at that meeting that the Hon'ble Mr. Sivaswami Ayyar moved a number of amendments and it would be interesting to notice how these alterations were effected in the rules for conduct of business. In doing so he said as follows:—'Honourable Members are aware that the existing rule for the conduct of business at meetings of the Council were passed in 1893 and subsequently amended in 1894 and 1896. Certain changes have been rendered necessary thereto in consequence of the new Councils Act; and opportunity has also been taken to introduce certain verbal amendments in the rules'. As to how the changes were rendered necessary by the new regulations of the Councils Act, I am certainly not in a position to comprehend. Again he says that opportunity was also taken to introduce verbal amendments. Whether they were merely verbal or substantial is a matter open to discussion. It was not considered then. 'The following amendments which were severally seconded by the Hon'ble Mr. Castlestuart Stuart were then put to the Council and agreed to; the revised rule 6 was moved with the permission of the President in lieu of the amendment of which notice had been previously given.' This is all we find in the proceedings. All the amendments were severally seconded. The present rules 3 and 4 were amongst those passed at that meeting.

"This is briefly the history of these rules and I beg to point out that, so far as the motions referred to in rule 4 are concerned, they are not those contemplated by rule 3. I submit that they are not correct and must be amended so as to bring them into conformity with the rules. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General took the example of the other Provinces. May I now repeat the same argument and ask the Hon'ble the Advocate-General whether there is any provision of a similar kind in the other Council Rules? I have searched for it in vain. I read the proceedings of the Bombay Legislative Council where they tried to have a provision of this sort; but they did not eventually consider it necessary to have it. Rules 7, 8 and 9 of the Bombay Council Rules may be referred to as they correspond to our rules 3, 4 and 5. These are the Bombay Rules—

'7. A motion that any business before the Council be adjourned or that the Council pass to the consideration of the business next in order in the list of business or that the business under consideration be referred to a Select Committee

(in accordance with the rules hereinafter in that behalf contained) may be moved by any member at any time as a distinct question; and such motion shall take precedence of any other motion then before the Council; but the President alone shall have power to propose the adjournment of the meeting

'8. If a motion of the kind referred to in rule 7 be rejected, no similar motion shall be again made at the same meeting of Council except by the President.

'9. Any business of the day not disposed of at the time of any adjournment of the Council shall stand for disposal on the next day on which the Council shall meet, and, unless otherwise specially ordered, shall take priority of all other business on that day.'

"What is the reasonable construction of that rule? If it is decided to have the business passed over, it is not disposed of at that meeting, and by virtue of rule 9 of these rules it must stand over for the next day and, unless otherwise ordered, shall take priority. Does it stand to reason, I would ask, that the passing over of a certain item of business means that the business is disposed of? In what manner is it disposed of—affirmatively or negatively? You may go through all these rules over and over again and you cannot find any provision that after the disposal of the business in the manner suggested any other consequence follows. That shows that the rule requires an amendment. We need not trouble ourselves about the Bengal rules. They adopt a different procedure. They do not contain motions of this description. They have provisions for closure of debate. If a member asks for a closure, and if two-thirds of the members agree, then the debate may be closed. Therefore it will be clear that whether you consider the history of this rule from 1893 or consider the example of other Provinces, this rule, which states that after a motion of this description is carried the business must be considered disposed of, has no parallel anywhere else. Is it not necessary that that rule should be amended and be brought into conformity with the other rules? I request the attention of this Council now to rule 3 to see whether the amendment proposed by me does not bring it into conformity with rule 8. Rule 3 says: '. . . but the President, without any discussion or vote, or the Council upon motion made and carried, may adjourn any meeting to any part of the same day or to any future day or may postpone the disposal of any business until after the disposal of any other business before the meeting; the Council may also upon motion made and carried postpone the disposal of any business to any subsequent meeting. . . . .' I would therefore say that rule 4 must contain a procedure to work out what is contained in rule 3. Therefore my amendment says—

"For rule 4 the following rule shall be substituted:—

'A motion that any meeting be adjourned to any part of the same day or to any future day or that any business be postponed until after the disposal of any other business before the meeting or to any subsequent meeting may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the meeting or business shall be adjourned or postponed accordingly.'

"The only practical difference between the present rule and the proposed motion is that the moment the business is adjourned, it should not be considered disposed of. So long as the business is passed over, how can it be considered to be disposed of? I hope the Hon'ble the Advocate-General will enlighten us on the point."

The Hon'ble Mr T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I have also given a notice for amending rule 4. If this amendment is carried there will be no necessity for moving my amendment. A question has to be voted one way or the other; there is no such thing as disposing of a thing without being voted upon. It will be within the recollection of this Council that a matter was discussed for two hours and a motion was brought forward that we pass on to the next business. As the rule 4 now stands the business will be considered disposed of. That means although that matter was fully discussed in the Council the Council had no opportunity of voting on that and for one year that matter cannot be brought up under another rule. The object of this amendment is to prevent such a state of things. Under rule 3 as it stands there are two ways of disposing of a matter. The disposal of a business is postponed till the disposal of other business or postponed to a subsequent meeting. There is no such thing as an indefinite passing over or a business being disposed of without a vote. The last clause of rule 4 contemplates such a result; whether that should be allowed

or not is a matter for consideration in connection with this amendment. There is nothing gained by having such a rule. What is there to prevent the Council from voting upon a motion which has been fully discussed? There ought to be a vote on a matter discussed. This sort of indefinite adjournment should not be allowed and I do not think it was in the contemplation of the framers of the rules that such a result should follow. At any rate it does not seem to be a correct result."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao is for the deletion of certain words in rule 4 so as to make it possible for the Council only to allow a motion for the adjournment of a business or of the Council. He wants all reference to the Council passing to the business next in order in the statement of business to be dropped. This is a substantial curtailment of the privileges of the members of the house and I am surprised that the Honourable Member proposes it. The privileges of the minority require protection. There are three classes of cases in which the Council will see that such a power as the one which now exists is desirable. For instance a debate may take a particular turn and it might become acrimonious or vehement. A dispassionate vote upon the subject may not be possible. It may be that a certain number of members of the Council who realise that a vote should be given upon an examination of the question might think it necessary that the business of the meeting should be postponed for the time being. That will be of course a case in which it will be necessary that this power should be used for the purpose of protecting the minority or sometimes the majority. There may be another class of cases in which some unexpected facts may be brought to light; and when an adjournment of the debate may not be necessary this procedure may be adopted. There may be a third class of cases in which the non-official members of the Legislative Council may perhaps bring up resolutions and alter their resolution has been discussed they might wish to avoid an adverse vote if they are not confident of success. I do not know whether Honourable non-official Members would like to deprive themselves of this power which they possess. The motion may be made not only by any official member but also by any non-official member. It is a valuable privilege to be able to avoid an adverse vote and to adopt a graceful way of getting a discussion dropped. Sometimes the temper of the Council may be such that the members may desire to drop a subject. There can be no doubt that this is a wholesome and useful reserve of power.

"I am very much obliged to the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao for having given a full account of the previous history of the rules. He only omitted to read one passage at the close of the discussion. I find the Hon'ble Sir. V. Bashyam Ayyangar seconded the motion of the Hon'ble Mr Bliss when he moved this rule 4. That shows perfectly clearly that Sir V. Bashyam Ayyangar accepted rule 4 substantially. My impression from the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao's remarks was that Mr. Bashyam Ayyangar was against this rule. On the contrary it was he who practically suggested it and it is he who seconded it. I should be a bold man indeed, if I should pick holes in what he approved and non-official members and myself must bow to such an authority. Then the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao put a question in what way a question like this can be held to be disposed of if it is neither in the affirmative nor in the negative. Certainly there can be a third way of disposing of it. The disposal of the question may be that the question shall not be put. That is the method adopted in the House of Commons procedure. I will only refer to a passage in May's Parliamentary Practice with reference to 'the previous question.' 'The object of the previous question is to withhold from the decision of the house a motion that has been proposed from the chair, by a motion which compels the house to decide, in the first instance, whether the original motion shall or shall not be submitted to the vote of the house. In the Lords, the Lord Speaker puts the question 'whether the original question be *now* put'. In the Commons the words of this motion are, 'that that question be *not now* put': and, if it be resolved in the affirmative, the Speaker is prevented from putting the original question, as the house has thus refused to allow it to be put. The original motion may, however, be brought forward again on another day, as the decision of the house merely binds the Speaker not to put the question thereon at that time.'

"That I think shows what was in the contemplation of the Members of the Legislative Council when they adopted this rule. There can be little doubt as to what the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss and the Hon'ble Mr. Bashyam Ayyangar understood by

(The Advocate-General; Mr Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr M. Ramachanda Rao.) [22ND MAY 1917.

this rule. It was the actual procedure of the House of Commons. The Hon'ble Mr. Bliss did refer to the fact that the effect of his proposal is the same as what is called 'the previous question.' The effect of it is the business is dropped. The Hon'ble Sir Bashyam Ayyangar explained it similarly.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar says that it is not within the contemplation of the framers of the rules. That they intended that this should be the effect is easily revealed by the very history to which the Hon'ble Mr. A. S Krishna Rao adverted.

"The only other question is what is the effect of such a motion? This means the motion is dropped for the time; it can be brought up at the next meeting. Whether the resolution rules may put a different complexion upon the matter is a different question. I believe the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar said he would not move his amendment if this is lost."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I shall move my amendment if this is lost."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I shall reserve my remarks upon the combined effect of the Resolution and Business rules if the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar moves his motion to which they refer more particularly."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I thought the Hon'ble the Advocate-General would be able to put up a better defence than he did. The reasons for its continuance are first there will be such an amount of vehemence and heat that it may be desirable to adjourn. For these purposes the general rules of adjournment would suffice. Then again he says the non-official members may like to save themselves and cover their retreat instead of having to be defeated on the resolution and talk it out without deciding it one way or the other. The Honourable Members are not sensitive to defeats. Defeats are the order of the day and acceptance of resolutions would be extraordinary. In any case it is not a question of feeling. The reason that prompted the Honourable Mover is this: We spend a couple of hours in discussing a matter threadbare and the house is in full possession of all the facts. There may be some others who may be desirous of talking. There are ample powers given to the President to stop the discussion at any stage. Any non-official member can move the President to ask the house to pronounce an opinion if he thinks the time has come for giving a decision. It is no doubt a privilege to avoid a decision. I understand it is a privilege; it is just like the privilege of stifling your own child. You would like to know after the discussion how the matter stands. For any one to say that the whole thing shall be adjourned is not the privilege of the majority. I can however find out by inference how it is useful. It is useful in one set of cases. It is useful where one party finds it impossible to obtain a majority for the proposition though they are in favour of a closure. There may be some waverers who may find it convenient to pass over a subject without voting."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I am substantially in agreement with the Hon'ble the Advocate-General that the motion corresponds to the Parliamentary Practice of 'previous question'—that the question before the House be not put. That is one way of avoiding an immediate decision on a matter. This is in fact a postponement to an indefinite day. It is really avoiding a decision in the matter. The unfortunate part of it is the application of this in this Council when the Government took refuge under a motion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond in regard to a resolution for an economic enquiry. It is not non official members that sought the advantage of it but unfortunately it is the Government that sought it.

"That is the immediate cause of my Honourable friend's motion now. But I should be very averse to depart from Parliamentary practice. I should certainly preserve it as the convenient way of avoiding a decision where such a course is necessary. It is really a motion for adjournment and I should agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar that we should be allowed to bring it forward at a subsequent meeting."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao rose to address the meeting.

22ND MAY 1917.] *(The President; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is nothing further to speak."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I do not propose to enter into the necessity of having rule 4. What we feel most is it is after all a fiction to consider a matter as disposed of. While it has not been really disposed of on merits, what is the effect of such a motion? No doubt for the purpose of rule 3, rule 4 says 'the business then under discussion shall be considered to be disposed of.' Probably it means it is concluded for the purpose of rule 3. What we want to be assured of is—I am supporting the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar—that the practice of the House of Commons as described in May's Parliamentary Practice will be maintained: viz. 'The original motion may, however, be brought forward again on another day.' If that matter is made clear—"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"That is the House of Commons rule; we are governed by our own rules. I am sure the Council is not inclined to pass this motion. Let me just put it. If the Council does not wish to proceed to the next business, it can resist the motion to proceed to the next business. It can compel a decision on the motion then and there. That is always within the power of the Council. The additional power is given to pass on to the next business and the essence of it is recognised by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. The essence of that power is this: that the Council does not wish to come to a decision on these questions at that time. The Council can only say yes or no—there may be considerations which would make it undesirable for any individual or the Council to say yes or no to any particular motion—and I have noticed on various occasions—Honourable gentleman not voting in favour of or against a motion. The Council as a whole may be of that opinion and may not wish to come to a particular decision because it can only answer yes or no. The proposal is that the Council should be deprived of that power, the power which other legislatures have. It is a distinct attempt at curtailing the privileges of this house. If I may for a moment digress, I can give him my experience of a Parliamentary candidate who was told that he was shuffling because he would not answer yes or no to a particular question. He retorted in this way 'I will answer the question yes, or no if my questioner will answer the question which I wish to put him yes or no.' The questioner accepted the challenge and the candidate put him the query 'have you left off beating your wife' (laughter). The questioner found himself utterly unable to answer either in the negative or affirmative. It is just the same with questions put to a legislative assembly. It is sometimes not convenient that an answer should be given and I think that I might without more ado put the question to the Council. This is merely a curtailment of the privilege of the house."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I say a word?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Honourable gentleman wishes."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"So far as this question is concerned there has been practically no difference of opinion. No one suggests for a moment that the power of passing on to the next business at a particular stage ought to be withdrawn. Probably my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has not correctly understood me. What I took objection to is this: I took objection to the fact that we should consider a matter disposed of the moment we pass on to the next item. I am glad and I feel thankful to the Hon'ble the Advocate-General for saying that if the business is disposed of in that way, the business may be brought up again at the next meeting. I notice that this is exactly the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar's amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Nothing of the kind was suggested."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"If that is so the second amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar will have to be discussed. This Council can have the power to pass on to the next item of the business? This Council need not have power to come to a decision and take some other question. Does it mean that it can be taken up at the earliest moment or after a long interval of time?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman must be aware of the rules of the Council. He must know the effect of the last decision."

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Ranga Achariyar.) [22ND MAY 1917.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S KRISHNA RAO:—"I must confess that the rules are not quite clear. The rule for not bringing it up for one year does not find a place in these rules. These rules are self-contained. There is an express rule in the financial rules No. 27 which says: 'When a question has been discussed at a meeting of the Council or when a resolution has been disallowed under rule 16 or withdrawn under rule 21, no resolution raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year.' Again in the rules relating to resolutions there is an express provision in rule 28 which says: 'When a question has been discussed at a meeting of the Council or when a resolution has been disallowed under rule 7 or withdrawn under rule 19, no resolution or amendment raising substantially the same question shall be moved within one year.' There is a rule in the financial rules as well as in the rules relating to resolutions, in regard to this matter. There is no such rule in the rules for the conduct of business. I do not for one moment wish to suggest a curtailment of powers. It will also be found that these rules for the conduct of business are independent of the rules for the discussion of financial statement or resolutions. The resolution rules were framed when these Councils were given enlarged powers. The business rules had their origin in 1893 and were amended in 1894, 1898, 1910 and again to-day. These rules had their origin long before the financial rules and resolution rules. As I read the rules I feel no hesitation in saying that the business can be taken up at the next meeting. If that is so, why not have the amendment? Another thing is that in those rules there is no reference to the words 'disposed of'; that is where the difficulty arises. The word 'discussed' is used in one connection and the words 'disposed of' in another. There is nothing in those rules showing the meaning of 'disposed of'. The rules do not prohibit such matters being brought up at the next meeting. If that is so, what is the use of having this rule? The Hon'ble the Advocate-General says that the Hon'ble Mr. Rasbyam Ayyangar was not against it; but the latter expressly stated that if rule 4 was to be amended rule 3 must also be amended. In reply the Hon'ble Mr. Bliss said: 'If that were the case the latter part of rule 3 should give power to the Council to adjourn upon a motion made and carried a meeting or business or further consideration of the subject'. It is to that portion that I drew the attention of the Council. So far as the effect of carrying this amendment is concerned, the words 'disposed of' should not be considered as a bar for bringing a question up for one year. Notwithstanding the remarks of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I do not propose to withdraw the amendment."

The amendment was put and lost.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"As the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar said his amendment drops."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I said that if this motion was lost I would move mine."

At this stage the Council adjourned for lunch.

The Council reassembled at 3-30 p.m.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"My Lord, I wish to move the amendment standing in my name, viz.—

'The following words shall be added at the end of rule 4: "for that meeting only; and not so as to prevent the same business from being brought up again for discussion at any subsequent meeting of the Legislative Council."'

"Honourable Members will remember that there are several sets of rules printed in our Legislative Council Manual. In part III, rules for the conduct of business at the meetings of the Legislative Council printed at page 86 are made under the powers conferred by section 83 of the Government of India Act, whereas the rules regarding the discussion of resolutions on the financial statement and the asking of questions are made under a different section, viz., section 80, clause 3 of the Act. The two things stand on a different footing. The power to make rules under section 83 of the Act relates only to legislative business; and therefore the rules framed and printed from page 86 onwards called 'Business rules' were made under that power as you will find noted at the bottom of page 86 which recites the power under which those rules were made. They relate to legislative business and legislative business only and therefore rule 4 cannot be applied to matters which are dealt with either

22ND MAY 1917.] *[Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Barber; the Advocate-General.]*

under the financial rules or question rules or rules relating to resolutions. It is a matter of considerable doubt whether the procedure adopted the other day under rule 4 was proper or not. I have considerable doubt about the propriety of the application of rule 4 to resolutions at all. But however that may be, it is perfectly within the competency of this Council to amend rules made under section 83, whereas it may not be competent to this Council to amend rules regarding resolutions, financial statement and questions. As it is a matter involving some doubt as to whether rule 4 should have any effect as is contemplated in rule 26 relating to resolution rules, I propose to add these words at the end of rule 4, namely, 'for that meeting only; and not so as to prevent the same business from being brought up again for discussion at any subsequent meeting of the Legislative Council.'

"The Hon'ble the Advocate-General has told us the history of rule 4 and the analogy it bears to the business in the House of Commons relating to the 'previous question.' And he has also told us that the effect of such a motion is not to block that motion for any indefinite time, but for that meeting and that meeting only. I am glad that the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is at least in this case enamoured of the Parliamentary procedure. And so I hope he will accept the amendment which carries into effect what the Parliamentary procedure describes. We are all very anxious that Parliamentary procedure should be adopted as far as possible. It is a high ideal to be kept up. And, therefore, it being clear that under the Parliamentary procedure, which your Excellency also commended to us for acceptance, the effect of it is to stop the motion for that meeting only, it is but right that we should make it clear that it should have no other effect. I do not think it is necessary for me to dilate much further on this matter. I do not think rule 26 on page 103 ought to be applied to a matter under rule 4. Therefore I propose that the matter should be made clear. That is why I propose to add these words."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I second this motion. I have stated all that I have to state, in connection with the former motion."

The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBER:—"I oppose this motion. It is only under this rule that non-official members are able to protest against the hearing of the same arguments time after time and sometimes under different heads. Hour after hour the time of the Council is wasted."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"I regret I have to oppose this amendment which has been moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar, and I oppose it for two reasons. The first reason is that the object which my Honourable friend has in view cannot be achieved by an amendment of rule 4. It can only be achieved by an amendment of rule 26 of the resolution rules which my Honourable friend recognises is not within the competency of this Legislative Council. Rule 4, the Council will observe, merely says: 'A motion that any meeting or business be adjourned or postponed or that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business may be moved at any time and without previous notice as a distinct question, but not so as to interrupt a speech. If the motion is carried, the meeting or business shall be adjourned or postponed accordingly, or if the motion be that the Council pass to the business next in order in the statement of business, the business then under discussion shall be considered to be disposed of.' That may be merely a legislative motion governed by the rest of the business rules, or it may be a motion governed by resolution rules or financial rules. It may be on any motion.' If motions which are not governed by the resolution rules or the financial rules are constructively disposed of by the passing of a motion to pass over to the business next in the agenda, all those motions can be brought up at the next meeting of the Legislative Council. The only effect of that is that it is disposed of for that meeting. That is by necessary implication provided for by rule 29 of the business rules: 'A motion shall not be taken into consideration by the Council if it substantially raises a question already disposed of at the meeting.' It was with reference to those words 'disposed of at the meeting' in rule 29, I presume that the alteration from the word 'dropped' to the words 'disposed of' was carried in 1910. The result of reading rule 4 and rule 29 is that a motion is disposed of only for the purpose of that meeting. Any Honourable member is free therefore to bring any motion which is governed by the business rules at the very next meeting of the Legislative Council. If that business happens to be a

(The Advocate-General; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.) [22ND MAY 1917.

resolution governed by the general resolution rules or a resolution governed by the financial rules, it is governed by a different set of rules. But there is no difficulty so far as business rules are concerned. We do not want an amendment to a rule which is perfectly plain.

"When you come to resolution rules you will find that rule 26 says 'when a question has been discussed at a meeting.' This has been advisedly put in; it does not say 'if a question has been disposed of at a meeting or negatived or resolved upon.' It merely says, 'discussed.' Honourable members will see that a motion to pass to the business next in order can be made at various stages. It may be made before the question is taken up or after the resolution is moved or after some progress is made in its discussion or after the discussion is closed but before the question is put. It depends therefore upon each case as to what is the solution which is to be found in these rules. If a resolution has proceeded up to a stage, it is for the President to decide whether it has been discussed or disposed of. When notice is given of a motion, he will disallow the motion if upon facts it is found that the question has been discussed at a previous meeting and then he will direct the application of rule 26 of the resolution rules. If the question has not been discussed but has been constructively disposed of under rule 4 at an earlier stage when the discussion was imperfect, or when the Council had not actually entered upon its discussion, then of course there is no difficulty in that resolution being brought up for discussion within a year. Rule 26 can apply only when the resolution has been discussed in the Council. Therefore my reason for not accepting the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar's resolution is that the amendment is of no use to him as he himself recognised and as his object is to get a change in the resolution rules. If so he must apply the proper remedy. Of course as to the merits of the question, it is a different matter whether rule 26 requires amendment or not. When a question is fully discussed whether it is to be voted upon or not, that is a point on which there may be different points of view. When a question is not fully discussed, then there is no reason why it should not be brought up within a year. But I am only dealing with the question of the construction of the rules, and I suggest that this is not the proper way to bring up this matter. This Legislative Council has no power at all to alter the resolution rules. And that is what really my Honourable friend desires to do. Otherwise, he does not require it for any motions except resolutions. I can assure the Honourable Member that any motion other than a resolution governed by the resolution rules or the financial rules can be brought up at the next meeting of the Legislative Council, and rule 29 expressly recognises that and there is no difficulty whatever."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO.—"I wish the Hon'ble the Advocate-General was much clearer than he was in the interpretation of the rules. In the first place, Honourable members will remember that the application of this rule would be limited to a motion for the discussion of a matter of general public interest under the regulations framed here. These rules in regard to the discussion of questions of general public interest have been framed at a later stage than those business rules, and they are, as far as possible, self-contained. In those rules there is no provision whatever that a decision on a resolution relating to a matter of general public interest can be avoided by a motion such as the one brought forward by the Hon'ble Mr. Richmond. Therefore the question which has to be answered is whether the business rules, the first part of these rules which really govern us, are to be read together with the rules with reference to the discussion of matters of general public interest and with reference to financial rules framed here. The Hon'ble the Advocate-General does not say one thing or the other as to whether the business rules are to be taken along with rules relating to the discussion of matters of general public interest as interpreted last time. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar is quite in order in seeking to amend the rules relating to the discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest and resolutions in regard to the draft financial statement. It must be one thing or the other. In one breath the Hon'ble the Advocate-General says that the rules for the discussion of matters of general public interest are themselves complete and business rules would not be affected by them; and in the second breath he objects to the amendment of these rules as they have nothing to do with the discussion of matters of general public interest. I may also say that last time your Excellency permitted a motion under this rule in relation to a resolution which was then under discussion. There is no rule in that part of the regulations as regards

matters of general public interest enabling the Council to avoid a discussion. The rule says the resolution must be put to the vote or withdrawn or something else must happen to it. There is no way of avoiding it unless this rule is to be applied. But there is another rule which says if any matter which has been discussed and disposed of, namely, by taking a vote or by withdrawal, it is only then a member is precluded from bringing forward a resolution on the same subject within one year. But these general rules are intended to be read along the rules of business and as has been pointed out by my Honourable friend a decision may be avoided at a particular meeting, but there is no reason why it should not be brought up at a subsequent meeting. Therefore, the position taken up by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General is not at all consistent.

"My Hon'ble friend Mr. Barber made a statement with regard to the repetition of arguments and the wasting of the time of the Council. I very much regret to hear those observations. I sympathise with those Honourable Members who have to sit silent in this Council, and when other gentlemen take part in the debate, it must try their nerves a bit. But on the whole we are doing our best to bring forward resolutions and press them as far as possible without undue repetition of arguments which to some extent is unavoidable.

"So far as this rule is concerned, it is perfectly consistent with what has taken place in this Council, and I think that if the Council decides not to give a decision it must also have the discretion of reconsidering its decision at any time it likes. The business rules and the rules for the discussion of matters of general public interest should be read together or they should be treated as being separate. We must do one thing or the other. If it is decided to read them together, my Honourable friend is in order in bringing this amendment. If it is not so, the rule to avoid a decision on a matter of general public interest is entirely out of order."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, I wish the Hon'ble the Advocate-General referred to rule 26. It is found that under rule 20 your Excellency has got power to close a discussion; otherwise the discussion must go on. In rule 26 the wording is 'when a question has been discussed at a meeting.' A discussion that is closed under rule 4 of the business rules cannot be said to be discussed as it is discussed at a meeting. If in the progress of a discussion rule 4 is to be put into operation, it can only be under business rules and not under rules relating to the discussion of matters of general public interest. Discretion is vested in the President to say that a matter has been sufficiently discussed and the discussion may be closed. If that is not so, it is not discussed within the meaning of rule 26. With regard to rule 4 of business rules I would like to draw the attention of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General to the note on page 86 relating to business rules. The note refers to the section under which the rules are passed and it is section 33. Therefore this cannot apply to the rules where the discussion can be said to have taken place. The resolution cannot be said to have been discussed except as laid down under the rules. Unless it has been closed by the President or closed under other rules, viz., either by withdrawal or voting, I do not think rule 26 will apply. Therefore I submit, my Lord, it will be very proper if the matter is kept clear so far as rule 4 is concerned, and the amendment is adopted."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"My Lord, I wish to express my hearty sympathy with the Hon'ble Mr. Barber in the complaint he made that Honourable Members find themselves in so unpleasant a position. I am sorry he has so far forgotten his instinctive courtesy that he ordinarily shows to us. He well knows that our time is equally valuable as his and that we are not likely to waste our or his time.

"Coming to the reply made by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General, I wish to point out there is one rule, rule 10 (clause 7), which says: 'After the President has taken the chair, the business postponed from or left unfinished at a previous meeting, if any, shall be disposed of.' I take it that a matter disposed of under rule 4 shall be a matter unfinished.

"My friend agrees that ordinarily it shall be the meaning 'Disposed of' means disposed of for the business of that meeting. Therefore he is in entire agreement with me. If that is so, I do not see why he objects to my making it plain by

adding the words 'for that meeting only.' If that meaning is made plain by the addition of those words, I do not see why my Honourable friend should object to the introduction of those words, although he might object to the latter portion—'and not so as to prevent the same business from being brought up again for discussion at any subsequent meeting of the Legislative Council.' Even according to my friend's contention there ought to be no objection. I want to make it clear that rule 4 ought to be independent and advantage should not be taken of this provision to prevent a resolution from being brought up again. My Honourable friend says it is perfectly clear and it would not so prevent. I want to make it plain by inserting plain words. We have no quarrel as regards the substance. I do not see then why he objects to the introduction of the words which will make it plain."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"As I said the form of the amendment is certainly against its being accepted. The wording is 'for that meeting only.' That depends upon the character of the motion. One kind of motion may be considered as disposed of only for that meeting, but another kind of motion might be considered to be disposed of not only for that meeting but for all meetings for one year. That depends upon the reading of the business rules and the resolution rules. The wording of this amendment shows that it is in connection with resolution rules that this is brought up. The result of this amendment is you will be contradicting rule 26 in a certain class of cases and you will be repealing to that extent rule 26 which this Council has no power to do. That is the only reason why it cannot be accepted. Rule 23 makes it perfectly plain 'a motion shall not be taken into consideration by the Council if it substantially raises a question already disposed of at the meeting.' That is the only provision which the Council has to consider and there is no need to have a rule repeating it afresh. There is no provision in the business rules which prevents the motion being brought up at the next meeting.'

"I cannot answer the question raised by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar as to when a question shall be deemed to be discussed. When notice of a particular question is given, the answer will depend upon the President's ruling as to whether it has been discussed. The President will judge of it from the state of the discussion as disclosed by the report of the proceedings as it appears in the Gazette."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think we had better put the motion to the Council if the Honourable gentleman so wishes it."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Yes."

The amendment was put and lost.

THE AGENCY TRACTS INTEREST AND LAND TRANSFER BILL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"It has been suggested that this matter may be taken up after the resolutions as certain amendments appear for the first time."

Resolutions on Matters of General Public Interest.

RESOLUTION *RE* INQUIRY INTO THE WORKING OF SECTION 30 OF THE INCOME-TAX ACT IN THE PRESIDENCY.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"The resolution I have the honour to move is in the agenda, but it is much longer than I intend moving. I move—

'I. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that an inquiry be instituted into the manner in which section 30 of the Income-tax Act is worked in this Presidency.'

"I move only so far, but I want to show with what object I proposed to move also."

'That (a) instructions be issued that unless there is wilful default in the opinion of the Collector or unless expenses have been actually incurred

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Rajagopala Acharigar.)*

by the State no penalties should be levied and (b) that reminders or village officers may be sent for collection before the expiry of the period for payment at least in cases of the assessees of the Collector or Deputy Collector.'

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What is it that the Honourable Member is actually moving?"

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Down to the word 'Presidency.'

"The reason why I came to move this resolution was I heard complaints from various quarters, specially from my districts, that in the working of section 30 of the Income-tax Act a great deal of hardship is being experienced. I have suggested some of the hardships in the two clauses, and I shall presently mention the reasons why I omit clauses (*a*) and (*b*). Section 30 is a section which imposes a penalty for non payment of taxes on the due dates. Though the section is clear, instructions have been issued by Government to work it in a liberal spirit. Instances are not wanting where the letter is sought to be obeyed but not the spirit. Let me refer to the expenses incurred. Section 30 says: 'In any case of default under this Act the Collector in his discretion may recover a sum not exceeding double the amount of the tax either as if it were an arrear of land revenue or by any process enforceable for the recovery of an arrear of any municipal tax.' The instructions issued are contained in Board's Standing Order No. 881 dated 10th April. It says: 'It should be understood that it is not the intention that double the amount is to be recovered in all cases. In the generality of cases it will be sufficient if the amount of the tax be recovered *plus* such small sum as will suffice to cover the cost of process.' I shall give a couple of instances within my knowledge to show what artifices are employed to get round this wholesome circular issued. The rule is 'it will be sufficient if the amount of the tax be recovered *plus* such small sum as will suffice to cover the cost of process.' That means that the process should have been issued for recovering the tax.

"I have got with me papers containing the latest instance, flagrant instance, to show how these instructions are carried out. A certain gentleman who was to have paid the income-tax on the 11th February pays it on the 14th. On the 18th a notice is issued to collect the penalty. That means a process has been issued for recovering the original amount. Representation was made to the higher authority. The Sub-Collector, however, confirmed the penalty. I find that complaints are being received. I have received complaints from various quarters that village officers are not being sent round to collect the tax as elsewhere. When they go people pay up their tax. In Salem the deputy collectors say that they have the Collector's orders never to send village officers. There seems to be variations in district practice. I have dropped both clauses (*a*) and (*b*) for this reason. An inquiry would show what instructions should be issued. If the Government would start an inquiry, what instructions should be issued will become patent."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. The Honourable Member has given ample reasons why an inquiry should be undertaken into the working of section 30 of the Income-tax Act. He gave one instance in which process has been issued for the recovey of money which had already been paid. That is a very startling instance which calls for an inquiry. Section 30 gives very large discretion to income-tax collectors to collect double the amount for default of non-payment on certain date. In the first place the amount is payable in two instalments. It may be that owing to forgetfulness payment is not made on the due date. To collect double the amount in these cases is not right. This is a punitive measure and it should be confined to those who have wilfully committed default. There is room for inquiry into the operation of that section."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I agree on behalf of the Government to the inquiry proposed in the resolution. But I think that, in fairness to the Honourable Member who proposed it and the Honourable Member who seconded it, I must say that one of the reasons which have induced Government to agree to this inquiry is that we have had numerous complaints of what the Hon'ble Mr. Siva Rao calls cases of wilful evasions which have not been visited with penalty. That is the reason why I agree to the resolution."

RESOLUTION *RE* NON-OFFICIAL PUBLIC OPINION ON THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Resolution No. II is postponed."

The following is the resolution of the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu which was postponed:—

"II. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor be pleased to consult the additional members of the Council and other public bodies in the Presidency before making representations to the Government of India about the report of the Public Service Commission."

RESOLUTION *RE* SEPARATE ELECTORATES FOR DIRECT ELECTIONS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"It has just been brought to my notice that even if this resolution is accepted by the Government it cannot be given effect to I therefore do not move it."

The following is the resolution which was not moved by the Hon'ble the Raja of Ramnad:—

"III. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that a separate electorate be formed for direct election of members to district boards."

RESOLUTION *RE* SUBDIVISION OF HOLDINGS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have the honour to move the following resolution:—

'IV. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to consider the desirability of checking the minute subdivision of agricultural lands in the Presidency.'

"So far as this resolution is concerned, it is of the utmost importance in connection with the agricultural development of this country. There are some phases of this question regarding which there can be no dispute between the views to be put forward by me and the views that will be urged on behalf of the Government. That there have been minute subdivisions of agricultural lands going on for a number of years is a proposition scarcely open to discussion. Owing to whatever causes it may be, it is now conceded that there are lands which are only six or seven cents in extent and that this sort of subdivision has been going on to an alarming extent. It will be asked how minute subdivisions of lands have been brought about and what are the causes that led to the present state of things. That is the first question that I propose to deal with. Next I shall show what the disadvantages of this subdivision are and why we complain about this subdivision. I will then show the desirability of checking this subdivision.

"So far as the reasons that have led to the subdivision of lands are concerned, they are partly due to the feelings and sentiments of the people who are anxious to retain even small bits of land, however much their cultivation may be unprofitable. The customs of the people, their habits and traditions and the laws of partition both among Hindus and Muhammadans are all responsible for this state of things. There was a time when there was a limit prescribed as to the extent of subdivisions to be recognized; but that limitation has been taken away with the result that subdivisions are going on to any extent. It is admitted that this subdivision makes the holdings uneconomical. Every student of economic science in this country or anywhere else in the world admits that if you have small plots of land, the persons who own those plots cannot improve their material condition and must suffer in consequence. If one's land is too small in extent, it is not possible for him to effect any permanent improvement. It is also clear that if the lands are scattered, it will lead to any number of disputes regarding waterways, irrigation channels and so forth, and that persons are necessarily

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)*

obliged to resort to courts. It is also found that several of these lands lose their natural facilities of communication such as roads, bridges and irrigation channels. It is also admitted that the cultivation of small plots of lands is proportionately more expensive than the cultivation of larger plots of land. Taking these factors into consideration, I think the Council cannot come to any other conclusion than that this minute subdivision must tell upon the material condition of agriculturists because it necessarily makes them obtain much poorer harvest and produce than otherwise

"If we agree so far as these main questions are concerned, the next point which arises for consideration is: Is that not an evil which should be checked? I am quite aware that there are several difficulties in the practical solution of the problem. I am aware that though a number of remedies may be suggested yet each of those remedies can only be applied after careful consideration and after consulting the opinions and the wishes of the people. If we recognize that this minute subdivision is an evil and that it militates against the economic cultivation of land by small proprietors, is it not the duty of the Government to tackle this problem and face the difficulties whatever they are? This is the first question to be taken into consideration. If the above conclusions are not accepted, there is nothing further for me to go upon. If the Government take a different view, that either there is no minute subdivision or that minute subdivision is not an evil, there is no use of considering the remedies or any practical solution of this question.

"My Lord I may also point out, before I throw out a few suggestions as to the way in which subdivision can be checked, that it will be the duty of the Government if my resolution is accepted, as I believe and hope it will be, to make an enquiry as to what extent this minute subdivision has been going on and as to whether it is possible to regroup lands which have been once subdivided and as to how far people are in a position to appreciate the advantages of the system. If it is conceded that this is a problem which, in the interests of the economic development of the country, should be taken into consideration, it is only then that the Government should consider what probable remedies there are for solving the problem.

"I am prepared to suggest some remedies. I will throw them out for discussion because so far as those remedies are concerned, there has been much discussion going on from various standpoints and on behalf of various communities. One point that may be suggested is that a minimum limit may be prescribed for subdivision of lands. There was a minimum limit some time ago, but owing to various reasons it has been given up. The question that arises for consideration is whether it will be desirable to prescribe a minimum limit. As to what that limit should be, it will be a question for further discussion. It may be one acre of wet land or two acres of dry land which is fixed as a fair economic holding. Another thing is whether it is possible to regroup lands if persons apply for it. That is a point that may be taken into consideration.

"Another point which I suggest for consideration is whether in enforcing rules of partition, some provision cannot be made to prevent the splitting up of small plots of land by giving one of the partners a money remuneration. It may also be suggested that in the case of self-acquired property the owner may be given the discretion to declare a portion of the land indivisible as was suggested in the Bombay Council.

"I make these suggestions not certainly for adoption but for consideration. This resolution does not deal with the question of remedies; it wants that full enquiries should be made with the object of checking minute subdivision of lands. I think it is high time that this question which materially and prejudicially affects the agriculturists should be taken up without further delay and some solution arrived at in order to satisfy all people. If the principle is accepted, an enquiry may be made and a final conclusion arrived at."

THE HON'BLE MR K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. It has been admitted by several agricultural experts that agricultural improvement in India has been an impossibility and that intensive cultivation and also cultivation by the introduction of modern methods of agriculture are being found difficult inasmuch as the holdings are too small and the holdings which agriculturists at present possess are far too short of economic holdings. It is no doubt true that several of these holdings are subjected to minute subdivisions. There are no doubt some large holdings in which intensive cultivation and cultivation by modern methods of

(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Ranga Acharlyar; Mr. Ramanuja Acharlyar; Sir Alexander Cardew.) [22ND MAY 1917.

agriculture can be undertaken with great profit. But this minute subdivision has been going on in a majority of cases in the Presidency, which in the interests of agricultural improvement it is necessary to check as far as possible.

"In the first instance it is necessary that a maximum limit of an economic holding whether of wet land or dry land should be clearly defined so as to enable the agriculturist to do his utmost in the shape of intensive cultivation. The next step is to give him such facilities for doing his utmost in the way of agricultural improvement. It has been the chief concern of your Excellency's Government as well as the Government of India to effect agricultural improvement as far as possible. It is also found desirable at this crisis that great improvements should be effected in agriculture. Taking all these facts into consideration, and also taking the fact that no improvement in agriculture can be possible unless the holding is sufficiently large and the holdings that are in the possession of the agriculturists are economic in their extent and can be called economic holdings in any sense of the term—taking all these matters into consideration—I heartily propose that an enquiry should be undertaken to check minute subdivisions of holdings in this Presidency.

"There are no doubt grave difficulties in checking subdivisions of land. The Hindu law and the Muhammadan law and several other customs prevalent in the country will stand in the way of checking minute subdivisions. All the same it is desirable, and in the interests of agricultural improvement it is necessary, that Government should make some sort of enquiry to see whether they cannot prevent minute subdivisions and to see if a kind of economic holding cannot be maintained in this Presidency. With these words, I heartily second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Before the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew replies, I wish to address a few remarks so that he may take them into consideration in his reply. I am unable to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao in the motion he has made. It appears to me to be a matter of considerable difficulty and it seems to me to be more an objection to the ryotwari settlement than to anything else. So long as the ryotwari settlement must stand, I am afraid, as the law stands, it will be depriving people of their property if you do not allow them these subdivisions. Immovable property in this country has great value attached to it especially by poor people. If you prevent subdivisions of property to any small extent, many a poor family will be put to considerable difficulties, for unless there is subdivision allowed there is the risk of a man losing his property for default of payment of revenue by his co-owner. I do not suppose that the object of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao is to deprive people of the right of partition of family property. If there are four brothers in a family and only two acres of land, and assuming that all the four brothers are not equally industrious ryots, each of them would like to have half an acre of land by partition. Why prevent one brother from making the best use of his heritage? It is more an objection to our family law and to our ryotwari system. We may as well go back to the days when the entire village community was made responsible for the payment of revenue. I do not know whether we can induce the Government to go back to those good old days. But I feel considerable difficulty in the way of a practical working of this resolution. I have myself suffered from being a joint pattadar. My co-owners make default and I am called upon to pay. Otherwise the property is brought up for sale for arrears of revenue. It is not acceptable to us. I do not know what the conditions of the Telugu districts are."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I also oppose the resolution. This is a matter in which we are trying to improve the people by law. It must be left to their own good sense to have a large extent of land for cultivation. If anything is done to prevent minute subdivision, it will increase the number of joint pattas and that cannot work smoothly."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, the speeches which have already been made show the difficulties that exist in dealing with this subject. The growth of minute subdivisions is the necessary result, first of all of the great increase in population which occurred during the last century and secondly of the tendency towards individual ownership and partition of joint properties. The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao is no doubt well aware of those difficulties. They have been noticed in his speech and they have been noticed on many previous occasions. Only the other day Mr. A. P. Patro speaking in Ganjam alluded to this matter. He took a fine

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao, Mr. Ranga Achariyar, Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

very easy to take. He said he knew there were great difficulties, that the Hindu law and custom in regard to partition must be respected and yet that the community must be allowed to adjust their claims according to law, order and progress. Will the community agree to any such thing? Will the community agree to give up the law of partition? If not, there must be a necessary tendency to subdivision. Nor is this the real cause of the backwardness of agriculture in Southern India. Honourable Members will recollect the admirable Note on Agriculture in Japan by Sir Frederick Nicholson. There the average holding is 2½ acres. There, in spite of that, the peasantry uneducated, and without capital have succeeded in making agriculture a profitable occupation and are enabled not only to pay an assessment larger than ours but to bear a larger number of other impositions of various kinds. At the same time there are practical objections to minute subdivisions. One has been suggested to me. I mean the question of green manures. If a man had large holdings, he or the tenants under him could grow green manures. But if his holdings are scattered in two or three portions, he cannot fence them all, so that the provision of green manure is impeded by this splitting up of land.

"That leads us to the suggestion of the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao whether it may be possible in some way to arrange for the re-arrangement of land. I learn from Sir Frederick Nicholson's book that in Japan action has been taken to facilitate adjustment of holdings by mutual exchange and consolidation of plots and recasting boundaries. I am afraid that in this Presidency as soon as you begin to suggest a redistribution or resettlement of lands, you will find there will be great difficulty. But it is just possible that something might be done in that direction.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao also suggested that rules regarding partition may be made. There are rules with regard to partition of house-sites. There is power by order of the court to avoid the actual cutting up of house-sites and instead to sell the property and divide the proceeds. Whether the application of that rule to land is a practicable matter is a question that may be considered. Although I cannot undertake to make an elaborate enquiry as suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao, I am quite prepared to accept the actual wording of the resolution that the Government should consider this resolution. I am not sanguine that with the means at our disposal and without an elaborate establishment it will be possible to do anything in this direction. Certainly it would be difficult even if it were possible to effect a redistribution of plots. But I am quite prepared to consider the matter. Beyond that it is quite impossible to go.

"I must warn Honourable Members that in this matter the real remedy must lie with the people themselves; it would be comparatively an easy matter for people themselves to adjust their holdings by exchanging one plot for another. But where the State brings about a change, there will be enormous trouble and very little result is likely to come out of it. As however the matter has not been considered by our Revenue Department in this Presidency, I should be quite prepared to take this into consideration and to see whether any practicable steps can be taken in the matter."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Does it mean that the resolution has been accepted?"

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Yes."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I request it may be put to the vote."

The resolution was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* REVISION OF THE CIVIL MEDICAL CODE SO AS TO FIX THE MAXIMUM BATTA FOR VISITS OF MEDICAL OFFICERS TO RURAL AREAS.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I move—

'V. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Civil Medical Code be revised so that there may be a rule fixing the maximum batta for visits of the several grades of medical officers at least to the rural areas where private medical practitioners trained on western lines are not available.'

"I think it is unnecessary for me to go into the present condition of the medical relief which it has been possible to provide for several years in this province I suppose it is conceded and it has been conceded by the Government that it has not been possible to provide more than what has been provided for owing to various causes, the war also contributing to some extent. The point that I want to raise is not a new one, but I want only that we should revert to a condition of things which we had till 1912 The rule that was in force is No. 422, page 114 of the Civil Medical Code. The batta that was paid for officers was as follows: For sub-assistant surgeons, for an ordinary visit by day 8 annas; for a visit by night, 1 rupee, and for a confinement or severe operation including the subsequent necessary visits Rs. 5 For assistant surgeons and civil apothecaries, in larger towns for ordinary visits by day Rs. 3; and in smaller towns Re. 1; for ordinary visits by night it was Rs. 3 and Rs. 2 respectively; and for extraordinary cases such as confinement or severa operations it was Rs. 30 for larger towns and Rs. 15 for smaller towns. And the batta was fixed as Rs. 2 and Re. 1 for night and day visits. That was the position till 1912. Rule 422 which I referred to provides: 'When medical officers go beyond the limits prescribed. . . they will be allowed to raise their fee by one-eighth for every mile travelled beyond the limits, but the fee should in no case exceed double the amount ordinarily payable.'

"My Lord, I find in the first list of corrections that by means of a Government Order paragraph 4 of rule 422 has been deleted. It reads thus: 'Delete sub-paragraph (4) and re-number sub-paragraph (5) as (4) and add the following sub-paragraph (5):—

'(5) The settlement of fees with private patients is left unfettered by rule.'

"When I place these rules before the Council, I think I have sufficiently made out the necessity for reverting to the old position of things. Instances are not wanting in which this kind of leaving them unfettered for demanding fees has caused much disturbance. I may submit, my Lord, that many instances have been brought to my notice in which this system has led to rupture among local officers or it has led to individual officers demanding exorbitant fees or in which suits were about to be filed or in which demands were made which could not be brought under any principle. Even now there are so many rules in the Medical Code which permit a fee of Rs. 16 being charged by District Surgeons and district medical officers for visits, grant of certificates and other things, in the case of duties done to Government or also in special cases to private individuals. All that I want is that this rule which requires a certain amount of money should be paid for visits, severe operations and confinement cases should be kept up at least to the extent of fixing a maximum that might be demanded.

"It may be pertinent to ask the question whether the rules as modified have caused any real grievance. My Lord, I do not propose to give names of individuals. The following instances will be sufficient to make out a case for the Government to interfere.

"An officer who was in the sub-assistant surgeon's grade and was drawing a salary of Rs. 50 would not leave his house unless a revenue inspector whose wife was about to be confined paid him Rs. 50 This is one instance which is sufficient to show that if left to themselves this class of officers, if they had no other cases, would naturally like to get as much fee in a single case as possible. It is clear that labour cases which occur within a few doors or even within one mile, when it is not inconvenient for the medical officer it ought not to be competent for him to say that unless he is paid a month's salary he would not start, without even knowing whether the case is complex or not.

'There is another case which does not stand exactly on the same footing. It so happens in mufassal stations where they could get free treatment, if they go to the hospital, the sub-assistant surgeons who like to have them pay for their private work tell them that unless they take them for private visits they would not be treated. Complaints have been made of such cases and the officers have been transferred for the reason that the matter was established by investigation. That is the position which arises because there is no rule to find out what he is to pay and what the other man will ordinarily expect to be paid under those circumstances. Though it may not have a direct result, yet it is better to fix the maximum fee, say Rs. 2, for a visit, .

22ND MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Rama Ayyangar ; Mr. Ramanuja Acharlyar.)*

Then the man would know how much he would have to pay and the officer how much he could demand. If there is a limit beyond which he cannot expect he may not ordinarily have recourse to it.

"Another case is one in which it so happened that there was a president of a taluk board whose wife or daughter was to be confined. At that time he wanted the sub-assistant surgeon or the assistant surgeon who was there to go. The sub-assistant surgeon went there immediately and attended to the case and the matter went off. The matter was allowed to go on for some time and there was no demand for money for the skilful services rendered. Subsequently the taluk board president had to remark against the conduct of the sub-assistant surgeon in another capacity. Afterwards he got a bill for Rs. 200. Though he offered Rs. 50 for seven visits it would not be accepted, and the result was some intercession. It must have been known by the department. I do not know if the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General was concerned in the settlement. But the matter was settled amicably by a payment of Rs. 100.

"These are instances brought to my notice. In another case I find a tahsildar was threatened with a suit notice for Rs. 100 when he was prepared to pay only Rs. 15 or Rs. 20. I do not know if it went to court. I was there when the notice was issued. It will be very proper that people should know what they have to pay when western medical aid is available. When I have to go to a doctor for my wife's confinement, if I know I will have to pay Rs. 35 or Rs. 25 I make up my mind to go. But if there is uncertainty, and he does not demand anything of me at that time but subsequently sends a bill for Rs. 250 it is very difficult. If a sub-assistant surgeon says that he will not stir out of his house unless he is paid Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 it will be very difficult. It is widely known, and your Excellency has given expression to it, that the medical aid for delivery cases is very meagre and the district boards have been training midwives and much progress has not been achieved Under these circumstances it is only very proper that at least in rural areas, whatever it may be in towns where we have some private medical practitioners and where it may not be difficult to find proper assistance—at least in rural areas, where we have not got western trained people to render medical assistance, to see that the rule that was in force till 1912 is continued. I do not say that the payment should not be higher than the payment fixed before. I am not urging that at all. But it should not be an extraordinary payment If the maximum for fairly difficult cases be fixed the proportions will adjust themselves.

"It may be asked why should there be any such provision made? It must be conceded that every profession must be allowed full remuneration according to capacity. Such conditions may come to pass. We may get enough number of hospitals all over the Presidency and then this difficulty may not be experienced. But until such time comes it is quite necessary that there should be a maximum fee fixed. Many, many misunderstandings might be avoided if a scale is laid down; and considerable relief will be afforded to those who are now afraid of going to the hospitals. I have said in a previous discussion in this Council that sub-assistant surgeons in rural areas are behaving rudely to patients and are not as sympathetic as they ought to be, and this is one of the reason why people do not resort to these institutions. Whether that statement can be used on this occasion or not, I may certainly submit that the fixing of a scale will considerably help people to go to those doctors at least for private practice if not for treatment at hospitals. With these words I commend this resolution."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR—"I beg to second this resolution Of the cases mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar one case came to my notice. A Government official came to me and complained that a large amount was demanded of him by an assistant surgeon who had treated his wife. I made enquiries of the surgeon and he told me that the scale in force previously had been abolished. I told the Government official that he had nothing to do but to make up with the medical officer. He was prepared to pay Rs. 50, but the medical officer asked for Rs. 100 and sent him a suit notice. I advised him to go through the suit, but through the intercession of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General it was privately settled. If these officers are private people deriving no pay, I should have no objection. But as they are quasi-Government servants paid by the municipal

(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Sir Alexander Cardew; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.) [22ND MAY 1917.

bodies, their services ought to be at the disposal of the public. For work done outside the hospital there ought to be a scale of fees. If they do their work well, people will be willing to pay them well. In cases of villages where there are no private medical practitioners it is better to go back to the old state of things."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar quoted a rule sanctioning eight annas a visit. Eight annas a visit for a trained medical officer is altogether inadequate. The class of officer, the sub-assistant surgeon, who was asked to attend for eight annas naturally began to petition and asked that this fee might be increased. The question was then considered whether there was necessity to maintain this scale of fees. It was decided in 1913 that this scale of fees was inoperative. It was supposed to be a maximum, but it was not enforced and it was thought better to leave the matter to be decided between the parties.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar said that people ought to know what they have to pay. It is quite possible for them to know it by asking the medical officer when they call him in what his fee is. That is the way in which ordinarily in other countries medical officers' payments are settled. People either know what the scale of fee is that the officer receives or they ask him if they do not know it. I think for the present until there is more evidence as to the necessity for the maximum it is better to leave the matter as it is. Honourable Members with difficulty gave two or three cases, but they are no evidence. The case of a taluk board president who did not pay anything at all for a long time is not a case where fees were extorted. I think to enable him to know what the fee is a bill was sent for Rs. 200."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR (*interrupting*):—"He offered Rs. 50 but the bill was sent afterwards."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW (*continuing*):—"If you put a maximum fee there is the likelihood of its becoming a minimum. He may charge Rs. 5 for a visit when he is attending a wealthy chetti, vakil or merchant. But that will be too much in the case of a poor man. It is thus difficult to lay down a limit. The only way is to allow the people to adjust their fees with the doctor. If we had a large number of complaints I could understand this proposal. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General tells me that there are very few complaints. He is always ready to deal with complaints.

"Also under the Medical Code no medical officer can file a suit for recovery of fees unless he gets the permission of the chairman of the municipality or the president of the district board. I would advise the Honourable Member to let the present system which has been in force only for a few years continue, and to see if there is a large crop of cases. I think the general traditions of the profession will prevent anything like exaction or extortion. If isolated cases occur,—there are black sheep in every fold—and if those cases are brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Surgeon General, they will be adequately dealt with. I think it is better to leave the matter where it is."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I should like to learn from the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew or the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General whether there is any provision in the Civil Medical Code or elsewhere which compels a medical officer to attend an urgent case by charging a reasonable fee."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"There is no such provision. That is why a maximum fee could not be worked. If you put on a maximum fee the medical officer may say 'It is not worth my while to pay a visit for Re. 1; if that is the fee we put on. The general instincts of the profession would censure him if he does not go when called."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"In the case of public officers there seems to be some such rule as this: 'Medical officers are required to attend, without delay, to a sick call in any case of emergency, and having given such aid or advice as circumstances call for they may transfer the further treatment of the case

22ND MAY 1917.) *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the Surgeon-General.)*

to the proper medical attendant.' I would ask whether it is not better to lay down a general rule that it would not be proper to refuse attendance by demanding an exorbitant fee. What the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew said about the power of the Surgeon-General would imply that there is some such rule—that the Surgeon-General may take anybody to task for acting in this manner. It is better to put that understanding in black and white in the Code so that all officers might realise that it might entail enquiry though there is no hard-and-fast rule as to what the fee should be. I mention this more particularly for this reason. The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew said that there were only a few cases of complaint. I can add my testimony to others. 'I had complaints on several occasions and some complaints are very recent. Except on an exorbitant fee the medical attendant would not go to treat a case. It was a case of emergency coming under rule 402. One High Court vakil told me—'My wife is in great peril and the medical attendant would not come unless some exorbitant sum is paid.' I concede that if we are not to discourage the medical profession we must allow them proper fees. But the case of medical practitioners is not the same as that of the vakils. You may choose your vakil. Western trained doctors in Salem and Coimbatore are hardly to be had. They are in Government or local fund service. If they happen to think there is nothing to compel them to go and attend a sick call, harmful consequences would ensue. I request that the understanding that the Surgeon-General has got power to enquire into such cases be put on paper."

The Hon'ble the SURGEON-GENERAL:—"I should just like to emphasise what has been said by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. As to the number of cases that have come to my notice—I have been 5 years and 9 months in office as Surgeon-General and during that time the number of cases has been five. You cannot say that there is much wrong with the medical profession when the number of cases in a year is only one. Of these five, in three I upheld the action of the medical officers who had not been charging an excessive fee. One other case was that of a wealthy zamindar who called in a sub-assistant surgeon. In that case I advised the fee to be reduced. The fifth was the one referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar. The facts he told us are not quite correct. The facts are—The assistant surgeon was sent for in an emergency to effect the delivery of a woman whose delivery had failed to take place under the charge of a lady doctor. He delivered the woman of a living child and in that way saved the life of the mother and the child. He sent in a bill for Rs. 120 and the official who was drawing a salary of Rs. 100 sent him Rs. 40. Then according to rule he asked for leave of the District Surgeon to sue. The District Surgeon and the Collector gave leave, and the official came to me personally. I said I would enquire into the matter. I took advice from several medical officers, and they did not think that the fee was exorbitant. He had performed a serious operation, he had attended the lady seven times. One would not say that Rs. 120 was too much. If he had refused to go, the life of the child would have been sacrificed and very probably the life of the mother too. I advised however, to prevent a public scandal between two officials, that a fee of Rs. 100 should be paid and that was done.

"There is another side to this question. The medical profession is one of the most generous professions in the world. The medical profession gives more service free than any other profession. It is only when stingy men refuse to pay the fee one hears that the charges are too much. One knows from the general practitioners in Madras as well as the Indian Medical Service officers that it is the public as a rule that cheat the medical men and not the medical men that cheat the public. I will ask the Council to see the other side of the shield. You must also remember that the medical officer in Government service is paid for his work in the hospital and he is allowed to take private practice during his leisure hours when he is not doing Government work. I fail to see why medical men should be penalized as lawyers are not. It will be quite time for lawyers to cast stones at doctors when they open out-patient dispensaries to give free competent legal advice as to the making of wills and advice as to how to draw up deeds of agreement, and advice as to whether title-deeds are in order or not. Then the Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar can get up and throw stones at us."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I am tempted to make some remarks on account of the remarks of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General. It is quite true that we lawyers do not like to be put under fetters. But I do not know whether the conditions are equally the same with regard to medical men. I could well give pay when the country is flooded with qualified medical practitioners as it is with qualified lawyers. I think life is more sacred than property. I thought that with the true instinct that he possesses the Surgeon-General would have kept apart the two things. We are not a necessity at all, whereas doctors are a necessity. At present, we should recognize also that some limitation should be placed on the demands of medical officers, because poor people have to suffer unless medical aid is brought home to them. It is the duty of the Government to provide medical aid. I believe it is also the duty of the Government to see that the terms are not exorbitant. I quite agree that the limitation should not be unduly low."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I really do not know whether the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has advanced his case against my proposition. By the remarks he made I should think he has supported me. The lawyer demands his fee and is paid for the work he does: the doctor also shall demand his fee and work for the fee he is paid. If that is the position that is taken, I think that the arrangements that are made by the Government for the spread of medical relief will be absolutely wasted and the expenditure will be on wrong lines. I do not think except for testing the ability of a lawyer the Government spend any money on lawyers. In all likelihood the lawyer adds to their resources. On the other hand the medical profession for which the tax-payer pays so immensely is being kept up in its present position at a high cost and is sought to be further improved at considerably higher cost. I do not know if the Government will be prepared to spend money to come to the position which the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General has advanced. I think, then, it is as well that it is proposed that all subsequent expenditure on medical relief should be stopped. I certainly think that our position is quite different. The Hon'ble the Surgeon-General is retained by the Government to see that medical relief is given as efficiently as possible and that the further expenditure that is proposed to be incurred by local taxation so utilized for the purpose as to see that every body should get the relief which the Government think to be the best relief. The Government do not spend money on Unani or other kinds of medical relief in the province simply because they think that the western system is a superior system and the medical service is sought to be kept up at the highest level. I wanted in this resolution that the medical officers should be given much greater batta. If I remember rightly, I expressed it in this Council that they were a set of excellent officers. I have always been of that opinion. Both in the interests of the Government and the interests of the public, it is absolutely essential that we should have some position which should be clearly defined.

"The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew asked—Why don't you ask what he will take for the service he is going to render? It is convenient for us to talk like that. A man's wife may die or his son may be ill; and when he asks the doctor what he may demand, he may demand Rs. 300. I gave the instance of a revenue inspector who was asked by the doctor to pay Rs. 50 to go and see what the case was, and the man had to go away leaving his wife to the future fate she was bound to undergo. It is convenient to quote the instance of a big zamindar, or a big official, who, if the surgeon would not come, could wire for a doctor from Madras. In such a case difficulties do not arise. When I moved the proposition I meant it not for exceptionally placed men; I meant it for the ordinary tax-payer. If people think that the western method of treatment for operation and delivery cases is really much better than the other treatment, why should they be prevented from resorting to it as much as they ought to? Should the doctors be allowed to demand Rs. 50 before stirring out? I do not think five cases in a year are needed. I thought one instance will do to afford the relief needed. I know considerable attention is paid to extend medical relief in rural areas which require protection. But the rural areas are considerably worse off than the central places where private medical practitioners have settled. Unless the request I make in the proposition is accepted, it may not be possible to

afford the relief needed. This is a matter which the Government should be pleased to take into consideration. It should not be met by a sort of humorous attack on vakils who certainly stand on quite a different footing."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"There seems to be absolutely no evidence to establish the necessity for any rules. I suggest that the Honourable gentleman who spoke in favour of the resolution should go to their local bodies, municipalities or district boards, and ask them to come up with resolutions on this subject. If there is any strong opinion in favour of fixing the fees, Government will consider it. Government cannot issue orders on the strength of two or three cases quoted in a random manner. The Honourable Member has brought the matter before the Government and the Honourable the Surgeon-General. If he wants to pursue it further he must do so through local bodies."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable gentleman wish to take the sense of the Council on the resolution?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Yes."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I demand a poll."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Is it worth while?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"No."

The Council was then adjourned till 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd May 1917.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at Government House, Ootacamund, at 11 a.m. on Wednesday, the 23rd day of May 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding.*
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E. COLCHMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.
The Hon'ble Mr. N. MACMICHAEL.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MURRAY.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. PADDISON
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G. PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU Garu.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. S. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble B. RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI *alias* MUTTUSAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUDABAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble YAQUB HASSAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.
The Hon'ble the Most Reverend JOHN AIKEN, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. R. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU Garu.
The Hon'ble Sri SOBHA CHANDRA SINGH DEO, Zamindar of Serugada.

The Council re-assembled at 11 a.m. when the consideration of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION IN THE LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION REPORT.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"Your Excellency, will your Excellency be pleased to take up the next resolution. This* may come up later. I shall consult my friends and decide whether it should be taken up or not."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I understand that Mr. Venkatapati Raju does not wish to move Resolution No. VII."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"I will move Resolution No. VII and I will say something with regard to resolution No. VIII and then not move it.

RESOLUTION *RE* CONSTITUTION OF THE SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATE BOARD.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju moved the following resolution:—

'VII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the School-Leaving Certificate Board be constituted so as to consist of an equal number of headmasters of high schools and lecturers in colleges and as many Government educationists as the Government deem fit, to improve the system of education imparted to the high school students and to better regulate the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.'

"In doing so he said, the resolution is a very modest one, because it contemplates the appointment of an equal number of high school headmasters and also representatives of the University to serve for the guidance of College Professors and as many Government educationists as the Government may deem fit or necessary in order to control the secondary education system. With reference to this, Your Excellency, we notice that there were frequent changes in the matter. We had the Matriculation examination as a stepping stone to enter the portals of the University and that was held to be most rigid and not at all elastic; and they wanted to substitute for that examination by introducing the School Final Examination. With reference to the School Final Examination, that has been in force for the last few years and it has undergone some changes. Experience shows that some more changes are absolutely necessary. In the year 1914, when His Excellency the Viceroy, Lord Hardinge, laid the foundation stone of the University, it was represented to His Excellency that the improvements effected in this Presidency were in the matter of vernacular education and also in the matter of the substitution of a more elastic school final system in the place of the old Matriculation system. His Excellency, in approving that, stated: 'The acceptance by the University of the Secondary School-Leaving Certificates is calculated to foster the best interests of high school education by permitting elasticity in the courses and involving a less rigid system of examinations'. Therefore, what we expected of this examination is elasticity in the course and a less rigid system of examination. But we notice elasticity is missing and also more rigid is the examination. Those who care to look into the examination papers during the last few years will find that they have not adopted any particular mode of examination. It all depends upon the examiner for the time being. The History paper this year and the elementary Mathematics paper this year are all quite impossible and far more rigid than what you found in the Matriculation examination. That is not what was contemplated. By the courtesy of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, I understand that, though the examinations are rigid, some steps will be taken to alleviate the hardships caused by such severe examinations. With reference to the course of studies, Your Excellency, I consulted various headmasters in the Presidency and almost all of them have unanimously condemned the present grouping of subjects, the present syllabus and the present examination. They state that the grouping is bad, that the syllabus and the course of study are bad and that it requires immediate and effective changes in order to give relief to the students.

"To enumerate only a few points I may mention to Your Excellency that though the vernacular is intended to be a matter of special importance in the curriculum of these students, it is practically relegated to a very unimportant position. With reference to these compulsory subjects, that ought to be made a compulsory subject just

* Vide Resolution No. VI on page 1049 infra.

as English is, and unless we adopt that system I do not think there will be much improvement in the present course. They introduced as compulsory subject mathematics which they say is only elementary; they make all students compulsorily study the subject. I notice even the students who have taken mathematics as their optional subject in their advanced studies have found it difficult to answer some of the questions and some of the headmasters are of opinion that elementary mathematics is unnecessary because what is necessary is taught in the lower forms and that this should be thrown into the branch of optional subjects. With regard to physics, both theoretical and practical, the standards are very high and the course of study in electricity is unnecessary, and in chemistry we find practically the the same thing and it needs revision. And in algebra and geometry the standards are very high. With reference to English, they have introduced detailed and non-detailed studies, and they expect the students to study non-detailed books without the help of teachers which is practically impossible, when we see the mode of selection of books for non-detailed study. Added to the high standard which they expect, the examinations are stiff and the success of the students, instead of increasing from year to year, we find, is decreasing from time to time.

"For instance I may invite the attention of the Council to the fact that the presidency average in 1910–11 was 30·1; in 1911–12 it was 34·9; in 1912–13 it was 43·2; in 1913–14 it was 45; in 1914–15 it was 31; and in 1915–16 it was 33. All that shows that there is neither system in the examination nor in the valuation. It all depends upon the nature of the papers set by the Board of Examiners and instructions given to the Assistant Examiners for the valuation of these papers. Under these circumstances, my Lord, it is absolutely necessary that on the Board of Studies we must have persons who are in actual contact with the students in the matter of these studies.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Stone has been kind enough to state that this is also the view of the Government and that they have appointed some persons on the Board and he tells me there is one European headmaster, and there is one Indian headmaster, Mr. Seshu Ayyar of Mayavaram. Besides these two, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone tells me, we have Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu, the Principal of Pithapur Raja's College at Cocanada. But my objection is not with reference to individuals, but my objection is when we want persons in actual touch with the teachers in the high school department, we cannot include persons who have got control in the college department and high school also. We cannot expect the Principal of the Christian College to be intimately acquainted with the high school department though the high school department is practically controlled by the Christian College. The Hon'ble Mr. Stone has suggested we have Mr. Meston, who was for some time the headmaster of the high school department, though later on he was not in the high school department. What I suggest is that a clear prominent position should be given to the persons who are in actual contact with the subjects taught in the high schools, so that these people can very well understand the capacity of the students. In the normal state of things in any country, we expect persons properly taught to secure 50 per cent of success in the examination whereas in India unfortunately, so far as these classes are concerned, the maximum is about 27 or 28 per cent. That shows that there is some thing wrong: either the students are dull or the teachers are not capable of teaching but much more truly I can say the examiners are not suited to the standard.

"In this connection I may state there is no use of ignoring the views of the people who are vitally interested in the education of their children and who are as much interested as the State itself. In the matter of secondary education we cannot say that the whole of our expenditure was incurred by the Government; Government are only meeting a very small proportion of expenditure — we may put it between 8 and 12 per cent. The rest of it comes mainly from the school fees, that is, the parents contribute nearly four-fifths and only one-fifth is contributed by the grants made by the zamindars and municipalities. Under these circumstances it is equally important for the interests of the country that the people's wishes are not ignored. Even in England it was stated that these matters ought not to be left entirely in the hands of the educational experts, because in the recent commission it was said that the views of the people who are more directly interested in the education of the country are equally important as the views of the education experts themselves.

[Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.] [23RD MAY 1917.

"Therefore in conclusion I submit to your Excellency whatever shape the resolution takes, my point which ought to be taken notice of and which might be given due weight to is that prominence should be given to the position of the high school headmasters in the Board of studies; and unless and until that is done the present difficulties of the irregular grouping of subjects and of not a regular course of examination depending upon the vagaries of the examiners from time to time will continue. Under these circumstances, I earnestly appeal to the Government and the most sympathetic educational officer we have, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, that he would do his best to see that the interests of education do not suffer by any preconceived notions but that he will see that the main object is that the students are properly trained and the portals of the University are widely opened so that we may notice a wider expansion of education from year to year instead of reducing it by obstructions caused by any manner whatsoever. Therefore, I place this resolution for the consideration of Government."

The Hon'ble Mr K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am most happy to second this resolution. This resolution recommends that on the School-leaving Certificate Board a larger number of headmasters of high schools should be allowed to be appointed with an equal number of professors of Colleges. It is necessary that headmasters of high schools should find a place in the Board because they are the persons who are immediately in touch with high school students and the courses of studies which are desirable to be introduced in the School-leaving examination. My Lord, at present the grouping of subjects is found to be defective and the courses of study are not supposed to be adequate. The direct method that is now being largely employed in the teaching of English and other subjects has its own merits and the direct method, taken by itself, is very good indeed But there are very few teachers who can teach by such methods and the consequence has been that the courses of studies that are now being followed in the high schools, and especially in the sixth form, are not being properly digested by the students.

"My Lord, another great complaint with regard to courses of studies is the most unimportant and the most backward place that is being allotted to the vernaculars. Except in vernacular composition, vernaculars are not taught in the sixth form at all. It is necessary that vernaculars should be given a proper place in the compulsory subjects, that is the A group subjects in the sixth form. It has been urged upon the attention of the Government for a very long time that the course of instruction in high schools should be imparted through the medium of vernaculars as far as possible in all non-language subjects Well, such has been the desire of the public and the place that is now being allotted to the vernaculars in high schools and especially in the School-leaving Certificate examination is so unsatisfactory that it requires to be taken special notice of.

"Again, my Lord, there are so many other difficulties in the courses of study and the grouping of subjects which require special attention. Again the intention of so stunting School-leaving Certificate examination for the old Matriculation was that it would facilitate a greater number of students entering the University course than they used to do under the old Matriculation examination. Instead of that object being realised it has been found from year to year that this School-leaving Certificate examination has become as rigid as, if not more rigid than, the Matriculation examination which was in vogue some years back. Year after year we have found people complaining against the small number of students that are allowed to pass this examination, and the moderation scheme and the scrutiny that is given and the number of marks that are added to the students year after year, all these testify to the fact that the School-leaving Certificate examination has not been as successful as it was thought in the beginning it would be in making the course less rigid and affording facilities for students to enter a University course more easily than under the old Matriculation examination.

"My Lord, it is also necessary that the guardians who are more interested and who are also having a stake in the country should be consulted in the matter of Secondary Education And these High school headmasters who are in intimate touch with the courses of studies and the conditions of students in the High Schools as also the guardians of the pupils will be able to give some valuable advice in the matter which, I think, is advisable for the Government not to ignore altogether.

23rd MAY 1917.] *(Mr. K. A. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Stone.)*

With these remarks, I heartily support this resolution and recommend that the School-leaving Certificate Board may be made to contain a large number of high school headmasters. There are no doubt at present a few—about two headmasters. But we want that more headmasters of high schools must be associated with the board."

The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member who moved this resolution began by speaking of the want of elasticity in the scheme for the award of Secondary School-leaving Certificates, and he said one reason for making the change from the old Matriculation Examination was that we might have more elasticity. I beg to say that the change has been productive of precisely that result. There is a great deal more elasticity in the examination conducted for the award of Secondary School-leaving Certificates than in the Matriculation partly because there is a wide choice of subjects and partly because the examinees have had such considerable choice of questions in the examination papers. That almost is an answer to the complaints made as regards this year's History paper and Mathematics paper. I cannot help deprecating the anomaly of a Legislative Council discussing examination papers in elementary mathematics. If I leave the Honourable Member's criticisms unanswered some misconception may result. With regard to the papers in History and Mathematics it ought to be remembered that candidates had a considerable number of questions to choose from for answering. With regard to the History paper, I am quite willing to admit that the History paper is too good a paper for the purpose in view. It was an excellent paper and its excellence has been testified to by the fact that people have written in the newspapers in defence of it. As I said, the paper was an excellent one—perhaps it may be slightly too much to expect from the candidates. It will be very useful to schools, because it contained excellent suggestions to teachers as to how they should view the subject of English History and how they should teach it.

I leave this question of examination papers and go on to another point mentioned by the Honourable Member who seconded the resolution. He says the Secondary School-leaving system was introduced with the object of admitting a larger number of students to the University course. Now I certainly must repudiate this idea. The system was introduced for a variety of reasons. One thing that was hoped from this system was that people would get a certificate whether they were fit for the University course or not and that those whose certificates showed that they were not fit would drop the idea of a University course and take up some other line. That was certainly one object in view; and I am sorry to say that object has not been very largely realised. People are very unwilling to believe that their boys are not fit for the University course and that is one of the difficulties we have to contend against. People wish that their sons should go to the University when they are manifestly unfit. It is because in the past principals of colleges yielded to that view which was too commonly entertained by parents that we had considerable trouble last year about the failures in the Intermediate examination.

"Well, then, there are other complaints against the Secondary School-leaving system. We are told by the Honourable Member that the present grouping of studies and syllabuses are bad, without any qualifying words as far as I remember. They are simply bad. We are to suppose that they are entirely wrong. I cannot naturally admit that and I can hardly believe that this Council will believe that everything is entirely wrong. I do not say there is no possibility of improvement; there is no doubt, as time goes on, the scheme will be improved. But to base an argument for a change in the constitution of the Board on the assumption that things are bad seems to be rather a mistaken course to proceed upon.

"Then the question of vernaculars has again been spoken about and I explained not very long ago that the Government had approved of certain recommendations made several years ago for giving greater prominence to the vernaculars. We are introducing the compulsory study of some amount of vernacular literature and I hope that will come into force next July. Then we had the opinions from various school masters placed before us—as for instance there is no need for students to take up elementary mathematics because, I suppose, these boys go through the University course without being examined in mathematics. But the University in my opinion may very properly say that we do not want pupils to begin our courses who have not gone through an elementary course of mathematics and who have not

undergone the course satisfactorily. It is an elementary principle that for a University course a certain amount of elementary knowledge of mathematics is necessary. There is no University in the world that would admit students who have not undergone a certain amount of mathematical discipline. In regard to the question of the elementary mathematics papers and the syllabus, let me say that mathematics in the public examination is elementary and it is not a course that any school boy ought to be allowed to avoid. If boys are failing in elementary mathematics it is because they know that they have not to pass through any University course in the subject. It is entirely their own fault. Then we get to the other courses mentioned—Physics, Chemistry, Algebra and Geometry. These are courses which the boys have to take in order to show that they are qualified for the University course by specialising in these subjects. With regard to English I do not know what the complaint is. It is said that boys are given books which are not for detailed study and the teachers do not give them any help with such books. I do not think that anybody ever has taken that view of the teachers' duties. They say that success in English is decreasing because the average in English is going down. Well, the average in English is not going down though it has tended to be smaller than at the beginning. The reason for that is not increase in the difficulty of the examinations but because teachers have been growing less and less careful. It was laid down in the scheme that headmasters should only send up for the examination boys that are fit. The criterion of fitness is whether they are fit to be promoted to a higher class in the school if such a class existed. I am quite sure there is increasing laxity on the part of headmasters as regards the boys in the sixth form fit to be sent up. I recently had a report about two managers who have apparently repudiated that rule. They sent up the whole of the sixth form because they seemed to think that it was entirely left to their discretion. The rule is laid down there and these are the cases of two managers. How many managers have been acting like that in a similar way it is impossible to say. I think a great deal of the fall in the average marks in subjects is due to carelessness in sending up boys for the examination.

"Now I come to the more immediate question—the constitution of the Board. The Honourable Member who moved the resolution, it seems to me, is rather inclined to take the view that he would have a certain number labelled as headmasters and a certain number labelled as Government officers and University nominees. In constituting this Board what we have to do is to get as much experience and knowledge of educational matters as possible. We have on the Board men who are not merely headmasters or professors or inspectors; there is hardly a man on this Board who is not qualified in a variety of ways. There is hardly a man about whom we can say that his experience is limited to one particular kind of education which will be useful only when that aspect is being considered. To begin with, we have the University nominees. Out of them there is Mr. Maston. As the Honourable Member mentioned, he is well known for having had large experience of school work and continuing to take an interest in school work. Another University nominee, who is interested in University work, is Mr. Hunter. He has been in charge of a large school although he is now attached to the Presidency College. We have got two Inspectors of Schools, because they have had considerable experience at Madura and elsewhere and are certainly keenly interested in all school matters. Again, we have Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar about whom we may say the same. Mr. Green is Inspector of Schools now and has the additional advantage of having been in a college and seen the sort of pupils which the schools turn out. Then we have three gentlemen appointed to represent the schools. Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu, Principal, Pittapur Raja's College, Cocanada, which has a high school attached to it. It is impossible to suppose that Mr. Venkataratnam Nayudu, being in charge of a high school, is out of touch with high school work. Then we have Mr. Seshu Ayyar of the Municipal High School, Mayavaram, who fitly represents high schools. Nobody would object to him. Then we have Mr. Millar who is interested in a high school at Madura. I cannot see how these people do not represent school work. There is an idea that the University nominees have a preponderating influence on this Board. I say most emphatically it is not so. I have gone through the list of the Board—and I have omitted to mention myself and I claim that my interest is as much in connection with schools as with University—and I say to the Council that it has been my constant endeavour to see that on this Board schools are properly considered and that the interests of the University do not preponderate.

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Stone; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

"Your Excellency, I have spoken so far in defence of the Board as at present constituted. I do not think myself it would be easy to get a better Board. I do not expect that its proceedings will be free from criticism. If this Board were changed and some of these gentlemen ceased to be members and some headmasters were put in their place, I do not think we should find that an improvement had been effected. The Board has constantly to be effecting some kind of compromise. It has to think what the University may require. If people are not possessed with the idea that every boy in a high school in this Presidency is fit for the University, secondary education would be systematised and greatly improved by the present system.

"One other point before I sit down. Although I have not admitted the validity of the criticisms against our curricula, I would remind Honourable Members of what I mentioned some time ago that these curricula have been revised and they have been principally revised with the object of providing for an increasing amount of vernacular; but in the revision we have thoroughly overhauled and considered what might possibly be omitted from them. My belief is that the net result of this revision is to simplify the curricula. As regards the grouping of studies, I am not prepared to agree with headmasters who complain about them. As a matter of fact, it has been discussed by the Board and the Board certainly is not in favour of making great changes in the grouping of subjects. One particular point is the B subjects and this has given a good deal of trouble and I may say that it is in contemplation to make some changes in the B as well as C subjects. I am not prepared to ask the Government to make any change in the Board at present. I am instructed to oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Your Excellency, in reply to certain observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone that all the students who have obtained School-leaving Certificates are not intended for a University course, it is no doubt true that some of them seek employment elsewhere and enter life; but that does not at all satisfy the condition that the persons who enter the University life are dwindling from time to time. As the population increases from year to year, we naturally expect more students to enter the portals of the University, whatever the nature of the studies adopted might be. When we notice there is no such increase in the number of students who study in the colleges, I must appeal once more that there must be something wrong somewhere which justifies an enquiry in the matter.

"In the matter of the question of Intermediate classes, which was introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, I may just mention one point. In the year 1891, candidates for F.A. were 2,048 and 740 passed; whereas ten years later in 1901, though there was an increase of population the students that appeared were 1,924 and 730 passed; and ten years later in 1911, 1,453 only appeared and 592 passed. That clearly shows that there is some obstacle thrown in the very entrance of the University course.

"Another point that was referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone is that vernaculars would be given a prominent position by bringing it into A group—compulsory group. I read from the report of 1915-16 that it was intended to be brought up that year and I hope it will be brought up as a compulsory subject next July.

"With reference to B subjects, which was referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, I may state that is a class which ought to be abolished altogether, because some subjects are stated to be brought up under B group which the teachers do not teach and the students do not care to study. What is the use of placing on paper some class of subjects which no students care to study and no teachers care to teach. It is an anomaly that ought to be abolished.

"The only other thing is optional subjects. Some more important subjects might be placed in it. But that is not a matter for consideration now. The last point which the Hon'ble Mr. Stone stated was that the Board which he has selected was the best. I am not disputing that. There may be best men—not only those mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, but we may have 50 best educational experts. Nobody complains about the number. What I complain about is whatever may be the educational experts' prominent position we want minorities to be represented and we want the representatives of high schools on the Board in order to understand their view of the matter, and therefore to say we have got the best men and

we do not want these persons is not a proper reply. Whether it is desirable to have a larger number of persons who are in immediate contact with high school subjects is the point to be considered. In respect of that position I still press my resolution."

The resolution was put to the Council and lost.

RESOLUTION *RE* A COMMITTEE TO CONSIDER THE COURSE OF STUDIES IN THE HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

The following resolution stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju:—

'VIII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Government be pleased to appoint a committee for the re-consideration of the course of studies and the grouping of subjects taught in the High School Department.'

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable gentleman does not wish to move resolution No. VIII."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"With reference to resolution No. VIII, the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has been kind enough to tell me that he is going to consult the headmasters of schools in order to find out whether any change is necessary in the matter of the grouping of subjects. If that be so, I do not press the resolution because the appointment of a committee would prolong the matter. I want it to be settled at an early stage. An early consultation will be more useful than the appointment of a committee. If this is the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Stone, I do not press the resolution."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Hon'ble Mr. Stone has given the Honourable Member that assurance, I am sure he may be satisfied with that."

The Hon'ble Mr B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"Yes."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* ASCERTAINING PUBLIC OPINION ON THE RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ROYAL COMMISSION ON THE PUBLIC SERVICES IN INDIA.

The following was resolution No. IX on the agenda:—

'IX. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, before the Government reports on the recommendations of the "Royal Commission on the Public Services in India"—

(i) Reasonable opportunity may be given to the members of this Council to discuss and to bring forward resolutions in this Council regarding the said recommendations.

(ii) That competent non-official opinion on the said recommendations including that of representative Indians, Congress Committees and other public bodies or associations throughout the Presidency may be ascertained."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Is resolution No. IX to be moved?"

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I will make a brief statement and then withdraw it."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is nothing before the Honourable gentleman."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"The Government have graciously complied with the second portion of the resolution. As regards (i), in view of the statement made by Sir Alexander Cardew that so far as possible, if convenience and time permit, opportunity will be given to the members of the Legislative Council to discuss the report in the Council, I do not press this resolution and withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Siva Rao.)*

RESOLUTION *RE* NON-OFFICIAL PUBLIC OPINION ON THE REPORT OF THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

The Hon'ble Mr A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU moved the following resolution:—

'This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor be pleased to consult the additional members of the Council and other public bodies in the Presidency before making representation to the Government of India about the report of the Public Service Commission.'

In doing so he said:—"So far as this resolution is concerned, I gave notice of this resolution more than a month ago; and I feel thankful that about ten days ago a Government order was issued, referring the report to various non-official bodies and persons asking their opinions before the 31st August. I am sure that non-officials will take full advantage of this opportunity and make well-considered representations before that date. Though the Government have rendered the resolution unnecessary, I only wish to make a suggestion that the consultation between the Government and non-official members may be as full and free as possible. Your Excellency is aware that when His Excellency the Viceroy referred to the recommendations of the Public Service Commission in February last, he stated that the Government of India would proceed to consider first the general principles of the recommendations and then enter into the discussion of the details. He also suggested that instead of adopting the lengthy procedure of consulting the Local Governments, he will raise definite issues and have a conference with the representatives of the Local Governments. It would be far more useful, your Excellency if, as soon as these definite points are known, they are communicated to the various gentlemen and bodies consulted, so that they may concentrate their attention on those points and give useful suggestions. Those of us who are given this opportunity will have to enter into a detailed discussion of a variety of topics, without knowing the points upon which His Excellency the Viceroy would invite the opinions of the Local Governments. I make that suggestion in order to make this consultation really useful and effective. Those points may be communicated to us and we shall render what useful service we can. I beg to withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The following resolutions stood in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—

RESOLUTION *RE* FREE SCHOLARSHIPS IN THE SECONDARY SCHOOLS IN THE CEDED DISTRICTS.

'X. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in view of the educationally backward nature of the Ceded districts, free studentships in all the secondary schools in the said districts may be sanctioned up to 10 per cent of the number of pupils on the rolls of such schools, exclusive of scholarship-holders and others exempted wholly or partially from the payment of fees under any special rules, and that the managers of the said institutions may be empowered to allot them in any particular case.'

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASE OF PAY OF VILLAGE OFFICERS.

'XI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that steps be taken to increase the pay of the village officers and the village servants.'

RESOLUTION *RE* BATTA TO VILLAGE OFFICERS.

'XII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that travelling allowance and batta may be sanctioned to the village officers whenever they are required to leave their villages on public or official business.'

RESOLUTION *RE* OPENING OF AGRICULTURAL SCHOOLS.

'XIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that agricultural schools may be opened in some convenient centres in the Presidency.'

(Mr. Siva Rao; the President; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib.) [23RD MAY 1917.

RESOLUTION *RE* AMENDMENT OF RULES 30 AND 31 OF FINANCIAL RULES.

'XIV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the rules 30 and 31 of the Rules for the discussion of the Annual Financial Statement in the Legislative Council may be amended as follows:—

(i) by the addition of 'or any matter of general public interest' after the word 'budget' in the second line of clause (2) of rule 30;

(ii) by the insertion of words 'of the budget' after the word 'discussion' in rule 31.'

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Resolutions Nos. X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV are, I understand, not to be moved."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I wish to make a remark before I withdraw the resolution No. X."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We get into confusion. It is putting other members at a disadvantage when they do not move resolutions after making remarks which provoke discussion. I would ask the Honourable gentlemen to observe the rules. If they want to withdraw them let them. If any statement should be made let it be brief."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"With regard to resolution No. X, I wish to state that the Director of Public Instruction has told me that the Government are very likely to raise the percentage of free scholarships by 10 per cent throughout the Presidency in pursuance of the recommendations of the Educational Conference. In that view I am not going to move it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO withdrew resolutions Nos. X, XI, XII, XIII and XIV.

RESOLUTION *RE* ABOLITION OF THE CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TEST (LOWER GRADE) PRESCRIBED FOR SUB-REGISTRARS AND DISTRICT REGISTRARS.

The Hon'ble Mr. SIVA RAO moved the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

'XV. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Criminal Judicial Test (lower grade) prescribed for the Sub-Registrars and the District Registrars may be abolished.'

In doing so he said:—"Your Excellency, this resolution relates to the abolition of one of the tests prescribed for the cases of Sub-Registrars and District Registrars. I may say at the outset that the Council is perfectly aware of the normal functions of Registrars and Sub-Registrars and that for the discharge of these normal functions they do not require any knowledge of the Criminal Judicial Test. The Criminal Judicial Test, I may explain, consists of an examination in the following subjects: The Indian Penal Code, The Evidence Act, Medical Jurisprudence and the Criminal Procedure Code. I may say incidentally that in addition to this test which was imposed on them for the first time in 1912 they have got two other tests."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"May I say one word before the Honourable Member proceeds further? I accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"I thankfully note it."

The resolution was accepted.

RESOLUTION *RE* FACILITIES TO PASSENGERS TRAVELLING FROM INDIA TO CEYLON *VIA* TUTICORIN.

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB moved the following resolution of which notice had been given by the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur A. T. M. Ahmad Thambi Marakkayar Sahib who was absent:—

'XVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that all facilities, given to passengers travelling from India to Ceylon via Dhanushkodi, should be given to similar passengers via Tuticorin, and that G.O. No. 326, Home (Miscellaneous) Department, dated 30th March 1917, be amended accordingly.'

28TH MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib.)*

In doing so he said :—"In the unavoidable absence of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Ahmad Tambi Marakkayar owing to sickness, I have undertaken to move this resolution of which he had given notice. By G.O. No. 326 referred to in this resolution, the Government have prohibited all third-class passengers from going to Ceylon via Tuticorin; but they are allowed to leave the Presidency by the Mantapam route only on fulfilment of certain conditions. The original object of the Government was to discourage the unskilled labourers from migrating to Ceylon. In a reply to the representation of the Tuticorin Chamber of Commerce, the Government were pleased to state that, in view of the difficulty foreseen in distinguishing between unskilled labourers and other third-class passengers, the Government have prohibited the embarkation of all third-class passengers at Tuticorin. But the difficulty existed in the same degree at Dhanushkódi; but it has been solved there by appointing an officer of the Government who issues permits to such labourers as have been selected by the Ceylon Labour Commission. Other unskilled labourers are not permitted to embark but other passengers are allowed to proceed without permits. It is therefore apparent that the permit-issuing officer has to distinguish between unskilled labourers and other passengers. If one such officer is also appointed at Tuticorin, the difficulty can be easily removed there.

"But the question is why should the Government be put to the necessity and expenditure of having dual arrangement at two ports of embarkation, while one will be quite sufficient. Why should not the third-class passengers of Tuticorin and its neighbourhood and all the country that lies to west and north-west of it travel extra distance to Mantapam instead of embarking at Tuticorin? Why should Government accommodate themselves to the convenience of the thousands by incurring extra expenditure and why not the thousands put themselves to the trouble of travelling extra distances and incurring extra expenditure and undergoing extra inconveniences, if by their doing so some great object of national importance can be realized. But I fail to see that any such issue is involved in this question. It is not a mere matter of personal inconvenience and expenditure to third-class passengers who prefer to travel to Ceylon by the Tuticorin route. To my mind, as to that of responsible public bodies who have memorialized the Government on this subject, the future prosperity and importance of the port of Tuticorin depends on the way in which the Government will deal with this question. Already a great blow has been struck at it by the opening of the Mantapam route. But the natural situation of the port and the commercial interests that have grown there in the course of several generations still attract to Tuticorin considerable traffic in men and goods in spite of the artificial means lately adopted to divert the same elsewhere. For the well being of this important port and trade centre, its connection with Ceylon should remain unimpaired and the means of transit between the two countries at this route should continue uncurtailed. The railways and the steamships mainly depend on the third-class traffic which in this instance has been completely stopped by one stroke of pen. Colombo gets a substantial part of her rations from Tuticorin. Every steamer carries rice, eggs, fowls, ducks, sheep, and other live-stock and even seasoning spices from Tuticorin; and a number of passengers used to go in charge of this perishable cargo. Even these people are prevented from travelling by the steamer by which their stock-in-trade goes. The steamer service which used to be daily once has been curtailed owing to the diversion of the mail to the other route and also on account of the war. Now there is a danger of its total stoppage if the third-class traffic continues to be barred. It will not pay the B.I.S.N. Company to keep it up for the goods traffic alone, and thus that long connection between Colombo and Tuticorin and vested Indian mercantile interests at both these ports are greatly jeopardized for no greater cause than that the Government are unwilling to have two permit-issuing officers at the two ports instead of only one at Mantapam.

"The South Indian Railway Company who are anxious to make the Mantapam route a success may well be happy over the action of the Government, for this harmless-looking G.O. No. 326 is calculated to achieve more for their new Indo-Ceylon connection to the corresponding detriment of Tuticorin and its neighbourhood than any of their other elaborate schemes could have done. The number of third class passengers, other than estate coolies that passed through Tuticorin to Colombo rose in two years from 23,397 in 1911 to 58,590 in 1913. It began to dwindle thereafter owing to the opening of the new route and came down to 24,000 in 1916—

(Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib; Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Most Rev. Salen; Mr. Gilman.) [23RD MAY 1917.

nearly the same figure as it stood at five years ago. In the first three months of this year only 2,793 third-class passengers went to Colombo by this route instead of 9,000, the average for the three months for the last five years. Since 1st April, this traffic is totally suspended. The above figures tell the tale of the decline of Tuticorin more eloquently than anything else can and their significance is all the greater when you remember that estate coolies are not included in these figures who even now go via Dhanushkodi on the special selection of the Ceylon Labour Commission.

"In conclusion, I appeal to your Excellency personally to come to the rescue of Tuticorin and see that nothing is done contrary to the assurance your Excellency had given to the people of that ancient port when your Excellency visited it in March 1914 that there was no need to fear that less care and attention will be bestowed by the Government on Tuticorin, now that the new route to Ceylon has been opened."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I beg to second this resolution. I had an interpellation to which the answer has not been satisfactory. I do want to urge that this is a serious matter. I hope your Excellency will be pleased to consider it and see that the people there are not put to great inconvenience in being asked to take one and a half days to go to Colombo instead of one night. The train service is also very inconvenient now. The steamer service also is not very great. But whatever that may be, the inconvenience to which third-class passengers are put under this system is much greater than it was when the other service was also continued. My Lord, the question of distinguishing between third class passengers arises as mentioned in the Government Order, but certainly I do not think the Government can plead in a case like this that the people should suffer the difficulty of waiting for a number of days before going to Colombo. Cooly camps are also held at Tuticorin. Apart from that the people of Tuticorin who have often to go to Colombo need not be put to extra inconvenience unless it is a great question that is really solved by that arrangement. The difficulty of finding out the third-class passengers and distinguishing them as being fit for being sent under the new regulations of the Defence of India Act can be overcome as it is done in Pamban. I think that seems to be a great grievance which is greatly felt by the people of Tuticorin and which has already suffered, as I have brought out in this Council, owing to the new communication."

The Hon'ble the Most Reverend JOHN AIKEN:—"I wanted to second this resolution but as that has been done there is no necessity. I only want to say I have received a numerously signed petition from the people of Tuticorin in which they point out the several reasons which are stated in the two memorials presented to Government—one by the people and the other by the Chamber of Commerce. In disposing of these memorials I hope your Excellency will see the advisability that something is done for the people of Tuticorin."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, I think I may commence by explaining the orders which have resulted in the present restriction of emigration to Ceylon. With a view to conserving the man-power of India the Government of India in the early part of this year issued orders to the effect that no native of India shall depart by sea out of British India for the purpose of labouring for hire in any country beyond the limits of India. That order was specially directed against indentured emigration to distant colonies; but the Government of India also took into consideration emigration to Ceylon and Malay and recognizing that emigration to these countries could not be wholly prohibited they directed that emigration to a limited extent should be permitted to Ceylon and Malay to the extent necessary to supply their minimum requirements. After some correspondence between this Government and the Government of Ceylon it was decided to first of all employ a trustworthy agency for the purpose of recruiting; and we selected the Ceylon Labour Commission which is the only recruiting agency in Ceylon at present established in this country. We have also decided to restrict the emigration of males unaccompanied by their females proceeding to Ceylon for the first time. We have also posted an officer of the rank of an Assistant Collector at Mantapam which is the most generally-used route for the purpose of granting permits to labourers for whom permits were applied for by the Ceylon Labour Commission.

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Gillman, Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib ; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.)*

"Now, the prohibition of emigration applies to unskilled labourers only. No restrictions are placed on skilled labourers and for convenience' sake permits are granted to them on applications by our Assistant Collector at Mantapam without any restriction and as a matter of course. In fact, people who go to Ceylon may be divided into three classes : unskilled labourers who go to Ceylon through the Ceylon Labour Commission, skilled labourers who go as a matter of course and the third-class passengers who under the most recent orders of the Government of India have to take out passports. The Government are satisfied that it would not be advisable to allow the labourers of either description to proceed by more than one port. They consider that there would surely be a leakage and as these labourers are assisted it is no practical inconvenience for them to go by Mantapam. With regard to third-class passengers who are required to take out passports, the Government are considering the matter of re-opening the Tuticorin route to them ; and we have addressed the Ceylon Government asking them if they have any objection. I would inform Honourable Members that on the issue of the orders referred to the Tattaparai camp near Tuticorin was closed and the Ceylon Government may possibly have to make some arrangements for it again if that route is to be re-opened. So far as we can see there is no material objection to opening that route to third-class passengers who are required to take out passports. Finally, in regard to the Hon'ble Yaqub Hasan's appeal to your Excellency to look after Tuticorin, I would say the Government are fully mindful of the great claims of Tuticorin and that this action that we have taken must be regarded as a temporary act necessitated by the present war conditions. We hope to be able to remove the restrictions as soon as possible and certainly we have no preference for the Mantapam route as opposed to the Tuticorin route and will not allow Tuticorin to suffer in any way. In these circumstances, I hope the Honourable gentleman will withdraw his resolution."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB :—" Your Excellency, I am glad the Government contemplate re opening of the Tuticorin route to third-class passengers and that they are consulting the Ceylon Government about it. I hope there is no doubt that the route will be re-opened to third-class passengers in the near future. I should not like to be understood that in moving this resolution we wished any departure to be made from the Government of India's order about emigration of labourers outside India. We are very much thankful to the Government for that order and we are very glad that labour has been prohibited from migrating outside India. In this case it is only for the sake of other third-class passengers who are not coolies for whose convenience I had to move this resolution. Practically the Government are accepting this resolution though not in the form in which I have moved it. With that assurance from the Government I very gladly withdraw the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the resolution was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not moving resolutions Nos. XVII and XVIII."

The following are the resolutions not moved :—

RESOLUTION *RE* REWARDS TO SUBORDINATES IN THE ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

'XVII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the practice of granting rewards to subordinates in the Abkari department for detecting offences and securing convictions be abolished.'

RESOLUTION *RE* INCREASED POWERS TO LOCAL BODIES IN THE CONTROL OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

'XVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that increased powers be given to local boards and municipalities in the control of elementary education in the areas under their jurisdiction—

(1) in the direction of supervision, management and appointments ;

(2) determination of grants to private elementary schools ; and

(3) rendering them such financial help as may be required for the exercise of these powers.'

RESOLUTION *RE* CONSTITUTION OF VILLAGE PANCHAYATS ON A LEGISLATIVE BASIS.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR moved the following resolution of which he had given notice :—

'XIX. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council to introduce a Bill at an early date for the constitution of village panchayats in this Presidency with powers for exercising administrative functions in the matter of streets, drains, tanks, wells, minor irrigation sources, pasture grounds, minor forest reserves, cattle-pounds, ferries, village police, location of liquor shops and such other essentially local affairs pertaining to the welfare of the village community.'

In doing so, he said :—"Your Excellency, this is an old friend of this Council appearing in a new garb. I can assure your Excellency and the Council that the matter will come up time after time because the matter is one in which the people of this province are greatly interested and they consider that the vital interests of the country require that steps should be taken to revive these 'ancient republics' as they were called by Sir Thomas Munro. Now it will be needless for me at this time of the day to recapitulate the history of this ancient institution in this land; and South India may well claim to be the home of these ancient small republics. Villages have survived the shock of several generations and several dynasties; and the villagers remain as they were a long time ago. That is one great feature, which just like our other institutions—the caste institution—remained; so also the villages have remained. In fact, it is the one indigenous institution for self-government in this country which existed at the time of the British advent to this land. It is a matter to be regretted that that foundation on which all superstructure should have been built was rather cruelly neglected in the early administration of this country by the British Government. That it existed in all its vitality in the early years of British rule is borne testimony to by the Revenue records of the years 1800 to 1816 when an inquiry was made as regards the introduction of either the permanent revenue settlement or the ryotwari settlement or villagewar settlement; and an authentic account also of this institution will be found in a judgment of the Supreme Court of Madras in the year 1807 or 1808. In that judgment after taking evidence the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court recognized its existence at that time in all its vitality; and he says: 'Though the evidence was confined to the village in question, Tondiarpet, a part of the town of Madras, the right being one that exists throughout most of the provinces of the peninsula, it became illustrative of the interests and claims of a great proportion of the landholders in this part of India—. . . .

'In their capacity of mirasidars, besides their direct and proper rights, they appear to have had inherent in them certain relative trusts. They were the general superintendents of the village and as such bound to maintain its charities, conduct its public concerns, and provide for the feasts and ceremonies of its pagoda; and as all this could not be done without means, immemorial usage, sufficiently attested, proves that every description of inhabitants in it (the artificers of the village, it would seem, and themselves certainly excepted), they were entitled to receive at proper seasons certain customary relative dues.'

"This was in the year 1807 and again from other papers which have been recently published by the Archæological Department the fact that these institutions have been existing for nearly one thousand years in this country is proved beyond doubt; and the essential features which will be found to have existed as part of this village institution were that all village officials—the payment of the village officials and the control of the village officials—were in the hands of the village community and were paid out of the property belonging to the village; so also the preservation of the village as a territorial unit, the independence of the village community and the village official from outside control. Another essential feature of this village corporation is this: they were not only the owners of the cultivated portion of the land in the village but they were also the owners of waste lands and the entire lands comprised in the village. They were at liberty to dispose of them among the villagers themselves and make the best use of

them for the purpose of the village community and for the interests of the village. These were the essential characteristics of this corporation and we have an authentic account of this. Those who have read the fifth report submitted to the House of Commons in the year 1812 will find in that report a full and succinct account of what this village community had been doing in those days. It is needless for me to go at length into the reasons why these institutions have gradually disappeared. One essential cause of their disappearance is the ryotwari system which was introduced in these provinces and the policy which underlay its introduction as enunciated by Mr. Thackeray in 1816. The political reasons for introducing the ryotwari system are thus stated by Mr. Thackeray :—'Our first object is to govern India and then to govern it well.' That being the policy which underlay the introduction of ryotwari system from 1818 to 1859 these republics had to weather a stormy sea. With the growth of individualism the people lost their interests in the common affairs and each individual became liable for an ascertained demand which is not likely to alter and there was an end to the responsibility of the community for the default of anybody. The individual responsibility was substituted for joint responsibility and naturally the community lost the ownership which became vested in the individual members thereof. By losing their freedom the community have lost their control over their individual members This is a point upon which I wish to lay emphasis. 'Their power to preserve social order has also ceased.' That the result has come about will be evidenced if we peruse the correspondence which took place from 1859 to 1864 when an attempt was made to reorganize the village establishment in this Presidency, you will find a big book dealing with it and containing a lot of interesting correspondence; and at that time the officials of those days were rather anxious to revive the village republics and notably Sir William Robinson who was then Inspector-General of Police and Mr. Strange who were put on a committee to revive these institutions. Mr Taylor who was Joint Commissioner and Mr. Rangacharlu who was his assistant—these also have written long memoranda on the subject; and I may trouble the Council with a few extracts from the statements made by these eminent people which will show how they regretted the state of things which had come about by this process of administration. Mr L. Strange says; 'I concur with Rangacharlu in believing that a headman thus made subservient to public opinion (that is, under the panchayat system) would be a far more trustworthy guardian of village interests than any paid official, and that such a mode of providing for their needs should be acceptable to the villagers as forming an approach to the species of rule held over them in the times of Hindu Government. I have found as testified by Rangacharlu that the existing heads of villages have ceased to be the influential and trustworthy members of the village communities they once were and that any judicial operations depending upon their agency cannot command the confidence of the people I have therefore devised a system of panchayat to be put in force by a headman elected by the chief villagers, and it strikes me that this is just the species of officer whom Rangacharlu has in view, as the one to whom the village interests and administrations should be committed . . . . .'

"It moreover appears to me that the above body of chief villagers, with their headman, might watch the interests of the pagodas within their range and hold in check the trustees, such check being much required since the Government have ceased to be the custodians of these interests. The said panchayats might also decide all questions of ceremonial usage, which at present are brought up before civil courts, but for which they are unsuitable tribunals. The body in question might also watch all other local interests arising among them, and they would form a nucleus for any free institutions that may hereafter be introduced. Mr. Rangacharlu under instructions from Mr Taylor prepared a memorandum of a scheme for the revival of these village institutions and that will be found also in that book, and the strongest recommendation to the scheme, as he explains it, is its beneficial effect on the moral and social character of the people. The tendency of the administration has hitherto been to split up communities and to destroy all social distinctions save that of the official class. The consequence is that public opinion ceases to exercise any influence as an incentive to good behaviour or a check upon wrongful acts. The people are incapable of any movement for social good, and all their social concerns are encroached upon, and administered by, numerous petty and uncontrolled authorities—each of whom as a focus spreads litigation and corruption around.

M 2 on

"The surest remedy to these various evils is the revival of the village municipalities, who, as they are matured, will gradually relieve Government of many minor duties which they cannot profitably undertake and maintain their interests against official oppression more effectually than a distant authority.

"Then there is a long memorandum; and on that Mr. Taylor, the Inam Commissioner, stated: 'I am satisfied that, as a whole, the plan is no less theoretically sound than practically feasible; and I feel very confident that, under wise control and supervision, it is calculated to exercise the most beneficial influence on the moral and social progress of the people and on the character of the administration.'

"I entirely agree with Rangacharlu that the village affairs are likely to be far better administered in the hands of those whose interests are bound up in its welfare, and whose conduct will be checked by public opinion, than by an ill-paid and uncontrolled official. Truth, at any rate, will be elicited by the village courts, though sometimes composed of illiterate members, and the decisions will give greater satisfaction than those of a distant tribunal.

"There were other officers of those days, Mr. Silver, Mr. G. S. Forbes, Mr. Pelly, who also supported this scheme; and Mr. W. Robinson in a letter written to Government on the 15th of July 1863 says: 'I feel assured that much depends upon maintaining, strengthening and comforting the municipal character of the village institution as a separate community.' He objects to the clubbing of villages and again he says with reference to police administration 'Police administration according to the old common law of this country has been treated as a municipal and not a State question as thoroughly as it ever was in England. The Native Government maintain a soldiery of some kind; but left it entirely to the village communities to make their domestic arrangements with regard to the protection of their property. This they did by calling in the aid of some influential robber poligar or subsidising robber races of their village who received a share of their crops, etc., and in jointly renting villages a piece of land as their police rate. The people managed their own village police.'

"Were a centralised stipendiary petty local police, for such it would soon become, organised in substitution of or as attempted resuscitation of the talaiyari institution, it would, I think, not be worth the money it would cost.

"Again Mr. Hearn writing about Ceded districts also points out that the new machinery looks well enough. Method, regularity and exact performance of duty seem to be secured, but it belongs to the bureaucratic system of centralisation which cramps the energies and goodwill of the people. Local independence and self-government are the foundations of real order in a country and these are destroyed by the stipendiary system. And he points out that village system 'answers its purpose admirably in the Ceded districts; it suits the tastes and conditions of the people; why sweep it away . . . . . The village system in these districts is very complete.' This was written in 1862 by Mr. Hearn, Deputy Inspector-General of Police. Again Mr. Robinson dealing with a Bill relating to the organisation of village police writes in April 1864: 'I much fear that the effect of this Bill will be to weaken, if not entirely destroy, the municipal principle and self-governing action, the germs of which undoubtedly exist throughout the country. This principle was recognised and in part confirmed by the legislation of the earlier days of our administration. Then he points out: 'It is an error to treat of village establishment as if they were Government establishments at all. They are purely municipal establishments. And the action of Government should be confined to comforting and strengthening them by indicating to the people their responsibilities in the matter and giving to them such powers as may enable them under the supervision and with the aid of Government to give them a fresh light, and to place and maintain their own establishment on an effective footing in their own way, by suggesting means and improvements, and compelling them to do what the general good requires and immemorial custom sanctions. Beyond this, Government interference will prove injurious.' Again he says: 'The village police system of the country was and has been in principle as purely municipal as it has been and continues in England. The people had thus a strong interest in their own institutions. The dependence and fidelity of their servants was secured and self-interest induced the watchers to give satisfaction to their employers. A mutual understanding was thus established on a purely municipal basis.'

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Ranga Acharyar.)*

"Early legislation left matters in a great measure as we found them No law was passed regulating the relations of people and watchers. But the responsibilities for losses—an essential ingredient of the mutual relation—were abrogated; and the ordinary operation of criminal justice is gradually but surely depriving the watcher of his remedy by retaliation on the property of the community.

"Village institutions must be kept up with the progressing circumstances of the country.

"Village communities were obliged by their necessities and the immemorial usage of the country to organise and maintain their village institutions and police. They must now be empowered and required by law to reorganise their own police and to provide sufficient funds for their adequate payment.

"Again he points out that all legislation which in any way touches the municipal administration of the country really involves a vast revolution, and that we may, by a false step, irreparably impair those germs of self-help which, wisely guided and strengthened, may be developed into a powerful aid to sound administration; but will readily wither away under a levelling and centralising policy.

"I fear the levelling and bureaucratic principle of this Bill. I dread the Tahsildar's influence which it strengthens. It is true those village functionaries are likewise collectors of revenue: and this would entitle them to a grant in aid from the State. But in the capacity as village heads they form a vital element in the general police and administration of the country and I should grieve to see a chance created of their sinking into the position of mere Government hirelings. Their dignity and influence would materially suffer. Then Mr Bayley, Secretary to the Government of India, writing to the Madras Government points out, it is understood, that the Bill has, since that consent (of the Governor-General to the above Bill) was given, been materially modified in the direction of a still larger and more direct interference with existing village customs.

"I am desired to inform you that the point on which the late Viceroy chiefly hesitated, when asked for his assent to the introduction of the Bill, related to the policy of authoritatively exercising any general interference with these ancient and indigenous municipal institutions, and I am directed to intimate that the present Governor-General entertained a very strong opinion as to the impolicy of such a course of action.

"Then, again, some objections were taken and Mr. Robinson says the remedy (for the defective working of the police) does not lie in the direction Mr. Minchin recommends in sweeping away the last remnants of an ancient and popular institution, an integral part of the village system which is indigenous to the country and dear to its people. To a traditional and legal subordination to the headman and most influential landlords of the village, and to the sympathies and control of their fellow villagers it is alone due that a set of village menials, who generally belong to the criminal classes of the country, have been kept under restraint and made useful even in their small way to society.

"I am satisfied that sound policy requires that the integrity of the village system be preserved, and that the wise policy of early administrators and of the existing law in sanctioning and strengthening the customary usages of the country must be maintained And I believe that every attempt to interfere with them in a manner which is at variance with their true spirit will fail in the long run. Further I feel that amidst the advantageous changes that are evidently advancing over the administration of India, the steadily improving intelligence of the people and the increasing necessity of making the people look more to themselves and less to Government in regard to their local interests, it would behove us to be very careful indeed not to disturb, still less to blight, those germs of self-help and combination which are unquestionably present although not very active under our bureaucratic administration in the village system. We must comfort and strengthen it in justice to the people and the future interests of the country.

"Then it was pointed out that there were factions and other things and there would be difficulty in the working of the institution. But he says it will be said that I sketch what should be, not what it is. There is some truth in this. But the fault does not lie exclusively with the mirasdars; nor is the remedy proposed the right and effectual one. Village institutions and the sound policy of enabling the people to do something for themselves in their own way never have had a fair

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; the President.) [29TH MAY 1917.

chance in Tanjore. The country has from the commencement of our rule, that is what Mr. Robinson says, that is not what I say, been overlaid by enormous official establishments; every thing has been done by employers, and the measures taken from time to time have had a bureaucratic direction. When the village laws first gave to these communities some status and to their headmen some power, the measure was opposed by the then Collector and his officials—an opposition which was only overcome, if my memory serves me right, by actual or threatened suspension. When the measure was introduced, therefore, it was in a manner least likely to ensure success. The position and influence of the mirasdar was lowered and some of his important duties practically removed from him when the karnam of the people was replaced by a Government employee. In fact the administration of the country has been unfavourable to the growth of the spirit of self-help amongst village communities. The remedy does not, however, lie in cutting off this improveable branch of administration and casting it away as profitless, but in comforting and encouraging the potails and people and strengthening their hands in the management of their own institution and service. The number of district functionaries has been reduced and the revenue system has been simplified; and we may well trust to time, and to growing intelligence and self-respect to bring the heads of rural society to appreciate the importance of the interests confided to them, and to lead them to greater activity in exercising all their functions. Thus Mr. Robinson wrote in 1864. Unfortunately his views did not find favour. Nothing was done and recently stimulus was given to the revival of this ancient institution by the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Decentralisation. After examining responsible people all over the country they made deliberate recommendations which are unanimous. But as it unfortunately happens these things are referred back and it was found out by some one that these villagers were not consulted by the Royal Commission and they should be consulted and therefore a referendum as it were was made to villagers by the Revenue officials. I may point out if any question was referred to the people there will be diversity of opinions. Suppose their opinion was taken whether an Indian member should be appointed to the Executive Council opinions would have varied and opinions would have been divergent, and many Indians would have come forward and said 'We do not want an Indian.' Therefore, it is a policy of sound statesmanship, of bold statesmanship to recognise what is good for the country and to take action. There is no use of taking opinions in these matters. It is for the administrators to decide and to come to a decision speedily for themselves."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"I gather from the Honourable Member's remarks he has got only up to 1864. In fairness to him I may remind him it is 5 minutes past his time."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"The recent history has brought this matter to the public notice. The decisions of the Decentralization Commission and the resolution made by the Government in 1915–16 are fresh within the memory of this Council. If they are not, I will not ask the indulgence of this Council to refer to it in detail, as His Excellency has pointed out my time is nearing. Therefore, the policy pursued by this Government in not giving effect to the Royal Commission's recommendations is contained in the famous Government Order of 1915. That order was made the subject of discussion in this Council by a resolution brought by Mr. Kesava Pillai and the non-official opinion was almost unanimous that the action taken by this Government was not adequate, was not sufficiently adequate to meet the requirements of the case. To use the language of the Government Order 'they are prepared also to give a trial to a more indefinite and informal kind of panchayat to be constituted on a voluntary basis and without legislative sanction.' This of course is the idea. They want to try it. Non-official opinion is unanimous in the matter, that it is bound to fail. One reason why it is bound to fail is this; it is because there is no legislative sanction behind it. There was a time when social sanction that commonly controlled the members of the community was strong; but now it must be recognised that the community has no control over the members. Unless there is legal sanction behind you cannot do anything. You must have some sanction for enforcing anything you want. Unless there is some sanction, nothing will succeed. For instance in days long past, social sanction was great and it was effective. It is said they do not require legislative sanction for carrying out

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Ranga Acharigar ; Mr. Siva Rao.)*

these things. 'Your Excellency will recognise that it is a desirable thing to revive these institutions. We do not differ on this matter. Both of us are agreed that it is very desirable to revive these institutions. What we differ about is as to the manner in which it is to be done. This Government seem to think of trying this indefinite and informal kind of panchayat system without legislative sanction. That is merely trying a thing and afterwards saying 'it has proved a failure and there is no use of trying to revive it.' If the Government are anxious to revive these institutions, that is not the right way to go about it. It is a foredoomed policy. A list of villages was given to us in which panchayats were formed. I took advantage of the Easter holidays and went to a village which is very well known to me—it is known as Thillasthanam. It has got a revenue name in the Tanjore taluk I spent two days there. The Divisional Officer has made attempts there and has made a report. I consulted the President, Swaminatha Sastri. When I was in the infant class he was my teacher, and he told me the panchayat was foredoomed to failure and there is no use of expecting anything from the institution. It is now three or four months since it was formed and he cannot have anything done in that village as he has no power to do the things required. Considering that the Government recognise that these functions should be given to them, viz., management of turns of irrigation, the enforcement of kudimaramat, etc., how could they expect that without legislative power these panchayats can exercise these important functions, which are a great source of dispute between the villagers. Unless there is legislative sanction which will be recognised by the people these things cannot be expected to be done to the advantage of the people by the people. The gentleman who is enthusiastic about the work tells me that is no use. What little conjoint action there was before these panchayats were formed has been removed; and the villages are without lights. That is the effect of these new panchayats. I may mention that this is a matter in which the Government and the non-officials are agreed, that it is advisable to take a step forward. The only way it can successfully be done is by careful legislation—it may be of a permissive character; it need not be hasty. I was ambitious in my Bill. I tried to make it compulsory, but my object now is to give a chance to the Council and to consider what best may be done in the interest of the people of this country. Your Excellency, in the United Provinces which is far behind us, they have accepted a resolution for bringing forward legislation on the subject. Why should Madras which is the home of these ancient small republics lag behind the United Provinces? The soil is ready. Why should we hesitate? The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar when he was the Registrar of Co-operative Societies went about from village to village to bring about co-operative panchayats. How well did the people respond to his call? And in a village where he spent a night he was able to put down the factions in the village and bring about a co-operation panchayat in the village. It is easy enough to do it and the only thing is you must have legislative power or a legislative basis for you to proceed upon. Without that it is impossible to expect anything out of the efforts made by Government. As my time is up, I appeal to your Excellency that it will be a noble act on your part which will leave a lasting impression on the minds of the people and your Excellency's name will be remembered for centuries, if your Excellency will see your way to do something in this direction of effectively reviving these ancient village institutions. With these words I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I heartily second this resolution. This resolution does not ask for a new reform: it only asks that a time immemorial institution should be revived. Your Excellency, the Honourable the Mover has exhaustively dealt with the matter and I shall be very brief. But in doing so I wish to quote an extract from the Reform Despatch of Lord Morley in this matter. It was written in the year 1909 and these were his words: 'Your Excellency will recall that the resolution from which I have quoted treats the subdivision, or the taluk as the smallest administrative unit. It is a question whether it would not be a wise policy to go further. The village in India generally has been the fundamental and indestructible unit of the social system, surviving dynasty after dynasty. I desire your Excellency in Council to consider the best way of carrying out a policy that would make the village the starting point of public life.' That is the noble utterance of Lord Morley.

(Mr. Siva Rao ; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.) [23rd MAY 1917.

"Then we come to the Decentralization Commission and they observe that 'the village community has been a self-governing and self-acting unit for a long time.' And they also observe that the 'Indian village formerly possessed a large degree of local autonomy. This has now disappeared owing to the establishment of local civil and criminal courts, the present revenue and police organization, the increase of communications, the growth of individualism and the individual ryotwari system.' And they also come to the deliberate conclusion that the 'foundation of any stable edifice which shall associate the people with the administration of the country must be the village. I need not remind this Council of the deliberate finding they arrived at after recording elaborate evidence in the matter: 'We hold that it is most desirable alike in the interests of decentralization and in order to associate the people in the task of administration that an attempt should be made to constitute and develop village panchayats for the administration of local affairs.' These are the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission and they came for review at the hands of the Government of India and the matter was referred to our Local Government and they expressed themselves in this vague manner: 'Action should be confined for the present to the encouragement of voluntary self-contained organisations'—whatever that may mean—'independently of statutory sanction.' As regards judicial functions the Local Government pronounced themselves against it. They thought that the village courts were already enjoying sufficient judicial powers. However, that does not now arise for the consideration of this Council.

"I shall confine myself to the administrative functions of these village panchayats and this is the sort of reply they gave to the Government of India. In the final Government Order which is vaguer still the Madras Government say that union panchayats should be extended to villages containing a population of 5,000 and more and also recommend to give a trial for the present to a more indefinite and informal kind of panchayats constituted on a voluntary basis and without legislative sanction. The difference between the Honourable Mover and the Government seems to be very little. Both seem to have at heart the expansion of the principles of local self-government even to villages. There are municipalities, local boards, district boards which fulfil that function and there are also unions which under the Government Order will extend to villages containing a population of 5,000 and more. The question arises what about the villages which contain a population of less than 5,000. The proposal is made for the present for—and the Government are satisfied with it—starting informal panchayats on voluntary basis. There have been some informal panchayats according to an answer to an interpellation put at the last meeting of this Council. I have not got any idea how they can possibly work under the present system. The option is left to them. The villagers must come forward and announce their intention to exercise these powers and these powers will be conferred upon them. Now I ask the Government—how is it possible to exercise their functions, unless they are put on a statutory basis. The powers suggested are wide enough. How are they to be exercised and what is the reason that they have shown for not putting these powers on a legislative basis? I do not want to take any more time for fear I should wound the susceptibilities of the Honourable Members, especially of the Hon'ble Mr. Barber, if he were here. I shall content myself with saying that the villager must be made to realize his responsibility; it is thus that the villager should feel that there is a real power in his hands and he should be made to wield that power in the best manner possible. In other words, the villager must be associated in the local administration of his own village affairs."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Mover of this resolution began by saying that it is an old friend of the Council. May I add, so far as the Government are concerned, we always welcome this old friend? It is true under the rules, as they now stand, this old friend can visit us only once a year; but when he does come he will find a warm welcome. I say that all the more readily, because as admitted by the Honourable Mover as well as the seconder, the Government are entirely at one with them in the view that we should do everything we can, to develop local administration in villages. But it is by no means certain that the particular line which the Honourable Mover has taken is exactly the line which would find favour with the Council.

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Rajagopala Acharyar.)*

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar has given us a very long resumé of the history of village institutions. My knowledge of ancient history is somewhat more limited than his. So far as I can gather, his point is that we had in this country or at any rate in Southern India an excellent system of village government. We had in every village a completely self-contained administrative agency to attend to all the wants of the people; in fact, it left very little to be desired. One would almost wish to go back to those days and to live in the villages as they then were. But that beautiful system was shipwrecked on the rock of the ryotwari system. Very good. Is it proposed to abolish the ryotwari system and go back to the village system? If the ryotwari system is the rock upon which the village system shipwrecked, I would put it to the Council—to make up their minds to say whether we are to continue the ryotwari system. I take it, Sir, we are not likely to give up the ryotwari system and go back to the village system when all the villagers divided all the lands year after year and paid a certain amount in common to the Government. It means that people, like my Honourable friend, who own a lot of lands, will have to be content with taking the smaller share which would be assigned to them by the villagers. Well, I put this point of view as I consider that the best interests of developing village government lie, not in looking back or in troubling ourselves about ancient history, imaginary or real, but in taking our start from the situation as it now stands and looking forward. That is the point on which I join issue with my Honourable friends.

"Having said that, let me proceed consistently with my point of view to tell the Council where we now stand. I think the Honourable Mover has not been quite fair to the Government in the view that he has taken—that we are really not doing much in this matter. May I remind him that from the year 1884, when the Madras Local Boards Act was passed, the Government have pursued the policy of establishing village panchayats for governing and administering the local affairs of villages? Also, the Honourable Member knows that in 1889 we started attempts to establish what are called Bench Courts in villages where a certain number of people could join with the village headman and dispose of petty civil suits. I do not mean to say that all these efforts have been as successful as we would wish. What I say is that we have been pursuing a forward policy in this direction, of which note has to be taken.

"The Honourable Member's resolution is that we should introduce a Bill at an early date for the constitution of village panchayats in this Presidency with powers for exercising 'administrative functions in the matter of streets, drains, tanks, wells, minor irrigation sources, pasture grounds, minor forest reserves, cattle-pounds, ferries, village police, location of liquor shops and such other essentially local affairs pertaining to the welfare of the village community.' My point is that in regard to many of these things there is already a law called the Local Boards Act under which panchayats can be established and we have a large number of panchayats working on those lines. My chief complaint against the Honourable Member is that he has not taken note of, will not take note of, much less will he build upon, the foundations already laid in this matter and upon which we are now working. Taking the first group of functions, streets, drains, tanks, wells, section 141 of the Madras Local Boards Act covers all these and even more, hospitals, dispensaries and schools. I would suggest that these three things which are not put in the resolution may well be given to the local bodies to deal with; they may be dealt with by union panchayats. Let me also give him some figures of the progress we have made during the last two or three years in organising local panchayats under the Local Boards Act. For instance, I find that in the year 1914 we had 398 panchayats and we have just now 455, and I find from the information before me that at this time next year we shall have a hundred more. We have been moving pretty rapidly during the last two or three years in constituting panchayats under the Local Boards Act. Then again we have got forest panchayats, which are comparatively new, working for two or three years. Honourable Members are aware that a number of forest panchayats have been established though opinion in regard to their working is somewhat divided. The question whether we should put these forest panchayats on a legislative basis immediately, or whether we should allow them to work in an un-official way as they now do till they pick up experience, was considered some time ago and the Government came to the conclusion that we had better watch them a little further. It is a matter for consideration, if, in taking time for obtaining some experience in regard to a novel institution, the

Government have not after all acted wisely. Honourable Members are aware that we have sent up to the Government of India proposals for the constitution of panchayat courts, which are not covered by the resolution. I mention that to show that in order to provide for village administration in villages we have gone even further than what the Honourable Member has contemplated. We have sent our proposals to the Government of India and we have every reason to believe that those proposals will be approved and we hope to be in a position to introduce in this Council legislation for the disposal of petty civil and criminal suits on a statutory basis. The villagers will be permitted to elect their panchayatdars, who can deal with village suits and thereby save a lot of trouble, not only to the courts, but also to the villagers in going to the courts and back.

"The Honourable Mover has been so good as to refer to co-operative societies I take it that the managing bodies of village co-operative societies are village panchayats. They deal with questions of borrowing and lending money. I mention all these facts so that the Council can see that this move for the development of village autonomy and village administration is not a new thing suddenly discovered by a Royal Commission or anybody else but is a thing which we have been keeping in view for the last 30 years We have been going on in that direction. We have made some progress and achieved some measure of success and we have every reason to believe that at the rate we are going we can achieve much. People are more responsive to the co-operative idea than they were at one time. As my Honourable friend would put it, they have recovered from the poison of the ryotwari system which was inoculated by Sir Thomas Munro and they are beginning to realise that, along with the advantages of holding their own property and paying taxes direct to the Government, there are a number of directions in which they can co-operate with their fellowmen and can get much benefit out of such co-operation.

"The Government in dealing with this question in October 1915 saw that there was a demand for some kind of organisation in villages which, probably either on account of the smallness of the area or smallness of population or for other reasons, were not quite fit for being dealt with under the Local Boards Act. They said in regard to this matter that they had no objection to allow what are called informal panchayats to spring up and work in certain directions. We would watch their progress and, as the Honourable Member is aware, there are a large number of these informal panchayats—800 in number—working in several directions We have started them; they are working and I say, let them work and let us see how they work; let them make a few mistakes and then let us take them in hand for stereotyping them and then we will pass a law. But my Honourable friend says that in one village an old teacher of his thinks that a certain panchayat is going to break down. With all respect to my Honourable friend's teacher, I join issue there. I am by no means certain that informal panchayats are going to break down. I do not know what share my Honourable friend's teacher has had in his village panchayat, but apparently he is a pessimist of a particularly aggravated type. My point is we have started these things and they are doing work in the desired direction. And taking note of what we have done and recognising the foundations we have laid, by all means let us build but do not make the mistake of imagining that it is progress to ignore everything that has been done and to lay the foundations anew. That is a serious mistake. Let us push on with these panchayats under the Local Boards Act. As the Local Boards Act comes for revision, as I hope it will, let us so revise the constitution of panchayats in that law as to make them more elastic. The advice of the Honourable Member will then be quite welcome. In that direction we can well proceed of making the law simpler and more elastic. Let us provide for different kinds of panchayats to suit the needs of different villages; but let us not throw away the experience gained during the last quarter of a century in this matter.

"The amending Bill will in due course become law and let the panchayats grow. By all means make them as popular as you wish. Those are matters of detail in which we are quite willing the Honourable Members should have their wishes gratified. So also with regard to forest panchayats. Let them grow before we attempt to stereotype them. So also in regard to the informal panchayats. Allow them to work a bit before we commit ourselves to legislation. I quite see that we may in the end have to legislate. I quite agree the time may sooner or later come when it may be found

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao.)*

that, unless we have more legislation, these things will not work. All I say is that this is not an urgent matter. I hardly think that it is an expedient thing in regard to a matter about which there is so much speculation and vagueness of ideas that we should start with legislation. After all, we all know in regard to legislation that, unless it has reference to certain realities we actually see, there is apt to be great danger in proceeding on theoretical lines and in not having anything particular which it is intended to stiffen

"Therefore, as the Hon'ble Mr Siva Rao has pointed out, there is very little difference between the Government and the Honourable Members. I think I have indicated the lines on which we refer to consider the question of legislation in the matter of informal panchayats. Let us watch them a bit before we decide to legislate. I trust I have explained matters fully to the Council. I am anxious that it should be clearly understood, not only by the Council but by people outside it who watch our proceedings, that we are not enemies of village panchayats or village organizations; we are not inimical to villages developing local autonomy or disposing of their local matters amongst themselves. All of us, Government officials who have administered districts and divisions, would be very glad if the one thousand and one petty matters which come up before the officers of the Government could be dealt with and disposed of by the people in their own villages. That is a matter in which we ourselves are interested, even from selfish motives, quite as much as Honourable Members That being so, to say or to imagine that we do not want these useful institutions to go ahead, is not, I submit, the correct view. I do not say the Honourable Member has said it. But that is the kind of thing that is sometimes said. That is not in accordance with facts. For these reasons, I oppose this resolution, solely on the ground that, as matters stand at present, in the best interests of the panchayats themselves, we should not proceed to stereotype them."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I must congratulate the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar for the manner in which he has presented the case. I am afraid that he has not correctly understood the point which the Honourable Mover has placed before this Council. There are some important questions relating to village panchayats which have to be solved as early as possible. No one suggests—and I am sure the Honourable Mover would not suggest—that we are to ignore the existing foundations, that we should not work upon the materials already in existence, that we should destroy all these institutions and work in a different line. It must also be admitted that we appreciate the various steps hitherto taken by the Government in organizing village institutions in this Presidency. We feel proud when we realize that other provinces have acknowledged that Madras has gone ahead in starting all these village institutions and they would profit by our example. What this resolution suggests is that, in the matter of enabling village panchayats to exercise their administrative functions properly, some legislation is necessary. That is the simple and plain question which this resolution suggests. It will be remembered that though we had not to learn much from the Royal Commission on decentralization about the existence of these village institutions, they pointed out distinctly that village institutions like the one suggested ought to be organized with legislative powers and ought to be in a position to manage all local and village affairs in a satisfactory manner. The Government of India, after receiving these recommendations, communicated them for the consideration, and, if possible, acceptance of the Local Governments. When the Local Government had to give a reply to that circular of the Government of India, the Local Government were not prepared to start village panchayats on the lines suggested by the Commission, but would form informal panchayats and allow the existing institutions to grow.

"I should like to have information from the Hon'ble Mr. P Rajagopala Achariyar as to why this Government were induced to give up the idea of investing these village institutions with administrative powers and as to why it was necessary for this Government not to take up the responsibility of starting institutions on the lines suggested by the Commission. So far as the published papers are concerned, that information is not forthcoming. We have only the fact that the Government opposed it. We do not know under what circumstances, on what evidence and on what enquiries they came to that deliberate conclusion. My Lord, it is also a matter for consideration that it is somewhat anomalous that there should be union panchayats organized under the Local Boards Act working under one set of rules and informal

panchayats started under the Government Order of 1915, working under a different set of rules. What is the test to be applied before one can come to a conclusion whether we should have union panchayats or informal panchayats unless the matter is explained to the villagers and they all agree to have panchayats under a particular system started. This remark applies to the union panchayats as well as the informal panchayats which, as has been pointed out, are more than 300 in number. Are you going to differentiate between these systems on the strength of population, on the strength of the education of the people concerned or on what other basis? I myself had some experience of starting panchayats and I found it difficult to lay down or suggest the principles on which we can have union panchayats in one place and informal panchayats in others. So far as union panchayats are concerned, they have statutory powers under the Local Boards Act, and so far as informal panchayats are concerned, they are left to the sweet will and pleasure of the villagers. It is no doubt gratifying to think of these 300 panchayats. Let us see how these panchayats were started. Instructions were issued by the Government Order that the Collectors should instruct Taluk Board Presidents and Divisional officers to meet the villagers and explain to them the informal system of election and start informal panchayats. Can we now realise that these persons who met on those occasions were in a position to realize how far they could enforce their decisions and how far they could see their own suggestions carried out? Does the Honourable Member in charge think it requires the experience of several years to judge of these informal panchayats? Is it at all desirable to have village panchayats on an informal system of election, without their being given powers as early as possible? I do not think we should wait for any length of time because our experience in connection with other institutions must show though we have great faith in the capacity of our people for local self-government, they must be given the necessary strength to carry out their decisions.

"There is another point also which deserves to be considered. The question of forest panchayats has been brought to the notice of this Council. There are cases in which School Boards and School Committees have been in existence. If we realize the condition of these villages, can we come to the conclusion that you can have different panchayats for different functions? That is another important aspect of the question, which I request the Government to consider. There are two different views entertained. There are one set of persons who think that there may be one general panchayat competent to exercise functions in respect of various local matters—small forests, reserves, markets, roads, schools, forests and other matters. There is another set of people who believe that we may have different panchayets for exercising different functions. It will be remembered that considering the case of most of the villages it will be difficult, almost impossible, to conceive of various different panchayats being started competent to exercise different functions in a satisfactory manner. This view of the question was recognized by the Government of India when they issued their circular on local self government, after considering the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission. I shall, therefore, draw the attention of the Council to one or two facts in the circular of 1915 that would point out the attitude of this Government in the matter of these panchayats. They state in paragraph 49 which is as follows:' . . . . . The Government of India are content to leave the matter in the hands of Local Governments and Administrations. They are disposed to consider that the following general principles indicate the lines on which advance is most likely to be successful:—

'(1) The experiments should be made in selected villages, or areas larger than a village where the people in general agree.

'(2) Legislation, where necessary, should be permissive and general. The powers and duties of the panchayats, whether administrative or judicial, need not and, indeed, should not be identical in every village.

'(3) In areas where it is considered desirable to confer judicial as well as administrative functions upon panchayats the same body should exercise both functions.

'(4) Existing village administrative committees, such as village sanitation and education committees, should be merged in the village panchayats where these are established.'

"I would now refer to this position. With due respect to the persons who hold different views, the conditions of villages would ordinarily permit general

panchayats being started on a proper basis and with legislative powers to exercise various functions. Again, if we also consider the elaborate enquiry made by the Bengal District Administration Committee in considering about the formation of these panchayats, they also come to the same conclusion. Having made an elaborate enquiry into the matter, they say that the existing institutions must be placed on a firm basis, that those committees which were already in existence and panchayats which were organized in the country should both be amalgamated and that legislation should be undertaken for that purpose. Therefore instead of various different panchayats being started for the purpose of exercising different functions, it is certainly necessary and desirable to form a scheme whereby panchayats suggested by the Commission are organized with proper powers given to them; and they should be enabled to exercise their varied functions. There is another matter which I wish to place before the Council before I close. It was pointed out that the Honourable Mover had almost forgotten that from 1884 we had started various unions under the Local Boards Act and that we had organized panchayats. Is that an argument to be advanced when the union panchayats have been on the whole condemned in various quarters? What do the Decentralisation Commission say? They examined various people and came to the conclusion that the system has proved a failure. They examined the reasons at considerable length and pointed out that they became official institutions, that they became unpopular on account of taxation, etc., and that it is high time that they should be replaced by different kinds of panchayats. Therefore, it will not do for us to rest content with the various union panchayats created under the Local Boards Act; but we should boldly take a step forward and organize panchayats on a different system altogether. Even the Bengal Administrative Committee considered our system of union panchayats and without accepting it, came to the conclusion that a different system of panchayats should be organized. For these reasons I would suggest that an early opportunity should be taken to legislate so as to start panchayats on a different basis altogether. For the present, I would suggest that the existing informal panchayats should be given administrative powers by means of legislation for their exercising the various functions which they are called upon to perform. That will be the first step. I would at once suggest that we should not do away with the existing provisions for union panchayats; I would not suggest that the judicial panchayats which are going to be started under the contemplated revision of the Judicial Courts Act must be done away with now. These are matters which can be taken up later on. For the present we can concentrate our attention upon the desirability of legislating to invest these informal panchayats with proper powers."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has a distinct advantage over the mover of this resolution in two ways—one is by the way in which this resolution was framed and the second is the way in which the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has whittled down the argument by his characteristic humour which he brings to bear in the consideration of the subject. This I think is a very great advantage in a polemical discussion of the subject in this Council. At the same time, I am at one with him that the ryotwari system has absolutely nothing to do with this question. I am one of those who believe in the growth of individualism and in the assertion of individual rights. If the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar who is well versed with the mirasi tenures of Chingleput and Tanjore wishes to revive the panchayats on similar principles I certainly am not at all with him. The conditions have changed and it is the growth of the individualistic spirit and the representative character of those panchayats that commend themselves to us. They must be small administrative councils to help in the solution of many of the village problems. My Lord, at the same time I am afraid the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar has skilfully avoided the real question raised; that is, whether these informal panchayats which have been approved of in this order and which have been started are likely to prove successful and whether any legislative basis is really required for the purpose of enabling them to discharge the numerous functions which have been laid upon them. I do not think it was the object of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar to give the go-by to the progress that has been made in local self-government or in the formation of local fund unions

which must exist and which must be developed, nor was he ignorant of the constitution of the forest panchayats nor of the contemplated legislation with reference to judicial panchayats. As on previous occasions, the point raised on the present occasion is that we have been considering the question of village organization for nearly quarter of a century and opinions of the village officers have been collected for nearly ten years and after doing all that the Government have come to the conclusion by merely saying 'let us start as many local fund unions, form informal panchayats, social organizations on voluntary basis without legislative sanction. That is the way in which the whole question has been shelved. We have been trying to influence the Government that for various purposes—for better sanitary organization, for educational organization and for having a real corporate life in villages—it is necessary to have small administrative councils in almost every village and that can only be done by giving legislative basis to these panchayats. Without that, there is absolutely no good at all trying these informal panchayats. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar says 'let us try these informal panchayats.' My Lord, I can only say that under the orders passed in 1915 the duties that have been laid upon informal panchayats are much more onerous than upon the local fund unions. They are' the control of village sanitation; the enforcement of vaccination; the execution of the less important local works, the management of cattle pounds, markets and fairs; the construction and maintenance of village school houses; the control of tanks, fisheries, cattle stands, threshing floors and other property belonging to villagers in common; the management of turns of irrigation, the enforcement of kudimaramat; and maintenance of fodder and fuel reserves and management of village forests.' Every sphere of administrative activity in a small degree is covered by these nine items of work in the Government Order. We contend that none of these duties can be performed without any statutory authority. We may try this experiment for ten or fifteen years; and the result will be the same.

"Perhaps in this connection, I might draw the attention of Honourable Members to a report which has been submitted by the Government of the United Provinces on the formation of village panchayats. The committee appointed for the purpose has found that in their province there are informal panchayats for sanitation and education. It has been found there that they have been useless and have done nothing. 'Informal panchayats (Educational Committees) had no responsibility whatever and they have no definite powers to enforce, and their purpose was to endeavour, to encourage, to recommend, to assist, to arrange, to report and so on.' It will be exactly the same with these panchayats. Then again, there were other sanitary panchayats on an informal basis started under official stimulus, which went on collecting subscriptions, and made rules, but when it came to the question of enforcing the sanitary measures it was discovered that no body would obey them, because there was no legislative basis for their authority and the subscriptions were withdrawn. So that if I urge the experience of other provinces I suppose the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar will probably say—'It is all a mirage, this would not do; this is all moon-shine; our conditions are different; human nature in Madras is different from human nature in the United Provinces and so on.' There is the fact that these informal panchayats according to the committee which has been appointed in that province went into the whole question and submitted a draft of a general Act which empowers the Government to constitute panchayats of a functional type or of a general type or in any manner you may like and to give them ample power to discharge their functions and which would place, what is most important, some funds at their disposal. In these two respects, we have already complained that the orders passed by the Government are absolutely futile. The orders of 1915 do not set apart any financial resources at the disposal of these panchayats. These informal panchayats are told 'you may raise money by subscription and do what you like.' The Government did not set apart any part of the income of local boards and would not give anything to these informal panchayats which are asked to arrange everything for themselves. What is the result? With regard to irrigation—that is one of the functions entrusted to them, I suppose most of the Honourable Members know the difficulties of irrigation and turns of irrigation—the questions are now settled every year by a number of broken heads and yet—informal panchayats are asked without any legislative authority, without the prestige of officers to arrange turns of irrigation. May I ask the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar how he expects them to succeed,

He will say 'let us wait for ten years.' I am fully convinced that we may wait for ten or fifteen or twenty years, none of these functions can be discharged without legal responsibility.

"The only other matter from which I should like to draw some attention is the question of finance. After the last discussion, I addressed a long communication to Sir Harold Stuart who was then in charge of this matter, asking the Government that in any legislation that they may undertake in connection with the local boards, the question of setting apart separate resources for these panchayats, should be considered. I do not agree with the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao that there should be one panchayat. I brought to notice of Sir Harold Stuart that statutory sanction is essential, because under the Ceylon Act, there is a separate panchayat for each village and there is statutory appropriation provided of small funds which are realised from some particular resources. The curious portion of it is, I have received an answer from the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, that this cannot be introduced into the pending legislation for judicial panchayats. That was not at all my proposal. I have here his letter and my letter if he wishes to satisfy himself.

"Therefore, I consider that if administrative councils are to succeed at all in this Presidency, the two essentials are the question of the finances that should be placed at their disposal and secondly that definite functions on a statutory basis should be given to them. In his concluding words the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar seems to indicate that the time for the solution of the problem will come sooner or later. Our attempt is to anticipate this period of waiting. He says that this subject is always welcome. No doubt it would be welcomed and it would be given a hearty send off without any attempt at solving it. My Honourable friend's motion is for the settlement of this question. All of us are at one with him. As the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar says, we must take legislative steps sooner or later. I trust there will be no more delay; otherwise, we have to be discussing the subject for another quarter of a century. I, therefore, strongly support this motion for a legislative step being taken."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HOSAIN SAHIB Bahadur:—Your Excellency, a great deal has been said about the ancient panchayats designated by my Honourable friend Mr. Ranga Achariyar as village republics. Nevertheless I could not understand what was the nature of these republics. I have tried in vain to find out the description of these ancient panchayats in the *Ayin-i-Akbari*, and other works on the subject. I am sorry to say I have not been able to find a description of these republics. What I understood about these ancient panchayats is that in olden days when there were no railway communications, no organized postal arrangements, no telegraphic lines, no police, no courts properly constituted by the ruling power, the villagers were compelled, when occasions arose, to dispose of their matters in the best way they could. Most of those matters pertained to caste disputes. Even now we have in villages what are known as caste panchayats. The final disposal by the elders that known as perutthanukarar was that they drew up petitions to be submitted to the amildars or the nawab himself. Beyond that, I have no conception of these republics. But in these days when properly constituted courts have taken their place to adjudicate civil and criminal matters, to think of these old panchayats which were more nominal than real, is rather surprising to me.

"The allegation that the ryotwari system had the effect of destroying these panchayats is difficult to conceive or understand. The ryotwari system can possibly have no bearing, as observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, on the working of these ancient panchayats, and would not have made them disappear as the Honourable Member supposed. The fact of the matter is that the Government want, as observed by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar, to carry out the idea of panchayats which has taken such a great hold on the minds of some people, but I am not sure if time has come for advancing it in a more rapid way than the Government have been doing. Let us take for example the civil bench courts. In South Kanara, where I was Collector for five years, the number of panchayats was the largest in the Presidency. In South Arcot, the number was almost the largest. Their working was, on more than one occasion, very favourably viewed by the Government. I was all along under the impression that these bench courts or civil panchayats were working in a magnificent manner and I was really proud of it.

But when Mr. Phillips came to inquire and investigate into the state of these panchayats, I was altogether disappointed to know that these panchayats did not really exist. The panchayatdars did not attend the bench meetings and the result was the village munsif disposed of the suits by calling himself the panchayat. What I say is a fact and I should like my Honourable friends here to contradict me if I am wrong. What I say is : these things cannot be done in one day. We must patiently pursue the ideal and gradually develop it.

"Now about the forest panchayats, I was from the beginning of opinion, in spite of my friend Mr. Kesava Pillai's assertions to the contrary, that the time had not arrived for the formation of forest panchayats. A committee or a commission of which Mr. Horne was the President brought these panchayats into existence. I think the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman will be able to remember that I expressed my unwillingness to start these panchayats. However the mandate came from the Government and I as Collector had to submit to it and do all I could to advance forest panchayats. We started three or four panchayats and the result was that in the next six months factions in one village, I think it was in Marakanam, grew so bad that people declined to have any panchayat. If I remember right, the last review by the Board or the Government on forest panchayats was not quite encouraging. What I say is : with these facts and figures before us, is it worth while urging on panchayats? Of course, I am an Indian like any one of the Honourable Members here ; and I am as much interested in the advancement of the people as they are. But, at the same time, if I shut my eyes against facts and advocate the formation of these panchayats without halt or pause, I shall be not serving the country but doing positive harm. My idea is that we must proceed cautiously.

"As regards these informal panchayats I had one started just before I left South Arcot. As is usual when a thing like that is to be done, the Collector is there, the divisional officer is there and the tahsildar is there; there is a good deal of zeal and enthusiasm. Every body thinks that the panchayat is going to succeed. But as days advance all that zeal disappears and the whole thing becomes a failure. Under the circumstances as has been said by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Aehariyar, caution is necessary. The introduction of a Bill for the formation of these panchayats, I should think, will be a very premature measure. Let us see how these panchayats which have already been started, work. Let us place them on a solid basis and let us then think of other panchayats. It is very easily said that panchayats can be formed in each village. Where are the villagers to sit on these panchayats? It was the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao who said that these panchayats could be formed. Our civil bench courts have been in existence for four or five years and the villagers do not attend these panchayats."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"My Lord, what the Honourable Mover asks in this resolution is to give some legislative sanction, to pass some enabling measure to enable the village panchayats to perform their functions efficiently and with authority. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Aehariyar has said that he thinks that if any legislation be introduced it would be not only premature but would interfere with the working of the union panchayats which have been constituted under the Local Boards Act. The union panchayats have been in existence for the last 30 and odd years. The defects in the working of those panchayats and the causes of failure of the proper working of these panchayats have been from time to time brought to the notice of Government and have been also taken note of by the Royal Commission on Decentralization and other bodies. But still with all the limitations and with all the disabilities these union panchayats were found by the Government themselves in their order of 1915 to be not altogether unsuccessful. They found in that order that they were able to do some useful work, however little it may be. They wanted to give a further trial to these panchayats and said that it would be advisable to constitute a panchayat in villages with a population of over 8,000—union panchayats.

"This resolution does not say anything about the panchayats which may be formed under the Local Boards Act. This resolution speaks about a different kind of panchayats altogether and those panchayats now contemplated by the Government Order of 1915 are started on a voluntary basis without statutory and legislative sanction. The Honourable Mover has clearly pointed out that it is

futile for the Government to expect those voluntary panchayats to discharge all the administrative functions they are asked to discharge under the Government Order, without any legislative powers being given to them. That is what he mentioned and that for the purpose of those panchayats and for the panchayats that may be formed hereafter to work satisfactorily, legislative sanction is now thought necessary. My Lord, the Act which this resolution suggests cannot be of a mandatory kind. It may be of an enabling nature like the Ceylon Ordinance Act. Such an enabling Act is recommended by the Government of India in their order just quoted by my Honourable friend Mr. Krishna Rao. The Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din mentioned that since he has not found any evidence in some old works about the existence of panchayats their existence may not now be taken into consideration at all. I do not dispute about the existence of panchayats because they were referred to from time immemorial and for several generations, and yet I do not want that the old order of panchayats should now be revived. It may not be possible. Under the present circumstances and conditions some legislative power is necessary; in order to form village administrative units in villages some legislature measure of an enabling nature will have to be passed in this Council to help them to work satisfactorily. The Hon'ble Mr. Azizuddin himself said that the informal panchayats which he formed in the South Arcot district or in some other district did not work properly. It is true that it is not possible for anyone—."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur *(interrupting)*:—"I just want to correct my Honourable friend. I did not say any informal panchayat proved a failure, because these informal panchayats are of yesterday's origin. The latest order refers to informal panchayats. I just said that before leaving South Arcot we had one started, and we wanted to see how it was going to work. On the day it was started, there was a good deal of enthusiasm. That was due to the presence of the Collector, the divisional officer and tahsildar."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO *(continuing)*:—"Well, it may be that informal panchayats may be expected to work satisfactorily or may not be expected to work satisfactorily. That is a different matter altogether. But we have been, from the very beginning, since that Government Order was passed in 1915, repeatedly bringing to the notice of Government that it is not possible for these informal panchayats to work satisfactorily without any legislative sanction and statutory powers. It may be mentioned, my Lord, that the large function which these informal panchayats or any panchayats that may be formed have to do cannot be discharged without proper powers being given to them by an Act of legislature; and to expect panchayats to work without it is of no use. It is mentioned that since these voluntary panchayats have been formed the other day, sufficient trial should be given to them and it may be too soon to introduce any legislative measure for the purpose of the village panchayats. Our argument is, even though these panchayats which have now been formed to the extent of 300 in number may be allowed to work on and even though such panchayats may be found possible to be started hereafter, legislative powers should be given to them in some form or other and it is better that some sort of enabling measure should be passed at once to these panchayats to work satisfactorily and discharge the large administrative powers which they are supposed to exercise. This is what the resolution aims at and I think it is not just that this most important reform should be delayed or that these panchayats should be allowed to work on without any statutory basis. I give my hearty support to this resolution. I think that time has come that some legislation is necessary for these panchayats."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I think the discussion on this subject has unfortunately taken a serious turn which was hardly necessary for it to take. On the main question as to the desirability of promoting panchayats I believe practically all of us are agreed. I would have said not practically but really but for the pessimistic observations which fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din whose pessimism is not so aggravated as that of the teacher of the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar but approximates thereto. As to the main question of the desirability of forming panchayats, there cannot be any serious doubt. Also as to the question that

(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar; [23RD MAY 1917.
Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)

legislation at some stage will have to be introduced on which we can base these panchayats—as to that also we are practically agreed. In fact the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar stated that this recurring friend comes year after year; before this friend comes up again next year there will be the Local Boards Act coming up for revision. There will be opportunities for Honourable Members to urge for legislative measures to be introduced in the Local Boards Act. If this is practically not a promise—that before next year we shall have probably an opportunity of having legislation on this subject—perhaps he held out a hope, though he did not intend to commit himself—"

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I do not agree to that interpretation of what I said."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"May I know if the Honourable Member speaks of the amendment of the Local Boards Act."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Yes. What I said was that legislation would be put through in the Council and the chapter about union panchayats will then come up. Let us make it as elastic as possible to suit as large a number of villages as we can. If the Council agrees, it could be made very elastic."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I think it may come up before next year."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Yes. I hope it will come up next year.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"Substantially I understood him rightly. We may have to remould the Local Boards Act next year and in that we may have provisions for making these panchayats stand on a legislative basis. As to further matters of administration which are not within the purview of the Local Boards Act, it may not be possible to form panchayats on those lines. I think we may well recognize that that is a partial concession and I believe as to the other portions the Government are bound to form panchayats of other sorts. As for the necessity of legislative basis, I may add my experience to that of others quoted in this Council, the experience of sanitary committees in my district. They have worked well enough in a few places, so long as proper persons were forthcoming, enthusiasm is kept up. In one place the thing dies, in another place it breaks down; it is want of legislative sanction that is largely responsible for the ephemeral life of these useful bodies. Therefore, there is no difference of opinion that a statutory basis should be given. I have no objection to the Government gaining experience. But I think evidence is already accumulating as to the necessity for affording a statutory basis to these bodies. It is not necessary for me to deal more largely with the pessimistic observations of the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din. He comes under the description mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopala Achariyar. The Hon'ble Mr. P. Rajagopala Achariyar says that the Government are at one with the Honourable Mover and seconder in regard to panchayats whereas the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din says time is not yet ripe for forest panchayats. I am afraid he is behind the times and I think if he makes an effort to understand the present situation and the times he will be more in line with the present times and the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I am afraid a confusion has been kept up in the whole discussion. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar started it, as far as I can see. I do not think the resolution wants village courts, unions, co-operative societies under the Local Boards Act. We know the spirit of the discussion. It is only a continuation of the last discussion. All that is wanted is panchayats suitable for the present circumstances, so that the villagers may have control over the village affairs, suitable to present conditions. The question of changing the ryotwari tenure does not arise at all. That may exist in one place. All the arguments advanced by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar that Government have from 1884 tried to improve the position of panchayats do not arise. You start the panchayats of the kind wanted in the few villages; let power be reserved to extend gradually. Do give

the panchayats wanted, for which the whole country has been fighting for a long time. If this is tried in one place, extend it slightly. We do not want panchayats in which apparently the Hon'ble Mr. Azizuddin, when he goes into the village with the tahsildar and the divisional officer, will find men who will really conduct the affairs. He will certainly not find the men wanted. I do not know if he knows in many of the villages there are people who dispose of thousands of disputes without allowing them to go to courts. The real man who settles the disputes I do not think the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din has ever come across. That is the panchayat which is wanted. Will the Government give legislative powers for these panchayats? The informal panchayats started may work in a few villages. I do not feel so hopeless that nowhere it could succeed. There may be one or two villages in which it may succeed. But that is not the point. What the Government ought to do is to see they are started with the legislative sanction. Start on the lines we want and let it be one or two. There is no use of arguing in the way we have been."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I wish to say a few words by way of reply. As most of the arguments of my Honourable friend have been met, I say at first that I congratulate the Government and the Council on the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-uddin not being the spokesman of the Government. He is a pessimist on his own confession. He has advised against the formation of forest panchayats and the Government overruled him. He has to change his views in this matter. I quite see that in his multifarious duties as Revenue officer he had not time perhaps to read the Government notifications and publications of the Archæological department. He said he found no evidence of the ancient village panchayats exercising administrative functions. If he had taken the trouble to read the annual archæological reports, he would have found ample evidence that village communities were disposing of all the village affairs. That is most trustworthy evidence. If he will give me a little of his time, I am prepared to place at his disposal ample evidence of the existence of the ancient institutions. It is too late in the day to question the statement I have made.

"Apart from that, passing on to the remarks made on behalf of the Government, I was not unaware of the various measures taken by this Government for the encouragement of village panchayats; and I am sorry to say that I consider I am supported in this view by other eminent people that the procedure adopted by the Government is not on the right lines. The foundations are there—no doubt for town governments. What we are concerned with is the welfare of the agricultural community. The Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar must recognize that the union panchayats have hardly anything to do with the welfare of the agricultural community. The agricultural communities are interested in the silt clearance of the village channels, tanks and irrigation sources. The agricultural community of the village is interested in such affairs as cultivation, cattle, forests and other things. All these things are not provided for in the Local Boards Act, and though union panchayats are very good in their own way for small towns they are absolutely useless for villages. Therefore, there is no use of saying that this Government have been doing their level best to administer the Local Boards Act. They may go on for centuries together, but they will never bring to the agriculturists the comforts they want.

"As regards forest panchayats, I welcome the measure taken. They are working not under a statutory basis but under a voluntary basis; and even they are no doubt working well. That shows the need for placing them on a statutory basis. As regards co-operative societies they are working under legislative sanction and therefore there is no use of referring to them in answer to my appeal for legislation for the formation of panchayats. On the other hand, it is an argument in my favour that if there is legislative sanction, they are likely to work well. There is no use of referring to judicial panchayats, as my argument relates to administrative panchayats. As to the question whether the villager can afford to have different panchayats for different functions and whether it is not proper to have one panchayat with several sub-committees to work for different purposes, I do not think that the villages which we have in view can afford to have different panchayats. We all gratefully acknowledge the way in which the Government accepted the principle underlying the resolution. That being so, it being considered of advantage to the people and the

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar.) [23RD MAY 1917.

Government that these panchayats should be revived, the only question is in what manner the Government should advance the matter. Far from our proving pessimists in respect of these informal panchayats the Government will prove themselves the optimists. Therefore, I appeal to the Government to accept this resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I have very little to add to what I have said. A great deal has been said of the report of the Royal Commission on Decentralization. More than one member has referred to the circumstance that that Commission has passed an unfavourable verdict on the working of the panchayats under the Local Boards Act and advocated their abolition and absorption into the new system to be inaugurated. The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao has asked 'why do you differ from them? Why don't you accept that verdict?' The answer is, we know a great deal more of the working of these panchayats in this Presidency than the Royal Commission. We have come to the conclusion after years of experience that, though there are a number of defects, on the whole they are doing good work and we are not prepared, even at the bidding of a Royal Commission, to go back upon our opinion at a moment's notice, and get rid of our local board panchayats and start on a new track. The Honourable Member has referred to the Government Order of 1915, where the Government have stated that there is a certain amount of unpopularity about these panchayats. The Honourable Member has pointed out that the unpopularity is due to taxation. I am ready to believe that in regard to union panchayats, if you abolish all taxation and give them money, they will become extremely popular. Does the Honourable Member imagine that other panchayats can get on without taxation, and if people are unwilling to face the taxation now, would they be more willing to face it under a changed system? Unless human nature changes very rapidly within the next year or two, people will be still unwilling to face taxation. I entirely agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that, unless some fiscal power is given to these organizations and some funds are given to them to carry on their activities, it would not be possible for them to do their work. I trust that after the discussion we have had, covering the whole ground, the Council would see the difference between the Government and the Honourable Members is very thin. The Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar has pointed out that there is very little difference. We are as anxious as they, to go in the directions indicated. We expect the first set of reports very soon on the informal panchayats, and these reports will be carefully examined on their own merits and also in the light of what has been stated here. We would lose no time; the moment we see that the time has come for legislation, we will lose no time in undertaking legislation in regard to them. We have started them. They have all begun work and we want to see how they work, before we commit ourselves to any definite move. Honourable Members will see that the question of legislation is a difficult one. As to what powers are to be given them, there is already a cleavage of opinion. Some members think that they should have the powers (1 to 5) mentioned in paragraph 9 of the Government Order of 1915. Others think that we could not do that and that it would overload them. There is a great deal to be said on both sides. There is no use in creating more organizations than there are people to work them. On the other hand if you put too heavy a load than people are likely to carry, you greatly handicap them. Every man is willing to do a certain amount of public work, but if you expect him to do all kinds of work, you will find the number of people available for public work will be much smaller and no useful purpose will be served by Honourable Members trying to force the pace in a matter like that. The Government are responsible for the administration and they have to be careful and cautious even at the risk of being charged with being unduly conservative. We will have to be careful in these matters. I hope this assurance will be accepted as satisfactory. There is really no very great difference of opinion between us and the Honourable Members and I hope the Honourable Member will be good enough to consider whether the interests of the public will be served by forcing a division when the difference is so small, it being only a question whether a particular procedure should be adopted at once or some time later."

The resolution was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar asked for a division which was taken with the result that 18 voted for and 21 against the resolution.

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar; the President; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)*

The following was the division:—

For	*Against*
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramanuja Acharlyar.	The Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew
" Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao.	" Diwan Bahadur P. Rajagopala Acharlyar.
" Mr. P. Siva Rao.	" Mr. L. Davidson.
" Rao Bahadur K. R. Suryanarayanamurti Naradu.	" Mr. A. R. Knapp.
" Mr. K. Kunaran Raman Kavalappara Muppil Nayar.	" Diwan Bahadur R. Ramachandra Rao.
" the Hon. G. Pittendrigh.	" the Surgeon-General W. B. Bannerman.
" the Zamindar of Sevagoda.	" Mr. L. E. Buckley.
" Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao Pantulu.	" Mr. M. E. Couchman.
" Mr. K. Rama Ayyangar.	" Mr. C. G. Todhunter.
" Mr. T. Ranga Acharlyar.	" Khan Bahadur Muhammad Azim-ud-din Hussain Sahib.
" Mr. B. V. Narasimha Ayyar.	" Mr. T. Richmond.
" Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao Pantulu.	" Sir Francis Spring.
" the Raja of Ramnad.	" Mr. J. H. Stone.
" Mr. A. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu.	" Mr. Gordon Fraser.
" Rao Bahadur S. R. M. Annamalai Chettiyar.	" Mr. G. F. Paddison.
" Mr. K. Sadasiva Bhat.	" Mr. Macnicholl.
" Yaqub Hasan Sahib.	" the Most Rev. John Aelen.
" Mr. B. Venkatapati Raju.	" Mr. S. B. Murray.
	" Colonel W. M. Ellis.
	" the Advocate-General.
	" Mr. H. F. W. Gillman.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I do not move resolutions* Nos. XXI and XXVI."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I presume the Honourable Member moves Resolution* No. XXV."

The Council re-assembled at 3-30 p.m.

RESOLUTION *RE* APPOINTMENT OF TALUK BOARD PRESIDENTS FROM AMONG PERSONS WHO ARE NOT MEMBERS OF TALUK BOARDS.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"The resolution that I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XX. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that early steps may be taken to amend the Local Boards Act so as to enable persons other than members of taluk boards to be nominated or elected presidents of such boards.'

"Of the 96 taluk boards now in existence about a third have got the right of having non-official presidents and of these four have also been conferred the privilege of electing their presidents. The procedure that is now adopted is that if a non-official is to be appointed president, first of all he must become a member of the taluk board, and after he becomes a member of the taluk board, it is only then that he can be nominated president of the taluk board. Till he becomes a member he cannot become president. The Government have first of all to wait till a vacancy occurs and then he would have to be appointed a member and to be gazetted; and after waiting for some time he will have to be nominated president. In regard to municipalities the privilege has been conferred upon those municipalities which elect their chairmen to elect non-members as chairmen. And we see that in the Imperial Council also members are elected by the Honourable Members of this Council from among persons who are not members of this Legislative Council. I do not see why the same privilege should not be extended to the Local Boards and why the appointment by Government should not be made from the non-members also. There are several non-members available who can be elected or nominated. The difficulty with regard to a non-member now is that there is considerable difficulty in his becoming a member. He has to stand for election, canvass

* Vide pages 1065 and 1067 infra.

votes and take considerable pains, and several people feel shy on account of these difficulties. If the Government have to appoint a particular person as president, they will have first of all to make him a member and then make him a president. What I am asking is that this privilege should be conferred and a real step should be taken for the advance of local self-government. Non-members might also be brought in either as nominated presidents or as elected presidents whenever there is an opportunity for doing so. There is no doubt that gradually non-official presidents will have to be appointed to most of these taluk boards. For the present, we have got about a third and I have no doubt that the number will have to be increased and Government themselves would feel the necessity of appointing presidents from among non-members also. Men may have acted as presidents previously and they may not be members for the time being. The services of these gentlemen, I think, can very well be utilised and some encouragement might also be given to those boards where there is the elective system extended. At present there are only four boards which are given the privilege of election, and in course of time this number is likely to increase. I do not see why election should be made only from among members and why they should not be allowed to elect a president from outside the board. It may be said that persons outside the board would not have much information. But I submit that when the whole board resolves to elect a person who is not a member, it certainly shows that he is in every way qualified to be a president. Otherwise they would not elect him. For the present I do not think there need be any restrictions nor any distinction between elected president and nominated president. I do not think a gentleman of another taluk would be brought in. I submit that a step might be taken to extend the privilege of having presidents, either nominated or elected, from non-members of taluk boards. I hope that steps will be taken to amend the Local Boards Act accordingly."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to second this resolution. The object of this resolution is to remove a disability under which the taluk boards are labouring regarding the election of presidents. The power of electing their own presidents has been conferred on some of the taluk boards in this Presidency. But yet they are not able to elect those whom they want to elect. For instance, there may be retired officials or other gentlemen who command much leisure and who are competent for the post and whom the Government would like to nominate or the members of the taluk board would like to elect. But according to the present system they cannot be elected, simply because they are not members of the taluk board. Municipalities in this Presidency are enjoying this privilege and I see no reason why the taluk boards also should not be given the same privilege. The resolution is a modest one and I hope your Excellency's Government will be able to accept it."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, the Government recognise that there is considerable force in the arguments put forward by the Honourable Members who have proposed and seconded the resolution. And I would promise on behalf of the Government that we shall give this matter our careful consideration when the Madras Local Boards Act comes up for amendment. I trust that this assurance will be sufficient and that the resolution will be withdrawn."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"With that assurance your Excellency, I am quite prepared to withdraw it."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* NEWSPAPERS AND JOURNALS SUBSCRIBED FOR BY GOVERNMENT.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR did not move the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

'XXI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the number of each newspaper and journal that the Government pay for during the current year and paid for during the last official year should be published.'

RESOLUTION *RE* LARGER EMPLOYMENT OF INDIANS IN THE PLACE OF INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE OFFICERS AT MADRAS RECALLED TO MILITARY DUTY.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I beg to move the following resolution:—

'XXII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the Indian element may be more largely employed in lieu of the Indian Medical Service officers on duty at Madras who have been recalled to military duty.'

"The Government have been kind enough to furnish me at my request with a statement showing the Indian Medical Service officers in Madras and the duties performed by them before the war and at present. And they have also been kind enough to furnish me with additional information in reply to certain questions put by me, although all of them are not illuminating. With the help of this information I am placing this resolution before the Council. When men on medical duty are called to military duty, the duties performed by them must be performed by others. The Government have added these duties to the remaining Indian Medical Service officers. The question is whether this has been carried to any undesirable extent.

"There is an officer who is a Professor of Medicine at the Medical College and First Physician at the General Hospital and he is also Surgeon in the Second district. These are his normal duties. He is made to do the duty of the Second Physician also and is paid Rs. 475 for his additional duties. Whether one officer can act as First Physician and also as Second Physician is a point to be considered. In reply to one of my questions the Government have answered that this arrangement is not suitable except under extreme emergencies. Generally two officers are required—one to be First Physician and another to be Second Physician. One cannot discharge the duties of both. The question is whether there was an extreme emergency and whether there was no other person available to do the duties of Second Physician. The same officer, who is Professor of Medicine in the Medical College and First Physician in the General Hospital and is also Second Physician, is also made Surgeon to His Excellency and he is paid Rs. 500 for this work. I had a doubt how he performed this additional work while your Excellency is on the Hills, because his duties require him to be in Madras. His duties to your Excellency require him to be here. I therefore asked how those duties were performed and I had this illuminating reply:—'The duties are performed in accordance with the instructions of His Excellency.' No doubt they are performed in accordance with your instructions. Still, I want to know how an officer can be at both places. Formerly there was a separate officer who was Surgeon to His Excellency. When a separate officer was not available, his duties were added to this officer at Madras.

"Another officer is Lecturer on Mental Diseases and he is also Superintendent of the Government Lunatic Asylum. These are his normal duties. The additional duties that are added to him are those of the Senior Medical Officer, General Hospital. I had a doubt on this point also, because the Lunatic Asylum is a large institution with about 500 lunatics, and as Superintendent, I think, he would be fully engaged. The General Hospital is also a place with a large number of beds, about 500 beds, and that would also give him heavy work. I had a doubt how one officer could perform both the functions. In reply to my question Government considered that one officer could perform all these functions. These are situated at different places and both are large institutions. The same officer who is Senior Medical Officer is also in charge of the X-Ray department. Formerly there was an Assistant Surgeon in charge of the X-Ray department. His duties were added to another officer who had additional duties to perform. I was doubtful whether there was any connection between Mental Diseases and X-Ray. The Government say they have no information on the point. They leave me where I was.

"A third officer is Professor of Midwifery and also Superintendent of the Government Maternity Hospital. These are his normal duties. He is also Lecturer on Midwifery to female students. This was the additional duty. This work was done by an officer who had gone on military duty. As Professor of Midwifery he

has to lecture to male students. I wanted to know whether he gave lectures to female students separately, as he is drawing an allowance of Rs. 100 for it. The reply is "No." That is, all male and female students attend the same lectures. Therefore I see no reason why this officer should be paid additional allowance, when he is not doing more work.

"A fourth officer is Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College and he is also Chemical Examiner. The duties of this officer are supposed to be so onerous that he was not allowed to take private practice. During the war, to suit the convenience of the public he has been allowed to take private practice. The same officer has been made also Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and he draws an additional allowance of Rs. 100. I find from the list given that there is an Assistant Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and I ask whether he may not do this work so that this gentleman who is already weighted with work might be relieved. Then there is another point. These lectures on Medical Jurisprudence are not delivered throughout the year. They are delivered from the beginning of January to the end of June. But he was paid for the whole year. When I asked why he was paid for the whole year, the reply given to me was, under the orders of the Government of India an officer holding a major or minor professorship in the Medical College draws the allowance sanctioned for that professorship throughout the period for which he holds the professorship.' If you are going to appoint a new officer, you cannot appoint him for those six months; you will have to appoint him for the whole year. If these duties are performed by an existing officer and that only for six months, the only effect must be to give him some more pay for that period. Another point in the answer was that this officer has other duties to perform besides that of lecturing, for example, those of a member of the Board of Examiners. I do not know whether as a Professor of Chemistry he is not a member of the Board of Examiners or whether he becomes an additional member by becoming Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.

"A fifth officer is Professor of Surgery and he is First Surgeon. These are his normal duties. He is also made Professor of Biology and draws an additional allowance of Rs. 200. He has also only to lecture for six months in the year from 1st October to 31st March. The remarks applicable to the Professor of Medical Jurisprudence apply to this officer also.

"A sixth officer is Professor of Ophthalmology and is Superintendent of the Ophthalmic Hospital. He is also Medical Officer of the Civil Orphan Asylum. The additional duty imposed on him is Professorship of Pathology and he draws an allowance of Rs. 200.

"Then I come to the last officer. He is the Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General. The duties of this officer are said to be so onerous that he was not allowed to take private practice. But to suit the convenience of the public this restriction has been removed. He has also been made to do the work of Second Surgeon with Port and Marine duties and he draws an allowance of Rs. 425 for these duties. In view of the fact that he does these additional duties and is also Second Surgeon, I thought that an officer of the Provincial Medical Service may be associated with him in regard to his duties as Personal Assistant. But the Government say that they have considered the suggestion and that it is not practicable.

"I have placed all the facts before the Council. I do not intend to cast any slur upon any officer. I know the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General very well and I know his *bona-fides* and I know he is working in the best interests of the department and the public. But I find fault with the policy of accumulating all these appointments on officers of the Indian Medical Service only. Whether Indians are fit for these appointments or not I do not put before the Council. Here are vacancies which might be given to Indian officers and their fitness for holding these appointments may be tested. Here is a splendid opportunity. I am glad that the Government have been so sympathetic as to take three Indian officers, Messrs. Nedugundi, Kamen and Rama Rao. I place this resolution in the hope that they will extend this principle and will try a larger number of Assistant Surgeons and see if they are fit. Then the time will come when we will ask that a portion of the appointments held by Indian Medical Service officers may be given to them. If they are not found fit, then all that can be said has been said. As to the merits of the Indian officers, it is not necessary for me to go into them. Among all special services there is a tendency to

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar; Mr. Ranga Achariyar; the Surgeon General; Sir Alexander Cardew.)*

place a high value upon the members of the special service. But here is an opportunity to test the qualifications of the Indians. And I place this resolution in the hope that it will be sympathetically considered."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.—"I have great pleasure in seconding this resolution. I thank the Government for their already having made such appointments from the Indian practitioners. Rao Sahib Dr. Koman commands a very large measure of private practice, and he is a popular and able man and so also is Dr. Nedungadi who is well known for his distinction in surgery. That shows there are able men. By accepting this resolution and acting on it the anomaly of accumulating several functions on the same officer might be avoided. It is neither just to the individual officers concerned nor to the public. Either the offices are required or are not required. If they are required, there should be separate men. If the offices are not required then we had better abolish those offices rather than meet this additional expenditure. I think there is much to commend this resolution."

The Hon'ble the SURGEON-GENERAL.—"Your Excellency, there is an aspect of this question which I should like to put before this Council before the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew replies, and that is, that the Medical College is an educational institution and that it educates in special subjects of science, namely, the art of medicine. Now, I as head of the Medical Department in Madras am responsible for keeping the medical education of this college up to the proper standard. The Medical College is responsible to the University of Madras to which it is affiliated, and it is also responsible to the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom. If it does not satisfy the requirements of the University of Madras it is likely to be disaffiliated. If it does not satisfy the requirements of the General Medical Council, the medical graduates of the University of Madras will not be registered when they go to England, their education will not be recognized by any educational bodies at home and students who go home will have to begin their whole education over again if the General Medical Council does not recognize it. I put it to this Council. Are there any persons in this Council who are qualified to judge of what medical education ought to be? I consider there is no one here except perhaps myself as I am a medical man. I should just like to emphasise that aspect of the question for the information of the members.

"If I were to go into the list of officers that my Honourable friend has produced, I am afraid the debate would become a personal matter. I would just like to assure this Council that before making the proposals for filling up any of these appointments the Principal of the Medical College and myself have carefully and personally considered the qualifications of all the men who were available, and that in making our recommendations which were accepted by the Government we considered everything, the educational qualifications of the men, the experience that they had, whether they were qualified to teach large classes of individuals or not, and we made our recommendations accordingly. We did not make our recommendations with the object of giving the Indian Medical Service men additional pay. We went entirely by what we considered was in the best interests of medical education, and recommended the men whom we thought most efficient as teachers.

"There is another aspect of the question which ought to be taken into consideration. The best men among the Assistant Surgeons are now acting in charge of districts. We have sent away over 40 Indian Medical Service men for military duty and we had in consequence to take 40 of our best men to fill their places. The districts are responsible charges as every one would allow, and we have had to take our best men to fill these posts as well as to fill the posts in the Medical College. I think this point has been overlooked by my Honourable friend in making his proposal."

The Hon'ble SIR ALEXANDER CARDEW.—"Your Excellency, as observed by the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General, I do not think it would be desirable for me to follow the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar and to go into the detailed cases which he has brought before the Council. The Government have in this matter been guided by the advice of the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General, and in doing so we have not at all wished to avoid giving the Indian element a fair trial. In that direction the case is, as has been mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Achariyar, that three

Indian officers have been appointed to gazetted posts in the General Hospital and in the Medical College. That shows that the Government are desirous of giving the Indian element a fair trial. That policy which has been pursued hitherto will be continued and on that ground, as we have already shown clearly to the world and to this Council, that we do desire to give a fair trial to Indians in the medical service, there is no objection on my part to accept the resolution because it simply affirms the policy we have already acted upon.

"As regards the detailed cases, on an examination of each case, there are special reasons for the steps taken. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramanuja Acharyar said that these arrangements could only be justified on the ground of great emergency and asked if there was such an emergency. If this Council remembers that out of a total of about 55 or 56 Indian Medical Service officers, no less than 42 or 43 were taken away, it will show at once the severity of the crisis to which the Medical Service has been exposed. And it has been the greatest possible strain on that service to carry on without dislocation of work the medical education and the work of medical administration in the Presidency. So far from these officers having clamoured to be put into those posts for their personal benefit, it has been the greatest possible exertion to them hitherto to keep up that work. If you withdraw 42 out of 55 officers you necessarily do create an emergency which requires extraordinary measures to meet. I regret to have to add that owing to the constant demands of the war, and owing to casualties, further demands are being made upon this Government for further Indian Medical Service officers. Therefore, no doubt further opportunities will arise for the employment of Indians. While accepting the resolution, I wish to say that the Honourable Member should recognise that we are not making any change of policy. We have employed three Indians, and, in future, there will be further opportunities for Indians to show their fitness for medical service."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K. RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR:—"I thank the Government for accepting the resolution. I only want to say one or two words. There was no intention on my part to attribute any motives to the Government or the Hon'ble the Surgeon-General. I know also that they have employed many Indians as District Medical and Sanitary Officers. There is an Indian officer in the Tanjore district. I have given careful consideration to all these aspects and I have framed my resolution in such a way that the Government may accept it. As regards the responsibility of the Surgeon-General for medical education I never questioned it, and I know that he is the highest authority to decide who is fit and who is not. At the sametime I think that opportunities should be given to Indians to show their fitness. As the resolution has been accepted I thank the Government.

The resolution was put and agreed to.

RESOLUTION *RE* EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATIONS OF VILLAGE OFFICERS IN PROPRIETARY ESTATES.

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"The resolution, which I have the honour to move, runs as follows:—

'XXIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the prescribed educational qualifications be enforced in the case of village officers in proprietary estates.'

"Before I decided to bring this resolution in this Council, I hesitated for a while to find out whether it would be of any interest to the members of this Council except those who are proprietors of estates; but when I studied the literature on the subject, I found that it is a matter which affects the public extensively rather than the proprietors of estates, and therefore I felt the necessity for the enforcement of the rule I am suggesting, all the greater.

"The chief village officers in an estate are the headman or monegar, the karnam and the talaiyari. There are also several other holders of minor offices known as village artisans, such as the village blacksmith, washerman, barber, carpenter, potter, astrologer, priest, etc. But my present resolution is confined

23rd MAY 1917.] *(The Raja of Rāmnād.)*

only to the first three classes of officers, and chiefly to the first two who are dealt with under the Madras Act II of 1894. Under sub-clause (*d*) of clause (*i*) of section 10, no person is eligible for appointment unless he is qualified according to the educational tests prescribed for the office in question by the Board of Revenue by rules made under section 32. Under rule 4 of the Board's Standing Orders (volume II of 1913 edition, page 451), the Board of Revenue have powers to keep these qualifications in abeyance, and to enforce them only when they consider it necessary. In Government villages, at any rate in most of them, the Government have introduced educational qualifications, and I believe that in proprietary estates alone the village officers are not required to pass any educational tests. The succession to all village offices being hereditary, it may, I admit, be somewhat difficult to have duly passed candidates for appointment, if the succession is to be kept up. But when once the rule is introduced, I have no doubt that the concerned officers will duly qualify themselves, and in spite of some initial difficulties will, I believe, be able to take up the appointment and discharge the duties more satisfactorily than they are doing at present. Of course, it may be argued against my proposal that if one should aspire to have educationally qualified village officers, one should be prepared to spend more money in the establishment. It is a fact well known that the holders of these village offices are not attracted by the little pay they get, but they fight out for the office by regular suits and petitions spending enormous sums of money only for the sake of prestige and for the great influence which they happen to exercise by securing these offices. I can at least understand if they were permitted to receive emoluments in kind, which may be considered to be somewhat attractive; but the pay now offered to them is considerably lower than what is paid to an ordinary peon in the public service, and therefore, I would first disabuse the Council of the impression that, if educational qualifications should be enforced, the question of making larger provision for the establishment would not all arise. I confess that if this rule is enforced, there may be some difficulty and scarcity of men at the commencement, but could it be argued for a moment that the present time is too premature to make a start in this direction? I believe it is some years, if not many years, since this system has been introduced in the Government villages, and I am at a loss to know why in the case of proprietary estates alone a distinction should be made for the worse. That the proprietors suffer considerably owing to the inefficiency and illiteracy of these village officers under them needs no elaborate comment from me. Honourable Members of the Board of Revenue who are here, I dare say, will bear me out when I say this. As a rule, only the village headman is appointed village munsif, and it is in this view that I said that in this particular resolution the public also would be vitally interested. The village headman is the person who has to send the First Occurrence Report of every kind of crime, and if his report is not properly prepared and submitted, the entire fabric of a criminal case falls to the ground shattered. If there has been a steady fall in the percentage of convictions, I submit, a thorough scrutiny would reveal that it must be due in no small degree to the inefficiency of the village headman. In this view, I submit it is of paramount importance to enforce the educational qualifications in the case of village headmen. I may be permitted to reproduce the remarks of the District Magistrate of Rāmnād in the Police Administration Report for the years 1913 and 1914. In 1913, Mr. Loftus-Tottenham observes that 'as a class the village officers in this district are remarkably inefficient (when they are not actively maleficent),—especially in the zamindaris;' and in the year 1914, the same District Magistrate remarks that 'the village officers of this district are notoriously an undisciplined lot, especially in the zamindaris.' On a report made by me about the conduct of a village officer, the Rāmnād Divisional Officer remarked that 'both Government and Samasthanam would do well to be rid of such lazy and disobedient headmen,' and the Collector in his communication to me says that 'he sympathises with my difficulties in getting work done by dishonest or incompetent subordinates, and also with my desire to be rid of them.' From this, I believe, one can fairly presume what sort of village officers we have in proprietary estates. It is true that in the case of karnams in zamindaris where villages are not surveyed, survey training and such other work may not be quite necessary at present; but it cannot be gainsaid that, if they should be given this training, they would be in a better position to do their present work in a more satisfactory manner than they are doing at present and, in short, the enforcement of these educational

qualifications will considerably improve the tone and personnel of the village officers to a very large extent the benefit of which the proprietors are also very anxious to obtain as Government have already done in Government villages. As I said at the beginning, it is a matter of paramount importance that these village officers should be a better lot than they are at present, and in this view also this resolution becomes very important.

"With these few remarks, I place this resolution for the acceptance of this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW:—"Your Excellency, I am afraid I cannot accept this resolution on behalf of the Government. The question whether any educational rules should be laid down for village officers in proprietary estates was considered two years ago and all Collectors of districts were then consulted and there was a marked divergence of opinion among them. The difficulties which might arise in finding qualified candidates have been admitted by the Hon'ble the Raja but he has not followed up the question as to what is to happen when a qualified candidate is not forthcoming in the hereditary family. The only result will be that some outsider will be appointed—some failed candidate who would have no knowledge of, nor any interest in, the village and who would certainly be unlikely to perform his duties in a manner satisfactory to the proprietor. To run a risk of that result merely in an attempt to raise the standard of educational qualifications all at once would not at all be a wise proceeding. The Government of course would be glad to see the educational standard raised in all respects, but I do not think it would at all be desirable to impose educational tests when it is admitted even by the mover of the resolution that there will be difficulties in finding qualified candidates. I feel sure that all Honourable Members who are acquainted with the actual working of this matter would agree that it would be a great mistake to destroy the hereditary system indirectly by putting on educational tests. We hope, of course, that education will extend, and we have actually in the case of karnams required them to be able to read and write properly to the satisfaction of the proprietor and also required them to pass a survey test. That is as far as it is wise to go. The majority of the Collectors advise in that way and the Board of Revenue is of that opinion. That is the soundest position at present. Time will no doubt solve this difficulty. It cannot be solved all at once. I think the Honourable Mover of the resolution will be satisfied with these remarks. I hope the reasons which I have given for not being able to accept the resolution will commend themselves to him."

The Hon'ble Mr A. S KRISHNA RAO:—"The only reason that has been adduced by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew in opposing the resolution is that about two years ago an enquiry was made, that Collectors were consulted and that the Board and the Collectors were against it. May I suggest that in the case of village officers in proprietary estates, the proprietors should be consulted before final action is taken? Difficulties were pointed out as to the effect of such an educational test on hereditary rights. At the same time the evil is one which must be recognized; and it is necessary that some educational qualification must be prescribed. Therefore, instead of rejecting this resolution altogether in the manner suggested, I would suggest the desirability of making further enquiries. Without being satisfied with consulting the Collectors, you should also consult the proprietors of estates and see if they can make a feasible suggestion. The Government's reply is, to my mind, not quite satisfactory."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur:—"I am afraid that the resolution of the Hon'ble the Raja aims, though indirectly, at the destruction of the *miraqi* system. I shall presently show how it will. This word 'miraqi' or 'miras' has an Arabic derivation. It is a heritage from the former rule. That it is most valued by all concerned needs no comment. It is this *miraqi* right that induces people to aspire to these village offices even though they are paid very small salaries—a pay which is less than what is given to a sepoy. It is this *miraqi* right that compels even menials like *totis* and *talayaris* to prove themselves trustworthy. In the Postal department, for instance, security is taken

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Aziz-ud-din ; Mr. Narasimha Ayyar.)*

from peons and others who are entrusted with postal money, but those *talaiyaris* who get on an average Rs. 4 a month are entrusted with the village remittances, which amount to thousands, to be taken to the taluk treasuries and no security is demanded from them. If the mirasi right is taken away, we shall have to expect numerous cases of misappropriation and breach of trust and other things from those entrusted with that work as they will not have the same regard for their appointments. For that very reason the Moghul administration introduced the mirasi system. And even in temples—I think my Honourable friends will bear me out—the mirasi system is observed in the case of temple servants. I have known persons who are disposed to sacrifice their appointment in Government service while they will not forego their mirasi rights.

"As regards the other aspect of the question put forward by the Hon'ble the Raja that these examinations have been introduced in Government villages, I have to say 'True.' But the result has not been quite satisfactory as might be imagined. One effect of this examination is that whenever the mirasi claimants fail to pass it, in spite of the generous order of the Board of Revenue that mirasi holders might be exempted from passing the test, outsiders have been brought in. I think that the mere fact that Government village officers are made to pass an examination is not in itself a sufficient proof of the efficiency of that arrangement. These examinations are of recent origin. Before that for years the karnams who helped in the village administration had not to pass any examination. Those who are acquainted with the revenue history of this Presidency will know well that the 'Kul Farman' accounts of the days of Sir Thomas Munro were prepared by unpassed karnams, who were reputed mirasi accountants and were the most efficient accountants which this Presidency ever had. The mirasi karnams were too efficient, and at one time it was considered desirable to get rid of them on account of their mischief. If I remember right, very recently the Government of India have been suffering under some similar difficulty and they suggested to us that the mirasi system should be done away with. It may be said that this argument favours the abolition of the mirasi system. But that is not so, as we find that we have not now got the *chevatis kanakku pathi* karnams and the karnam of these days has not got the power which he had before the survey and the settlement. As matters now stand, it is quite unnecessary to impose the examination on village karnams in zamindari tracts. This additional reason also has to be taken into account. It will be extremely difficult, as has been observed by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew, to find men to fill the places of karnams in zamindari villages. One condition is that the *karnam* should live in the village and in small villages there are not people conversant with accounts to be appointed to village offices. The remedy lies in the hands of proprietors and the local divisional officers, because when selection for these offices is made zamindars ought to be consulted by divisional officers. If the son of the *mirasi* karnam is so illiterate as not to be able to do the duties, the only thing to do is to find some one else. But so long as there is one able to do the work available, there is no necessity to require of him to get a certificate by passing an examination."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I feel some difficulty in understanding the position taken up by the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew and the position taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din. The resolution seems quite so innocent and reasonable. It is this; that the prescribed educational qualifications be enforced in the case of village officers in proprietary estates. The objection taken to it is not that educational qualifications are undesirable, but that in proprietary estates there are hereditary rights and they will be interfered with. That is the sum and substance of the argument urged by these Honourable gentlemen. I feel great difficulty in understanding the position taken up by them. For I find that the legislature at any rate did not seem to think in 1895, when they were passing the Hereditary Village Officers' Act, that the enforcing of educational qualifications would militate against the recognition of hereditary rights. Section 10 says that no person shall be eligible who has not passed the educational test prescribed by the Board of Revenue under rule 20. Now in cases of hereditary officers in non-proprietary estates I have seen this Act working without militating against the recognition of hereditary rights. I have appeared in one or two suits where hereditary rights have been put forward and the Deputy Collector allowed a couple of years to

qualify under clause *(d)*. Thus we find that any person who has a hereditary right and who at the same time is not hopelessly bad, is given a chance. In fact the Hon'ble Mr Aziz-ud-din came very near admitting the correctness of the Hon'ble the Raja's position when he said that when proprietors are consulted they may throw out the extremely illiterate people and select better ones. That is what is asked for. The proprietors may select such men among the hereditary people who can possibly qualify themselves within a reasonable time. That is what the resolution comes to.

"I do not see the meaning of the contention put forward in the case of the proprietary estates alone that educational qualifications would militate against the mirasi rights, if it does not militate against hereditary rights in non-proprietary estates. The Hon'ble the Raja draws attention to the fact that we should encourage people to have educational qualifications. He is quite aware that if you ask to-morrow that all officers should pass the educational test that is not possible. He asks that gradually you should encourage these officers to pass the test by giving them necessary time. I hope in the light of my remarks it would be possible for the Government to accept the resolution."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF RAMNAD:—"After the explanation given by the Hon'ble Mr. Narasimha Ayyar, I have very little to add in reply to the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew and the Hon'ble Mr. Aziz-ud-din I do not want to do away with the hereditary system You may provide for the hereditary rights but also provide for educational qualifications. The Act provides for educational qualification being introduced, while the hereditary character of the office is maintained. I do not want to press this for a division. I hope the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew who is known to have great sympathy in the well-being of the estate holders will see his way to introduce this rule before long and thus remove a great disability under which all the big estate holders are at present labouring. I do not press the resolution."

The resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* ENLARGEMENT OF THE FUNCTION OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO did not move the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

'XXIV. This Council recommends that His Excellency the Governor in Council be pleased to take necessary steps

(a) to give the Finance Committee full opportunity to discuss all the proposals for expenditure, including those relating to schemes not already sanctioned, but under correspondence between the Local Government on the one hand and the Government of India or the Secretary of State on the other, and

(b) to furnish the Finance Committee with complete information regarding the details of the various items of revenue and expenditure to be discussed by them.'

RESOLUTION *RE* WORKING OF THE TREASURE TROVE ACT.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR did not move the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

'XXV. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that in exercising the powers of Government to acquire idols and other sacred objects, under the Treasure Trove Act, due regard should be paid to the religious susceptibilities of the people concerned.'

RESOLUTION *RE* AMENDMENT OF THE BUSINESS RULES OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL SO AS TO PROVIDE FOR VOTING BY BALLOT.

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR did not move the following resolution of which he had given notice.

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Narasimha Ayyar ; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)*

'XXVI. This Council recommends to His Excellency in Council that the Government may be pleased to take steps for the amendments of the rules of business of this Council so as to provide for voting by ballot wherever and whenever possible.'

RESOLUTION *RE* ARRANGEMENTS FOR IRRIGATION IN THE GODAVARI WESTERN DELTA.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I have the honour to move—

'XXVII. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that Instructions may be issued for cancelling the G.O. No. 111 I., dated 19th March 1917, varying the present arrangements for irrigation in the Godavari western delta.'

"I think this is one of those perennial matters relating to the administration of the deltas that have been coming up for consideration before the Government. And as I am now requesting the Governor in Council to cancel a Government Order which has been passed only two months ago I shall briefly state the reasons which have actuated me in taking this step. The Government Order which is mentioned in this resolution was issued in consequence of a conference held in the Kistna district when your Excellency visited that district. At that conference certain irrigation questions were discussed and as a result of the discussion the Government passed these orders in G.O. No. 111 I., dated 19th March 1917. This order is, I venture to think, somewhat defective in that several circumstances which might be profitably mentioned are not mentioned and I think that left as it is it is likely to cause a considerable amount of apprehension in the Godavari Western delta. We have had already the case of the Kistna Eastern delta, which I brought up at the last meeting in April.

"There are three questions to which I should like to draw the attention of the Government. One is in regard to the question of adjustment of the ultimate irrigable area of the Godavari Western delta. The area which has been decided as the ultimate irrigable area is 480,800 acres. The Government Order proceeds to say that 10,193 acres which is now in excess of that and which had been admitted to be irrigable area should be cut down on certain principles. I think that a clear statement might be made as regards this area, otherwise I am perfectly certain that left as it is there will be considerable apprehension in the minds of the ryots as to which of these 10,493 acres would be chosen for being thrown out.

"No doubt something has been said at the end of the order, viz., 'the Board expresses the opinion that in selecting lands for exclusion the following order should be adopted :—(1) lands which are fit for dry cultivation as opposed to those which are not ; (2) lands too far removed from the irrigation source to be commanded efficiently in all years ; (3) lands too low to be drained properly ; and (4) lands which are liable to submersion.' My lord, as I stated last time it must be one of the accepted principles of the Government that once lands have been permitted to be irrigated there should be very very exceptional circumstances if they are to be thrown out of cultivation. Therefore, I should like to know what is proposed to be done, which are the areas which are likely to be selected, and whether as a matter of fact these 10,000 and odd acres are already under cultivation which are said to be in excess of the irrigable area. I trust that on that matter some statement will be made.

"Then as regards the second matter dealt with in paragraph 3 of the Order, I may mention that one of the contentions of the ryots in the Godavari Western delta is that the irrigational arrangements are in need of revision, that the present duty of cultivation is not the last word on the matter, that channels have been piped to 7th duty and where circumstances are unfavourable, where levels cannot be maintained and where supply in the river is low, difficulties have arisen. Secondly, from 1908–1909 the pipe committee suggested that channels should be remodelled and that the existing difficulties in the maintenance of levels should be first removed. And as Honourable Members will notice in the agenda for this meeting there are questions relating to remodelling, and it is one of the contentions

urged by agriculturists of the Gödävari Western delta that the Government should remove all these defects before adopting exceptional measures for penalising the breaching of channels. On the other hand, we find in this order that the penalties for irregular irrigation have been considerably enhanced. I believe that the system is admittedly defective and when remodelling has not been undertaken—it is absolutely necessary that it should be done—the case of such of those ryots who are accused of or resort to breaching requires sympathetic consideration. I submit that these penal charges which have been increased to 12 and 20 times the ordinary rate require reconsideration and a sympathetic treatment till all these defects with regard to distribution of water are removed is necessary. The only remedy should be first applied in the Gödävari Western delta, viz, the remodelling of channels. I admit it is a matter of great cost. But still if the Government should expect the ryots to carry out the irrigation regulations they must adopt a system which would give as little trouble as possible in the working of them. I believe it is admitted that the irrigational rules in the Gödävari Western Delta are not at all perfect and the remodelling of channels should be undertaken. Until that is done, I think there is no need for the exceptionally harsh treatment for irregular irrigation. I do not refer to hardened agriculturists who time after time have recourse to breaching. I take the case of those people who have a 4-inch pipe for distribution and who on account of natural difficulties in maintaining the water levels and on account of the uncertainty of the seasons sometimes resort to breaching for the purpose of irrigating their fields. This is a case occurring in every delta. And unless our system of irrigation is perfected by extensive remodelling and by spending much money there is no use of adopting a policy of rigorous treatment of these breaches.

"It is this aspect which made me bring this matter to the notice of the Government. In paragraph 3 it is said that after a trial of one year the Government gave up the system of joint inspection of breaches by the sub-overseer and the village karnam and have transferred the whole work of reporting to the sub-overseer. It has been our contention for the last 23 or 24 years that the Public Works Department subordinates require looking after. And for some time it was the practice that wherever there was a breach before a man was penalised the breach was inspected both by the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department. The orders now passed impose the duty of reporting first on the Sub divisional Officer of the Public Works Department and on the sub-overseer in cases where the Sub-divisional Officer is not able to inspect the breaches. As a matter of fact that when there is such a rule the tendency would be to ask the sub-overseer to report. I am not in a position to suggest any alternative for a better state of things. The only effective system is the establishment of village panchayats for irrigation.

"These are the three points which have caused considerable apprehension. I trust that the Government will make a reassuring statement. There is absolutely no need for any rigorous policy now. The system has not been perfected and there are many other things that have to be done before the system of effective penalising these breaches is resorted to. Therefore I commend this resolution to the acceptance of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO—"My Lord, this Government Order passed during March last appears to have been passed on certain recommendations made by the Board of Revenue in the conference held in 1914. They refer to three points. The first in regard to the Gödävari Western Delta is with regard to the closure of channels. With regard to this, it is proposed that canals may be closed during the whole period of the second crop season and thorough repairs effected once in three years and periodical closures may be confined only to such urgent repairs as may be necessary. And the second recommendation upon which the Government have passed orders appears to be regarding the inspection of cases where irregular irrigation has been carried on. The third is in regard to the exclusion of a large area of about 10,000 acres from the irrigable area of the Western delta.

"My Lord, I may mention one point in connection with the closure of the channels for long periods for second crop irrigation. This Western delta is a very low delta and there are many villages in it which are subject during the first crop season to inundation and submersion—taluks like Bhimavaram and some places in Narasapur and also a few places in Tanuku and in Ellore. In those places which are subject to submersion during the first crop season there is no alternative except a

chance raising of crop is the second crop season. If once in three years, during the whole of the period of the second crop season water is denied to the Western delta, it will be a great hardship. That has to be looked into. I do not mean that if closure is necessary and absolutely warranted it should not be done. But that is a matter which has to be looked into carefully in view of the peculiar situation of the deltas in these parts.

"Again, in regard to the second point, viz., the joint inspection of irregular irrigation, there are two courses suggested by the Board of Revenue, i.e., firstly inspection by the Subdivisional Officer or Sub-overseer and the other is to rely implicitly upon the report of the sub-overseer. Both these will cause a great deal of hardship, till, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, remodelling is carried out. It has been a complaint since 1894. That was the time when this matter regarding the minor officers of the Irrigation Department, who were used to be called in those days delta superintendents, was first brought before this Council by the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao. Since then these officers are found to be such as requiring a good deal of watching over and supervision. If a final decision is to be made on the report of these officers, it will cause a great deal of hardship and annoyance to the ryots.

"As regards the last point, viz., the throwing out of a large extent of cultivable area, your Excellency's Government will be pleased to note that it will be unnecessary, and that it may be causing a great deal of hardship to the ryots unless it is absolutely found necessary. Of course there are some limitations and conditions noted. All these will have to be carefully looked into. This resolution merely suggests that more time may be given and these conditions may be examined before this order is given effect to. I heartily second the motion and I hope immediate effect will not be given to this order and that this matter will be considered once more in the light of what has been pointed out and orders passed accordingly."

The Hon'ble Mr. L. E. BUCKLEY:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao did not refer to the first point taken by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao about the closure of the channels. The closure of the channels for three years in the second crop season, I understand, is the practice which is usually carried out. It is necessary to keep the channels in proper order, and in order to effect this they are closed in this way. Attention is paid as far as possible to the claims of dufasal crops. Ample notice is given in the District Gazette of the dates from which the channels will be closed. The Honourable gentleman will understand that there is going to be no departure from the usual practice observed in the closure and there should therefore be no hardship.

"Coming to the next question, the inspection of the breaches of channels made by ryots in order to take water irregularly to their fields, it is an unfortunate fact that this breaching of channels is very common, and it will be admitted, I think, by all that if this sort of breaching goes on, it will be impossible for any system of distribution of water to be worked successfully and efficiently; and there lies upon the Government the responsibility for doing what they can to protect the rights of the majority of the people who are affected by the irregular taking of water. How the Government are to deal with these cases is not an easy matter to be decided. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has referred to the distrust that there was in the subordinates of the Public Works Department and it was with a view to remove any anxiety on that point that the system of dual inspection was introduced. The rules provided that the inspection should be made by an officer of the Public Works Department and an officer of the Revenue Department. That policy has been given a trial and has been found to be unworkable. It is quite impossible for the sub-overseer and the Revenue Inspector to meet together to inspect the numerous breaches. Inspection has usually been first made by the Public Works Department officer and the Revenue Inspector has not been able to make his inspection till two or three weeks later and during this period either natural or artificial causes have removed all traces of the breaches. Consequently the revenue officer has had difficulty in imposing any penalty. The system of dual inspection having failed it is necessary to try some other system. The question is whether inspection should be entrusted to the Revenue officer or the sub-overseer. It has been decided in this order that it should be left to the Public Works Department. It is not intended that reliance should be placed entirely on the sub-overseer. The Subdivisional officer is expected to inspect a

great number of cases. If breaching is very common it will be impossible for him to inspect all The duty of the sub-overseer will be to inspect and to report the facts he has noticed The Subdivisional officer will record his remarks as to the condition of the channel with special reference to the supply of water. His remarks will be a guide to the Revenue officer in regulating the charge to be levied and in deciding whether a man is entitled to any special consideration. The system is in no way different from the system which has been in force except that the inspection is to be by one officer instead of by two. There is no intention of carrying on any unusually repressive campaign. It is trusted that this system will work satisfactorily. If the Honourable gentleman desires it, the Government will be prepared to issue instructions that the officers of the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department should see that the system is worked in the best possible way and that adequate supervision is provided over the work of sub-overseers and all reasonable grounds for apprehension removed.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao himself admitted that there is no alternative except the panchayat system. That we are not prepared to introduce immediately

"Then we come to the further question of the enhanced rates for irregular irrigation. The present rates empower the Revenue officer himself to charge up to twice, five times and ten times on the first, second and third occasions of irregular breaching. The proposed rates are three, six, twelve on the first, second and third breachings. There is an additional provision that on a subsequent occasion the charge may be 20 times. It is not intended that these rates should always be levied. The officer imposing the charge has discretion to remit any part or even the whole of the charge according to the circumstances of the case. The enhanced rates have been introduced to meet those cases, to which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao referred, where individuals persist in taking water to their fields year after year in spite of continual orders to the contrary. It has been found that rupees 10 or 20 and occasionally even rupees 30 or 40 are not enough to stop these irregularities. It is necessary that the Revenue officer should have the power to impose a penalty which shall be effective and this he is now given. I agree in this case also, if the Honourable gentleman desires it, to issue instructions to the Collectors to see that these enhanced rates are not utilised for a general campaign of more drastic repression. We have in Mr Burkitt and Mr. Campbell, Collectors, who may be trusted to work these rules sympathetically.

"The last point mentioned is about the revision of the ayacuts in the Gōdāvari Western Delta. I think there is an unnecessary anxiety on that point. The Government Order reads—

'The proposal of the Executive Engineer was to delete the excess of 10,485 acres comprising lands classed as dry and irrigable but not irrigated.' We have not proposed to throw out of irrigation any land which is at present irrigated. There is no intention of carrying out a general revision of the ayacut in the Gōdāvari delta ; but should such a revision be entered upon, I would remind the Honourable gentleman of the assurance given by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman in connection with the revision of ayacuts in the Kistna delta. Should any revision be entered upon in Gōdāvari, the Honourable gentleman may rest assured that it will be carried out in the same spirit of sympathy and we shall besides have the benefit of experience by which to be guided.

"The resolution asks that the whole of the Government Order should be cancelled I take it that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao does not desire the withdrawal of the whole order because I believe there are certain points in it which he himself accepts.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I do not wish that the whole of that order should be cancelled. The Hon'ble Mr. Buckley is perfectly right on that point. It is only in respect of the matters mentioned by me, I should be glad if such supplemental instructions as have been promised by the Hon'ble Mr. Buckley are issued and steps are taken to make it known to the people so that there may be no unnecessary alarm especially with reference to the throwing out of cultivation lands such as that which the order states. I know at the last meeting of the Council when we had a discussion as to the Kistna Eastern Delta the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Gillman, Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar.)*

indicated to me the procedure which was contemplated by the Government with reference to which orders have been already issued. It should be made known to the people if there is any idea of throwing lands out of cultivation."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Mr. Buckley said irrigable land and not irrigated land."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"Difficulty might arise in the construction of that order. In laying down instructions as regards the areas that should be thrown out, the order says:— (1) lands which are fit for dry cultivation as opposed to those which are not; (2) lands too far removed from the irrigation source to be commanded efficiently in all years; (3) lands too low to be drained properly; and (4) lands which are liable to submersion. The four conditions suggest that it was the intention of the Government to throw away lands already under irrigation and under cultivation."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Not under irrigation."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—My Lord, I should be satisfied if those supplementary instructions are issued. In regard to those three matters some steps might be taken so that there may be no unnecessary alarm. I do not wish to press the resolution."

The resolution was withdrawn.

RESOLUTION *RE* INCLUSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION IN THE GENERAL LOCAL FUND AND MUNICIPAL REVIEWS.

The Hon'ble Mr K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO did not move the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

'XXVIII. This Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the general municipal review and the report on the working of the local boards and union panchayats of the province be accompanied with all the tables of information hitherto published and now omitted.'

RESOLUTION *RE* ACCEPTANCE OF STATEMENTS PREPARED BY CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FOR INCOME-TAX PURPOSES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ANNAMALAI CHETTIYAR:—"My Lord, the resolution I have the honour to move runs as follows:—

'XXIX. That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that, in exercise of the powers delegated to him by His Excellency the Governor-General in Council under section 38, sub-section (1) of Act II of 1886, an additional rule be sanctioned by the Local Government to the effect that profit and loss statements prepared by Chartered Accountants and the Auditors licensed by Government under the Indian Companies Act, after auditing the accounts of the assessees for income-tax when filed by the assessees shall be accepted as final by the assessing officers without further scrutiny of assessee's accounts and they shall fix the assessment according to the amounts shown in such profit and loss statements.'

"The principle underlying this resolution has already been acknowledged by Government in their reply to question No. 393 put by the Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiyar at the meeting of this Council held on the 27th September 1912. The text of that answer is to be found on page 112, volume IV, of the Council's interpellations. I shall now read the text of that answer—

'The Government understand that it is usual to accept profit and loss statements prepared by chartered accountants on audit of assessee's accounts for purposes of income-tax assessment.'

"The resolution that I am now moving for the acceptance of your Excellency in Council only asks that the practice referred to in the above answer may now be given a statutory basis and be issued as a rule of law, so that the Government claiming

the income-tax under the Act on the one hand and the assessees that are bound to pay the tax on their several sources of income assessable under the Act on the other may both abide by the disinterested scrutiny of their accounts and the result of figures arrived at thereby by qualified public accountants and professional auditors duly recognised by the Government for this purpose.

"I am sorry to observe that the methods adopted at present are in several cases contrary to the spirit of the Act and the rules framed thereunder by the Government, and this has caused the assessees many inconveniences and hardships, particularly among that section of them, who are fancied by the assessing officers to be capable of bearing the yearly swelling burden of this direct taxation.

"It was with a view to bring the hardships experienced by the assessees in the Ramnad district to the notice of your Excellency in Council and to get them redressed, I made some general observations on this subject at the budget meeting of this Council held in Madras last month.

"On that occasion, in reply to my remarks, the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter made two observations. He said that he would advise Nattukottai Chettis to keep their accounts in an organised system and to make them up before coming into court. In reply to this, I may submit that the system of account-keeping adopted by the Nattukottai Chettis is a simple and uniform system and it has been in vogue from time immemorial. This system has not been taken exception to by any one till now; on the other hand, the courts of law before whom they produced for proof of claims never objected to the system and fully relied upon it in deciding suits brought before those tribunals. The Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter further stated that Government had sanctioned the employment of certified accountants for income-tax purposes and when these men got to know their work better, there was sure to be an improvement. I do not really understand to whom the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter refers by certified accountants, whose employment has been sanctioned by Government. If he means the ex-gumastas of Nattukottai Chetti firms engaged for the last two or three years on the temporary staff of the officers of the assessing officers in the Ramnad district, I must with respect submit that this class of men do in no way deserve the description of certified accountants.

"At the kind invitation of the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter, I and Mr. Arunachalam Chettiar, Zamindar of Devakota, had two pretty long interviews with him at Madras last week and we represented to him our grievances in this matter and I thank the Hon'ble Mr. Todhunter for the very patient and courteous manner, in which he heard me and the zamindar, though at some personal inconvenience to himself, and I have every confidence that he would give his best consideration to our representations.

"With reference to the method of assessment adopted in the Ramnad district I may cite here two prominent instances. A gentleman who is held in high esteem not only by the Nattukottai Chetti community but by the Government also submitted a profit and loss statement of all his businesses, which showed that there was a net loss to that firm of about thirty-three thousand rupees, but the Collector of Ramnad on receiving the statement assessed him for that year on a profit of rupees three lakhs and seventy-five thousand. Whatever discrepancies there may be in the assessee's accounts in this case, the assessee is too respectable to twist a profit of rupees three lakhs and odd into a loss of thirty-seven thousand rupees for evading taxation. It naturally passes the comprehension of a reasonable man that such a transformation would ever be so boldly attempted by such respectable assessees.

"Another instance in point is the case of a Nattukottai Chetti minor who was assessed on an income of Rs. 3,25,000 for money-lending at headquarters. The assessee's mother and guardian through her agent applied to the Collector for the sources of the above income as no money-lending at headquarters was carried on. The Collector not only declined to furnish the information required, but on her presenting an objection petition enhanced the assessment from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 29,000. This case again seems to a reasonable mind, as also another striking instance of the conjectural method of assessment.

"I shall now pass on to some of the practical difficulties, from which the assessees are suffering in producing the accounts of their various businesses before the Collector of Ramnad and attending the inquiry held by him.

"Before the submission of *K.* form to the Collector, accountant clerks of the various firms from several districts have to be got together at the headquarters of the

Principal and detained there for some weeks, which means dislocation of business at the respective centres of business and needless expense by way of railway fare and batta.

"The same process and consequent inconvenience and loss have to be repeated a second time and for a longer period, when the accounts clerks and agents of the various firms have to be massed together again at the Collector's headquarters and camps, along with a vakil in some cases, when the Collector holds his inquiry in connection with the petitioner's objection petitions.

"After the inquiry is finished, it takes a long time for the books filed in the Collector's office to be returned to the parties concerned.

"I respectfully submit that the only system consistent with the policy of the Income-tax Act and just and fair from the practical point of view is to put an end to such hardships in assessing.

"When revision petitions are presented to the Board of Revenue against the decisions of the assessing officers, there is at present no provision for petitioners appearing by counsel for representing to the Board in an acceptable form the objections taken by them to the grounds mentioned in the Collector's decision. The absence of such a provision seriously prejudices the cause of the assessees. As the Act precludes them from resorting to law courts for reversing the orders of the Collector on income-tax objection petitions, it is but fair and necessary that the practice observed in the High Court in disposing of criminal and civil revision petitions after hearing counsel for petitioners should also be adopted by the Board of Revenue before finally disposing of income-tax revision petitions, so that the really aggrieved petitioners may not lose their last chance of obtaining justice by being deprived of professional help.

"The resolution that I am now moving will greatly minimize, if not altogether redress, the difficulties and hardships, under which assessees to income-tax are labouring. For, the root of this evil being the result of wrong methods, adopted for ascertaining the real incomes of individuals and firms, before they are taxed, professional audits and balance sheets will surely go a long way in helping both the assessing officers and the assessees to come to a common understanding with regard to the correct figures for assessment. I know from the answer of Government to an interpellation referred to by me in the opening portion of my observations that the request embodied in my resolution has been acknowledged by the Government as a departmental practice. But I respectfully submit that if confidence is created in the minds of the public that audit statements will be accepted by the assessing officers, I think that the assessees would naturally resort to that system. Otherwise the assessees would be led to suppose that the time, labour and fees spent over the audits by them would become a total waste and reopen all the difficulties enumerated by me by reopening the procedure adopted by the assessing officers; and what was resorted to by the assessees for minimizing their troubles would prove an additional strain on them and add to their vexation.

"My Lord, the income-tax was for a long time five pies in the rupee and last year it was raised to one anna and this year, in addition to it, the super-tax has also come in. So at a time like the present, when direct taxation is pressing upon the people with its maximum weight and as I have heard from some of my Honourable colleagues in this Council that the complaints that I have brought to light are more or less general in this Presidency, I can only request your Excellency in Council to accept the resolution in the spirit in which it is suggested."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur A. SURYANARAYANAMURTI NAYUDU :—"I second the resolution proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar. The request made in the resolution is a very simple one. It is only in cases where balance sheets prepared by chartered accountants are produced the assessees need not be asked to produce their accounts before the assessing officer, whereas in other cases they may be asked to produce the accounts. As the Hon'ble Mr. Annamalai Chettiyar has stated, it causes a great deal of inconvenience to produce their accounts and leave them in the office of the assessing officer for days and weeks together and so in cases where balance sheets prepared by chartered accountants are produced exceptions may be made. I know in some cases such balance sheets are accepted. I am myself producing balance sheets prepared by a chartered accountant and they are being accepted by the Collector for many years. The same course may be adopted as a rule in other places. With these words I second the resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I would in the first place inform the Council that I do not propose to go into the merits of the individual cases referred to by the Honourable Mover of the resolution. The procedure in regard to the deciding of income-tax matters is well known to the Council. If the person who is assessed considers that he is wrongly assessed, it is open to him to file a petition and the Collector will enquire into it and pass an order. If the assessee is dissatisfied with that order, he goes to the authority next above with a revision petition. If, after these things are done, we in this Council should be asked to go into the merits of these cases or to deal with them, I submit that it will be a most inconvenient course and I hardly think that it is likely to conduce to any public advantage. I may at once say that on that ground I decline to go into the merits of the particular cases referred to by the Honourable Mover, though I may mention that information in regard to these cases is in my possession. But I do not propose to go into the merits of these cases.

"Having said so much, I shall now proceed to deal with the resolution which is put forward and which, I think, could be dealt with on general grounds. The resolution is that the Government shall make a rule to the effect that balance sheets prepared by chartered accountants and auditors licensed by Government under the Indian Companies Act shall be accepted as final without further scrutiny of the assessee's accounts and the Collector shall fix an assessment according to the amount shown in such profit and loss statement. It seems to me that such a rule, if made by the Government, will be illegal. Section 36 (1) of the Income-tax Act empowers the Government to make a rule consistent with the Act for ascertaining and determining the incomes liable to assessment. I do not think that that would justify the Government in making a rule wholly taking away from Collectors the power given to them by the Act to fix assessments, and imposing on them the obligation to accept, without further question, certificates either of chartered accountants or of auditors licensed by the Government under the Indian Companies Act as a final statement of the income of any person. I am of opinion that the rule proposed would not be legal, apart from its obvious inadvisability. And I therefore oppose this resolution.

"I do so with some regret, because I can understand what an advantage it will be to all persons concerned if the accounts of merchants do get examined by professional people, chartered accountants or auditors licensed by the Government, so that those certificates may be put before the assessing officers for their consideration. I am sure that most assessing officers would welcome such help. The honourable seconder of the resolution has told us that he has for years been pursuing that policy and the Collector of his district has accepted those statements. I quite agree that it would be to the public advantage if that practice spreads. It is one thing to say that it is desirable, but it is another thing to say that every Collector shall accept such statement as final and shall not question it. The latter is not within the range of practical politics. I therefore feel bound to oppose the resolution as it stands."

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER:—"I sympathise with the object and the principle underlying this resolution. But I can quite recognize that it would be quite impossible for Government to make a fixed and definite rule calling on an assessing officer that he shall accept as final the statement submitted and shall fix an assessment accordingly. It would be an impossible position for an assessing officer to be placed in. He would have no check on carelessness in the making up of accounts, nor, to come to a stronger case, would he have any check on collusion between auditors and merchants. The duties of an auditor are highly technical and responsible; and for that post you want the best type of men both as regards ability and moral character. At present we have very few auditors in Southern India. We have some chartered accountants and some auditors licensed by Government under the Indian Companies Act. But it is questionable whether the very high standard necessary has been attained up to the present and whether auditors are really worthy to have this trust placed in them by the Government as suggested under this resolution. In most cases it would probably be all right. But cases to the contrary would occur. In fact I know from my own personal experience one case—I will not give particulars—where one auditor licensed by Government seriously abused the trust placed in him. I think this resolution, as it is on the paper, would take away from the assessing officers the right that they really must have to scrutinize the accounts.

23RD MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Gordon Fraser; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

"On the other hand, as a business man I am a firm believer in the necessity for auditing. In this country I do not think that the accounts of business firms and tradesmen are audited as generally as they should be. I think it is highly desirable to popularise, to the greatest extent possible, the auditing of business accounts. And any step that is likely to lead to this I would commend to the attention of the Government for encouragement. With your Excellency's permission, I would like to move an amendment to the resolution in this form:—

'That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council the desirability, so far as practicable, of assessing officers accepting as final without further scrutiny of the assessee's accounts, statements of profit and loss prepared and certified as correct by chartered accountants and auditors licensed by Government under the Indian Companies Act, when filed by the assessees for the purpose of assessment under the Income-tax Act II of 1886 and assessing officers fixing the assessment according to the amount shown in such statements.'

"In this amendment, your Excellency, I do away with the great objection of taking away the discretion from the assessing officer. If he is not satisfied with the accounts as submitted, he can call for further evidence and scrutinize them. But the amendment accepts the principle that it is desirable, as far as practicable, to encourage the auditing of accounts and to accept them for the purpose of profit and loss statements whenever it is practicable."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I second this amendment. It is impossible not to recognize objection which has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar to the resolution as originally framed. I trust that the last concluding words of the speech indicate to us that, so far as the Government are concerned, they sympathize with the object of the mover of the resolution. The question is about the form in which they might practically carry out that sympathy. The amendment, as it stands, does not compel the assessing officer not to scrutinize the accounts. It is not obligatory on him to accept the certificates of auditors. It leaves sufficient discretion to the assessing officer. It merely suggests that it is desirable. If this resolution is accepted wherever they can have an opportunity of knowing auditors and have trust in their probity and character, they should take their certificates instead of calling for the original accounts and detaining them for a long time. I think that the Hon'ble Mr. Rajagopala Achariyar meant what he said towards the end of the speech. Here is an opportunity for him to carry out his sympathy by accepting our recommendations and issuing instructions in accordance with the spirit and the letter of the resolution as amended by the Hon'ble Mr. Gordon Fraser."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"This is a long amendment and it has been just handed to the Government. We really had not time to consider it. I propose therefore that we should adjourn the debate on this amendment till tomorrow morning. But we take now resolution 6 in the agenda."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I am glad I had a talk this morning over the wording of this resolution with the Hon'ble Sir Alexander Cardew. I find that the suggestions I have made in connection with it are acceptable mostly and I have been promised the additions wherever they are necessary after further enquiry. Under these circumstances I do not want to press this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rama Ayyangar did not move the following resolution of which he had given notice:—

* "**VI. This Council recommends to the Governor in Council that the Land Revenue Administration Report of the province be accompanied with at least all the information contained in the reports published prior to 1912-13 and that all tables of information now omitted be supplied again.**"

The Council was then adjourned till 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th May 1917.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

* Vide page 1045 supra.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Act of Parliament, 5 & 6 Geo. V, Ch. 61.

The Council re-assembled at Government House, Ootacamund, at 11 a.m. on Thursday, the 24th day of May 1917.

PRESENT:

His Excellency the Right Hon'ble JOHN, *Baron* PENTLAND of Lyth, P.C., G.C.I.E., Governor of Madras—*Presiding*.
The Hon'ble Sir ALEXANDER CARDEW, K.C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr H. F. W. GILLMAN.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR Avargal, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble MUHAMMAD AZIZ-UD-DIN HUSAIN SAHIB Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, C.I.E., I.S.O.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANNERMAN, I.M.S., M.D., D.Sc., C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. E BUCKLEY.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. E COUCHMAN.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON, C.S.I.
The Hon'ble Colonel W. M. ELLIS, R.E., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. R. KNAPP.
The Hon'ble Mr N. MACMICHAEL.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. B. MUNRAY.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. PADDISON.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur R. RAMACHANDRA RAO Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR.
The Hon'ble the Rev. G PITTENDRIGH.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. SUBYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU GARU.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. SIVA RAO
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur A. SUBBARAYALU REDDIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. SADASIVA BHAT.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur V. K RAMANUJA ACHARIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO PANTULU.
The Hon'ble B RAJA RAJESWARA SETUPATI alias MUTTURAMALINGA SETUPATI Avargal, Raja of Ramnad.
The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU.
The Hon'ble Mr. K. KUMARAN RAMAN KAVALAPPARA MUPPIL NAYAR.
The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. F. BARBAR.
The Hon'ble the Most Reverend JOHN AGLEN, D.D.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur S. R. M. ARUNACHALAM CHETTIYAR Avargal.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS SPRING, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur K. R. SURYANARAYANMURTI NAYUDU GARU.
The Hon'ble Sri SOMMA CHANDRA SEKHR DEO, Zamindar of Serugada.

The Council re-assembled at 11 o'clock when the consideration of resolution XXIX was resumed.

The Hon'ble Mr. C. G. TODHUNTER.—"Your Excellency, before the debate proceeds further I would ask permission to say a word of explanation in respect of certain statements made yesterday by the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Annamalai Chettiyar.

"The Honourable Member was not present when I replied to his budget speech and appears to have derived from a newspaper report the idea that I had discredited the Nattukottai system of keeping accounts and had claimed for our special income-tax accountants' qualifications which they do not possess.

"As regards the first point I should like to invite the Honourable Member's attention to the official report of what I said. This was—'I will only say here that the Honourable Member would render the assessing officers a great service if he would induce persons assessed to income-tax to observe the provisions of section 25 and schedule III of the Act in preparing their petitions and, if they do not produce certified balance sheets, at least to keep regular accounts and balance them before coming into court.'

"In asking the Honourable Member to encourage his community to keep more regular accounts I had no idea of discrediting the Nattukottai system, for which I have every respect, however little it may adapt itself to the preparing of an annual return of income. What I had in mind was the small number of assessees who submit accounts at all. Out of 2,420 assessees in the Chettinad, only about one in twelve filed a return of income last year and only 71 in all produced accounts for inspection before assessment. Out of 620 who filed objection petitions, only 112 filed accounts at that stage and the majority of these were incomplete. What, therefore, I asked the Honourable Member to do was in effect what the Hon'ble Mr. Fraser asked the Government to do yesterday, that is to encourage the preparation of regular balance sheets.

"As for the accountants, what I said was that Government had assisted us towards the understanding of the accounts by the appointment of special accountants, that is accountants employed specially for income-tax work. I had no idea of claiming that they had the qualifications of certified accountants, but I do claim that they have done some very useful work."

The Hon'ble Mr. GORDON FRASER:—"Your Excellency, with your permission I should like to withdraw the amendment which I moved yesterday and to move in its stead another amendment differently worded. The amendment which I now have the honour to move is as follows:—

'That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that every encouragement be given to income-tax assessees to file profit and loss statements prepared by approved chartered or certified Accountants and that where such statements are filed separate scrutiny of the assessee's books by the Collector's establishment be dispensed with unless there are special reasons which in the Collector's opinion render such scrutiny desirable.'

"This gets at the principle which we all want to see established. It is to encourage business men to keep proper accounts and to have them properly audited. At the same time, it in no way takes away from the discretion of the Collector to call for books for further scrutiny where he may think it desirable. If my Honourable friend the seconder, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, will agree to this amendment, I will now formally move it."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I beg to second this amendment."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur P. RAJAGOPALA ACHARIYAR:—"I accept this amendment on behalf of the Government."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

25TH MAY 1917.] *(The President; Mr. Ranga Acharigar; Mr. Gillman; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao.)*

THE AGENCY TRACTS INTEREST AND LAND TRANSFER BILL.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"We now go back to the order No. 4 and I now call upon Hon'ble Mr. Gillman to present the report of the Select Committee on the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Your Excellency, there is one point which I wish to bring to the notice of the Council and on which I wish to ask for information. The point is whether the previous sanction of the Governor-General has been obtained for this Bill as required by section 79 of the Government of India Act. The papers circulated to us do not contain the information whether such previous sanction was obtained or not."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The answer to the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Acharyar's question is in the affirmative. The Bill has been submitted to the Governor-General and has received his sanction in writing.

"Your Excellency, I now beg leave to present the report of the Select Committee on the Agency Tracts Interest and Land Transfer Bill and move that the Bill and the report be taken into consideration at once. I have nothing to say on this motion, except that, with the previous permission of His Excellency, certain amendments to the Bill have been framed by the Government and circulated to Honourable Members. These amendments or a number of them were framed to meet as far as possible the amendments that have been proposed by the non-official members of this Council; and I hope that they recognise that their wishes have been met as far as the Government can possibly do so."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Council then proceeded to consider the various sections of the Bill seriatim.

The consideration of the preamble was postponed.

CLAUSES 1 AND 2.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"My Lord, I beg to propose the following amendment:—

'In clause 2, sub clause (*a*), *substitute* "district" *for* "districts" and *omit* the words "Vizagapatam and Godavari."'

"The effect of the amendment is that the operation of the Bill would be confined to the Ganjam Agency only. That was the original intention of the Bill as Honourable Members would have noticed from the papers circulated to them. The Bill as originally drafted was confined to the Ganjam Agency; and it was essentially a measure which was sought to be put on the statute book to deal with the agrarian condition of the Khonds in the Ganjam Agency. My Hon'ble friend Mr. Paddison was put on special duty to investigate the agrarian condition of the Khonds about which there were complaints for a number of years by the Agency Officers and in consequence of the facts which were elicited by his inquiry the Government undertook this legislation for improving their condition; but subsequently a reference seems to have been made to the Agents in Vizagapatam and Godavari after the Bill was published. My feeling about this matter is that this is an exceptional measure which cuts down the powers of these tribes living in the Agency tracts in dealing with their own properties. I feel that if any measure were required with regard to Godavari and Vizagapatam we should have before us much fuller information as regards the state and condition of these tribes. But the reports of the officers concerned do not show the extent of expropriation of land which has taken place in these two Agencies. It is true that there are general statements that the lands are freely alienated and that the sowcar is as omnipotent in these two Agencies as he is in the Ganjam Agency. But the facts before us do not justify the extension to these two districts of this exceptional measure which prevents mortgages, leases, sales of land and all kinds of alienation of their property. It takes away the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts so far as the hill tribes are concerned, and it prevents the execution of money decrees against the properties of these persons and it circumscribes in every way the liberty of action of these people. I therefore propose that this measure should be confined, as originally intended, to the Ganjam district and that the words 'Godavari and Vizagapatam' should be omitted from clause 2 (*a*) of the Bill. If on fuller enquiries it is found that there are circumstances to justify the

application of this measure to these two districts,—an enquiry such as that undertaken in the case of the Ganjam district—it would be open to the Government to ask the Council to bring these two districts within the purview of this Bill. I therefore propose that these two words be deleted from this clause."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, in my minute of dissent I submitted that I was opposed to the whole Bill and I therefore reserve my remarks to the end with regard to the undesirability of passing this Bill. For the present, I wish to second the amendment that the districts of Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari should be excluded from the operation of this Bill. My Lord, the situation in Vizagapatam stands thus:—The population of the Vizagapatam Agency is 1,020,151 of whom Telugus number 170,626, Uriyas 473,437 and others 864,084. Among others who number 864,064 are included Gadabas 26,648, Gonds 7,647, Khonds 193,826, Koyas 9,368, Perajas 58,885, Savaras 52,613, Koravas 155, Lambadis 1,134, Mulayohs 16, Mehrattis 3,160, Tamils 67, Hindus 2,688 and Segidi Telugus 25,470.

"My Lord, I have collected the figures with regard to Ganjām ordinary and Ganjām Agency, Vizagapatam ordinary and Vizagapatam Agency and Gōdāvari Agency. From these figures Honourable Members will be pleased to observe that in the ordinary tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam there are something like 20,056 Khonds and 14,712 Khonds respectively. Similarly in Vizagapatam ordinary there are 15,846 Gadabas; in ordinary Ganjām there are 43,767 Savaras, whereas in Ganjam Agency there are 68,049 Savaras. There are 368 Savaras in Vizagapatam ordinary as against 52,613 Savaras in Vizagapatam Agency. From these figures, your Lordship will be pleased to observe that there are as many Gadabas in the ordinary tracts as there are in the Agency. The figure if not exactly the same is almost the same. With regard to the Khonds there are 34,000 Khonds in the ordinary tracts of Vizagapatam and Ganjām as against 335,000 Khonds in the Agency tracts of Ganjām and Vizagapatam. The original object of this Bill, as stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, is to protect the Khonds. But subsequently in the Bill the word "hill tribes" is generally used to include Gadabas, Koyas, Savaras, etc. I understand from the Honourable Mover of the Bill that this term does not apply to Uriyas, that these Uriyas do not belong to the hill tribes, whereas the Telugus and the Uriyas number over 6 lakhs as against 10 lakhs which is the population in the Vizagapatam Agency. By the division that was adopted at the census, about 116,000 of these 10 lakhs have been classified as Semi-Agency people, not Agency people, those people who live in Golgonda, Polaconda, Parvatipur, Salur, Viravilli and Srungavarapukota. There are Sub-Magistrates for these tracts; they have ordinary tracts and these six taluks have also Agency attached to them. These 116,000 people live in these tracts which are attached to the ordinary taluks and their number has been put down at 116,815 to be accurate. Thus your Lordship will be pleased to see that out of 10 lakhs, about 116,000 are not really Agency people, and over 6 lakhs belong to the Telugus or Uriyas and it is only the rest that come under the different heads of Gadabas, Khonds, etc.

"Now my Lord, there is absolutely no analogy between the Khondmals of Ganjām and Agency of Vizagapatam. In the Khondmals of Ganjām all the property belongs to the Government as I understand it: but here in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam it wholly belongs, except in a small extent, to the Maharaja of Jeypore. Bissamcuttak is a separate taluk, and land there is governed by the Estates Land Act. But Nowrangpur is under the Maharaja of Jeypore. All the properties in the Agency tracts are owned by the Maharaja of Jeypore. What is the tenure prevailing in the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam? The Maharaja of Jeypore is the landlord and all the tenants hold lands under him under the Estates Land Act. Are there separate villages which are really Khond villages? I find there are 10,660 villages in the Agency tracts. Out of these villages can the Government furnish me with any information to the effect that any particular village is exclusively inhabited by the Khonds, the Gadabas or any other particular class? So far as my information goes, there is no such village: and if there are any in the interior there may be one or two villages. There are one-house villages and two-house villages. Even if there is only one house it is called a village. The Khonds are a migrating class: they cultivate here today and go away elsewhere tomorrow and the Maharaja can give that land to somebody else. They go from place to place. The Agent's report from Vizagapatam last year would clearly show that they are a migrating class and occupy

the Madgole hills, carrying on *podu* cultivation. What is the reason then for applying this Bill to Godavari and Vizagapatam? With regard to Godavari there are about 38,965 Koyas and 164,775 Telugus out of a total population of 206,902.

"Coming to Vizagapatam, as I submitted, the whole of the land belongs to the Maharaja of Jeypore and there is no particular village which can be called a Khond village. How can then we extend the operation of the Bill to the Vizagapatam Agency. Here is a village in which one is a Uriya man and another a Gadaba man, another a Savara man and another a Telugu man. Is it not a mistake to extend the operation of the Bill to the Agency tracts and thus prevent the Khonds, the Gadabas, the Savaras, and whomsoever your Lordship may be pleased to apply the Bill to, from ever having transactions with their immediate neighbours? What do we gain by crippling their resources? He cannot secure a loan except on certain terms. For every rupee that he borrows he must obtain sanction to so borrow and there are certain conditions with regard to the recovery of it by the lender. With regard to the transfer of land, he cannot transfer it. I do not know what is the object of clause 4 which says:—

'4. (1) Notwithstanding any rule of law or enactment to the contrary, any transfer of immoveable property within the Agency tracts by a member of a hill tribe shall be absolutely null and void unless made in favour of another member of a hill tribe, or with the previous consent in writing of the Agent to the Governor, or of any other prescribed officer.'

"Are we to understand that when a transfer is attempted to be made both the parties, the transferee and the transferor have to go to the Agent and obtain his sanction? It is only then that the transfer could be recognised. His Excellency was pleased to pay a visit to the Agency and knows the distance that a man would have to travel. A man, for instance, from Rayagada, if he wants to go to the Agency headquarters, has to travel several hundreds of miles in order to obtain the recognition of the transfer made by him. Your Lordship will be pleased to consider whether a transferee will be willing to obtain a transfer under these circumstances. It may be said that all this is intended for the benefit of the hill tribes. The man will not be able to obtain a single pie and cannot transfer his property because the transferee himself will not be able to go there. Has he other resources to go upon? Can he transfer his land to anybody, except a tribesman? The rule is general: they can only transfer to members of the hill tribes. A Khond can transfer only to a Khond or a Savara or a Gadaba. If a Khond has to transfer his property to another Khond, how many richmen are there among the Khonds? That means one pauper has to transfer to another pauper. A tribesman has to enter into a transaction with another hill tribesman. If the object of this Bill is that transfer should be made only between tribesmen there is no benefit in enacting this Bill because all these tribesmen are paupers. The Uriyas in the Agency tracts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam are no doubt rich. If the rule is that the hill people must only carry on transaction with men of their own class or with members of the hill tribes only, it means that their resources are crippled and they cannot have the satisfaction of receiving even the full value of their property. It is only by competition that a man can get full value for his property and if there is no competition he cannot get it. I fear that this Bill is opening up a wide door for fraud to be committed by money lenders.

"The last two sections were added by the select committee. According to these sections two things are now allowed. Firstly, this Bill does not stand in the way of the ryot relinquishing his holding. Secondly, it does not, in any way, prevent the zamindar from bringing his property to sale. It is only the transfer that is objected to. The creditor and the debtor may collude: the debtor will go to the zamindar and present a petition for relinquishment and the creditor will then obtain a release in his favour. If that is so, what is the protection afforded in that case? The debtor can easily go and relinquish the property. He has only to present a petition for relinquishment. He will keep the rent in arrears and when the rent is in arrears, the zamindar is bound to take the land away from him and the creditor will then get a patta without being obstructed by the provisions of this Bill.

"Then I wish to submit a word with regard to the sale of property. These Khonds have absolutely no means of livelihood; and they will be obliged to fall into arrears with regard to the payment of rent. What is there to prevent the zamindar from bringing the property to sale when the man falls into arrears? When that happens, somebody else should buy it. The zamindar is not a party that is taken

into confidence by the Government There is absolutely no information whether the zamindar is willing to support the Government or not in this matter. The zamindar has the right to bring the property to sale and to take up a petition for relinquishment. The object of the Bill is thus completely frustrated and as the Bill stands, it is, if your Lordship will allow me to say so, of very doubtful utility. If it is only a matter of doubtful utility, it may be said that I need not stand up to oppose it. But the remedy is worse than the disease because if we pass an enactment like this we will completely cripple the resources of these hill people Hereafter nobody will give them a single pie; they will have to raise a loan among the hill tribes only. Is the Bill really beneficial to them? Your Lordship will see that clause 3 recognises 24 per cent as the rate of interest to be paid. It says that the interest shall not exceed the principal."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN *(interrupting)*:—"That is not the question at issue at the present moment. The motion before the Council is that Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari districts should be excluded from the operation of this Bill."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The Honourable Gentleman is quite right in raising this point of order. We are now dealing with the motion to exclude Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari Agencies from this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU:—"I will give reasons as to why Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari should be excluded from this Bill. If interest at the rate of 24 per cent were allowed, it means that the amount will double itself and as the law of limitation extends to these parts, the property will go away within five or six years. My humble submission is that the present Law of Contract sufficiently protects their interests. If the provisions of that Act are properly applied, there is ample protection, as the burden of proof is rightly placed on the creditor, and as each case comes up the court can consider whether there is anything wrong in the particular transaction and if there is anything wrong, it can be considered."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT *(interrupting)*:—"The objections the Honourable Member is urging are really objections against the whole Bill. He must confine himself in dealing with this amendment to endeavouring to show whether Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam Agency should be omitted from the Bill as it at present stands. He is really arguing against the whole Bill, which in the beginning of his remarks he said he would not do"

The Hon'ble Mr A. SURYANARAYANA RAO PANTULU *(continuing)*:—"I have submitted that the conditions of Vizagapatam are different from those of Ganjām and the tenures are quite different in Vizagapatam. In Vizagapatam there is only the right of the Maharaja to be considered The Maharaja has ample powers to obtain relinquishment and to sell the property. The Bill affords no protection to the tenants. If the Bill is passed, the tenants would have no means of raising loans The property will go away for a song. Even if your Excellency should consider that the Bill should have to be extended to Vizagapatam, we might reserve that question for the present and the Bill may be made applicable only to Ganjam now. We might extend the operation of the Bill to Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari, if an enquiry should show that its extension is desirable. For the present I am for deleting the words 'Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari' from the Bill. With these words I beg to second the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN.—"Your Excellency, the motion before the Council is that Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari should be excluded from the operation of this Bill I admit that the enquiry with regard to these two Agencies has not been as complete as that in respect of Ganjām, but I consider that there is sufficient reason for the Government to desire to include them in the operation of this Bill. We have, as the Honourable Members are aware, with regard to the Vizagapatam district a report from the Agent, which is to the effect that the whole of the hill tribes in Vizagapatam are being plundered and expropriated by sowcars. That is a fact well within the knowledge of the Government and has been repeatedly insisted upon in various reports of Agents, especially in administration reports. I would like to say that two years ago I took the trouble myself to make a tour in the Vizagapatam Agency in the course of which I was able to satisfy myself as to the way in which the hill men, specially the Khonds, were being expropriated from their valuable lands in the same way as the Hon'ble Mr. Paddison has indicated to us in regard to the Ganjām Agency. We have no doubt at all that the

application of the Bill to Vizagapatam is necessary. With regard to Gödävari we have also got a report from the Agent to say that there are two hill tribes who are being oppressed by sowcars whose transactions never appear in court. The Agent is of opinion that if the Bill is applied to this Agency the provisions in regard to alienation will at once become effective. I would add that some of the tribes in Gödavari are the same as in Vizagapatam, especially I would notice the Koyyas and the tribes living in the Yellavaram division of the Gödävari Agency. The Government consider that it would not be a wise thing to have one law for the hill men in Vizagapatam and another law for those in Gödävari. As far as I can make out, the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao seems to think that by 'hill tribes' we mean every tribe that resides in the Agency. He has mentioned that the great bulk of the tribes in Vizagapatam are Uriyas and Telugus and the great minority are the people who belong to the class of Khonds and Gadabas. I would like to assure him on this point that we have no intention whatever to class the Uriyas and the Telugus as 'hill tribes.' It is well known to people acquainted with the Agency that one of the worst plunderers or sowcars are the Uriyas. He may take it for certain that no people of that class who are really plundering people will be included under the provisions of this Bill. The result will be that this Bill will apply only to a very small proportion of the people living in the Agency. I venture to submit, your Excellency, that the provision in the Bill that it will be applied from time to time to certain specified tribes is a complete safeguard against any danger of undue application.

"There is one point made by the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, and that is, as regards the difference in tenures in Vizagapatam and Ganjam. It is quite true, as he says, that the bulk of Vizagapatam is zamindari and the bulk of Ganjam is Government. I venture to submit that tenure of land is not a circumstance which we should take into consideration in considering the Bill; but the position of a hill man is that of a tenant owning the occupancy right. It is perfectly easy to define the whole of the villages, villages of hill men, in the Vizagapatam Agency, as it is in the Ganjam Agency. And so long as a hill man owns lands, I think that is the only point we have to consider. I regret we are unable to agree to the proposed amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has stated that he opposed the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao to exclude Vizagapatam and Gödavari districts from the operation of the Bill. We know that in the Council as it is at present constituted there is no use of our efforts to convince the Government to change their views. But the Hon'ble Mr Gillman has admitted two facts. He admitted that the enquiry in regard to these two districts was not complete, as it was in regard to Ganjam. Further also he said that in order to avoid undue application some provision is made in the definition of hill tribes. Under section 18 of the Council Rules, I beg to propose an amendment in the place of the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. My amendment is—

'In clause 2, sub-clause (*a*) for the words 'Vizagapatam and Gödävari' be substituted 'and the whole or any part of the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam and Gödävari if the Governor in Council specially extends to them by notification.'

"The Governor in Council has complete power to extend this Bill to the whole of the tracts or each of them as he may deem necessary if after complete enquiry he thinks that such extension is necessary. I think it is the view of the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao that there is the danger of the Telugus and the Uriyas being included under the hill tribes. There are Telugus and Uriyas who have vested interests in the Agency and their interests may be affected. That is the apprehension. With reference to the Khonds who form the bulk of the hill tribes in Vizagapatam—because there are nearly two lakhs of Khonds—the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman asked, why should we make any distinction between Khonds of this place and Khonds of other places? In the Bill itself we make this distinction; we make distinction between hill tribes living in ordinary tracts and those living in the Agency. For the same reason why should we not extend the distinction to others wherever they may exist as we have Khonds, Savaras and Gadabas who live in the plains also?

"There is one other important circumstance which the Government may take into consideration. There is going to be a new harbour which will be constructed soon at Vizagapatam which will necessitate the opening up of the hill tracts—the

Agency tracts. Are we to say that, if the hill tribes own certain land, that land ought not to be opened up? Suppose somebody comes from England with a desire to open up the land and to develop its mineral wealth. Are we to say that the lands belonging to the hill tribes should not be transferred? Is it not necessary to open up the country? When we contemplate spending lakhs of rupees on the opening of a harbour is it not necessary for us to see that unnecessary restrictions are not placed on the opening up of the country? I have placed the amendment for the consideration of the Government, and I hope they will accept it as it will not prevent them from applying the Act even to-morrow. It will give some breathing time for the Government to consider the matter. I therefore place this amendment for the consideration of the Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to second the amendment and in doing so I would like to make a few observations. I think this amendment may be accepted as it would not entirely exclude Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari Agencies from the operation of this Bill but will give power to Government to notify from time to time the areas in the agencies to which the operation of this Bill may be made applicable. My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has stated in his reply that the only justification for extending the Bill to the Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam Agencies is the report received from the Agent of Vizagapatam and also the reason that in the Gōdāvari district there are some people who are akin to the hill tribes of the Vizagapatam Agency. He also mentioned that there were some Koyas in the Gōdāvari Agency, chiefly living in the Yellavaram division, who are akin to the Koyas of the Vizagapatam Agency. He means thereby people living in Malkanagari. My Honourable friend Mr. Suryanarayana *Rao* has pointed out that the population of Koyas in the Gōdāvari district is a little over 30,000 against 266,902 which is the entire population. The number of Koyas in the Gōdāvari Agency is small. These Koyas though they have been technically living in the Agency tracts are far more civilized and must be said to be in a much better condition than the Koyas of the Ganjām district and also Koyas living in Malkanagari."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN *(interrupting)*:—"Is the Honourable Member referring to the Koyas living in Polavaram and Badrechalam?"

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Polavaram, Chodavaram and a portion of Yellavaram. I am not referring to the Koyas of Rampa. If the Government reserve to themselves the right of extending this Bill to such portions of the Agency tracts of Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari as they deem fit they will be able to restrict the operation of the Bill only to places where the hill tribes are backward and require protection. At one time, it was found necessary that Raigada and Gunupur taluks of the Vizagapatam Agency and the Polavaram division of the Gōdāvari Agency, must be taken away and excluded from the scheduled districts. There are certain portions in the Ganjām and Vizagapatam Agencies which, with no show of reason, can be classed as backward or be termed Agency tracts. Such tracts may, in course of time, be found necessary to be excluded from the Agency. By accepting this amendment the Government would be in a position to make further inquiries with regard to the condition of hill tribes both in Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari and extend the Bill from time to time as they find necessary to such portions as require special protection under this Bill.

"My Lord, it was stated that this Bill was intended to be extended to the Gōdavari Koyas—for the mere reason that while the Koyas in Vizagapatam and other Agency tracts are given protection, Koyas in Gōdāvari should not be allowed to go without any protection afforded to them. I may at once ask: while distinction is made, while one law is made applicable to Koyas of Agency Tracts and another law is made applicable to Koyas in other places, why should one law be made applicable to Koyas of the really backward tracts of Malkanagari and Koyas living in the far advanced plain tracts in the Gōdāvari division? While thinking that it will be far better to exclude entirely Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam I heartily support the amendment moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju. I think the Government may have power to extend the Bill to such places in these two tracts as they find it necessary from time to time instead of making it applicable to the entire Agency tracts of Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam."

24TH MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Gillman; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; the President.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, with regard to this amendment I would submit that it is a much more simple matter to apply the Act to a tribe rather than to an area. I can take my best argument from the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao. We know he said that some of these tribes were migratory. When you have a migratory tribe, how are you going to define an area? That is a very difficult matter. It should be quite open to us not to apply the Act to the whole tribe, if that is desirable. Take the case of Koyas in Godavari mentioned by the Hon'ble Mr. Krishna Rao and the Koyas of Polavaram, Bhadrachalam and Yellavaram, I do not think there are many in Rampa. There are many in Polavaram and Bhadrachalam. If the Act is applied to the Gōdāvari Agency the question of registering Koyas or the hill tribes comes up, and it is not incumbent upon the Government to notify all the Koyas of the Agency at one time. We can notify Koyas of any particular division we like. Under these circumstances, I think that would satisfy the Honourable Member. Government would prefer to adhere to the provision under which they can notify tribes rather than areas."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I wish to make a few remarks on the original amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Then we must dispose of the other amendment first. The amendment now before the Council is:—

"That in clause 2, sub-clause (*a*) for the words 'Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari' be substituted 'and the whole or any part of the Agency Tracts of Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari if the Governor in Council specially extends to them by notification'."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"The legislation which is now being undertaken is one of an exceptional character. It is only after careful and elaborate inquiry that a legislation of this kind can be extended to a particular tract. It has been admitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman that the inquiry in regard to Vizagapatam and Gōdāvari is not quite satisfactory though he received reports from the Agents to the Governor in these districts that legislation might be undertaken.

"I have another technical objection to urge so far as Gōdāvari is concerned. It will be remembered that at the time when the Bill was introduced into this Council, the Gōdāvari district was not mentioned; but it was subsequently introduced by the Select Committee. I find from the papers placed in our hands that a copy of the Bill was sent to the Collector of Gōdāvari and he was called upon to report whether he considered it necessary to include within the purview of the proposed legislation the hill men of the Gōdāvari Agency tracts. So far as the report is concerned, the inquiry was not satisfactory. He suggested that in the case of the Nugur taluk they were practically governed by the laws of the Central Provinces and that legislation must be undertaken to place them on the same footing as those in the other taluks. My objection against including Gōdāvari is not based on the incompleteness of the inquiry but on another principle. I ask, Your Excellency, whether the inclusion of Gōdāvari at the instance of the Select Committee after the Bill was introduced into the Council and the principles discussed, is not one affecting the substance of the Bill. When provisions containing penal clauses are extended to another district than the one contemplated in the original Bill, I would strongly urge the desirability of not giving sanction to the introduction made by the Select Committee. In reply to the question put by my Honourable friend Mr. Ranga Achariyar, the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has stated that the sanction of the Governor-General was taken for the introduction of the measure. But I wish to know from the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, whether the sanction of the Governor-General was obtained after Gōdāvari was included; because if this Council is satisfied that the inclusion of that district in a measure of this description is one affecting the substance of this Bill and that the Bill is one which requires the sanction of the Governor-General, further reference to the Governor-General is necessary."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"What is the rule that the Honourable Member is referring to?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Page 117 containing instructions to Local Governments regarding legislation in Local Councils. I draw Your Excellency's attention to article 7 printed at page 121; and I particularly refer to clause 4

which provides:—'Where in the course of a Bill through Council an amendment is proposed which requires any such previous sanction as is referred to in rule 3, such previous sanction shall be applied for to, and obtained from, the Legislative Department of the Government of India before the Bill so amended is passed.' My contention is that this legislation requires the sanction of the Governor-General. The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman said that before it was introduced the sanction of the Governor-General was obtained; but at that time the Bill was applicable only to Ganjam and Vizagapatam, and Gödävari was not included. When Gödävari was included the sanction of the Governor-General must have been obtained, for the amendment made by the select committee was not a verbal but a substantial amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"There is no question of principle involved and I must therefore rule against the point raised."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"That is one objection that I have urged. This Council ought not to give sanction to the inclusion of the Gödävari district in the Bill. It was not in the Bill when it was originally placed before the Council. In the original Bill only Vizagapatam and Ganjam were included and we should not therefore give sanction to the inclusion of Gödävari."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I rise to say a few words."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT (*interrupting*):—"The Honourable gentleman has already spoken."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I have a right of reply as regards the amendment."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"No. But the Honourable gentleman can speak with special leave."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The measure is admittedly a partial measure. It does not deal with all the Koyas in Vizagapatam and Ganjam. There are communities belonging to the primitive tribes outside the Agency tracts. The measure is admittedly a partial measure and that is a circumstance that ought to be taken into consideration whether the conditions of Vizagapatam should be dealt with as a whole or with reference only to the Agency. It is not a measure of a comprehensive character. We see from the figures which have been furnished to-day by my Honourable friend that it will not bring within its purview the hill tribes who are living admittedly outside the Agency. That is one of the arguments for excluding Vizagapatam. As has been suggested by the Hon'ble Mr. Venkatapati Raju it would have been more satisfactory if, instead of straight away applying the Bill to both these districts, the Government had taken the power to apply it by notification to such areas as they may deem necessary. But that has been negatived, I must therefore press my amendment to exclude these two districts from the Bill."

The amendment was put and lost.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The next two amendments are partially covered by the amendment of the Government."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman then moved the following amendment:—

"*Insert new sub-clause* (*b*): 'Agent' means 'Agent to the Governor' in the districts of Ganjam and Vizagapatam and 'Government Agent' in the district of Gödävari.

"*Re-letter remaining sub-clauses* (*b*), (*c*), (*d*) *and* (*e*) as (*c*), (*d*), (*e*) *and* (*f*)."

"The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Gillman next moved:—

"*In sub clause* (*c*) *as re-numbered insert the words* 'resident in the Agency tracts (not being a landholder as defined in the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908)' *between the words* 'class of persons' *and the words* 'that may from time to time'."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to second the amendment having given notice of a similar amendment."

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao withdrew the following amendment, of which he had given notice:—

"*In sub-clause (c), add the following words after* 'include': '(a) an estate as defined in section 3, clause (2) of the Madras Estates Land Act I of 1908', *and add the words* 'and (b)' *before* 'standing timber'."

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"*In sub-clause (b), insert the words* 'not being zamindars, mokhasadars or other under-tenure holders' *between the words* 'class of persons' *and the words* 'that may from time to time.'"

With the permission of His Excellency the President, the amendment was withdrawn.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I beg to propose that in sub-clause (*f*) as numbered the words 'lease for a term exceeding five years' be substituted for the word 'lease'.

"In doing so, I wish to point out that this amendment is intended to give a certain amount of liberty of action to the hill tribes in dealing with their property. Honourable Members will notice that by classing persons under the category of hill tribes they are debarred by clause (*f*) from dealing with their property by lease, sale, gift, exchange or mortgage without the previous consent in writing of the Agent to the Governor or of any other prescribed officer unless these dispositions be to another member of a hill tribe. I invite the attention of the Honourable Members to clause 4 (1) which says:—'Notwithstanding any rule of law or enactment to the contrary, any transfer of immovable property within the Agency tracts by a member of a hill tribe shall be absolutely null and void unless made in favour of another member of a hill tribe, or with the previous consent in writing of the Agent to the Governor, or of any other prescribed officer.' My Lord, the effect of this is that immovable property owned by hill tribes cannot be sold, mortgaged, or leased, unless it be to another member of a hill tribe or unless they obtain the previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor in writing. I submit that this provision is of a very drastic nature and it will cause considerable difficulties to the members of hill tribes in dealing with their property. The question is whether this clause should go so far as to prohibit leases. The Hon'ble Mr. Paddison in the concluding paragraph of his report on the subject has said that the conditions of Khonds are very different from those of the people living in the Punjab and the Deccan where agrarian legislation has been undertaken. I will read the last paragraph of the report:—

'I have read through volumes of reviews on the Punjab Land Alienation Act, on the working of the Deccan Agriculturel Relief Act and on the Jama lands of Coorg. Lands in Coorg are surveyed in detail and entailed upon particular families, a step I am not prepared to recommend for the Khonds or Savaras. The conditions and the people are so different in the Punjab and the Deccan from those with which this report has to deal that no useful inferences can be drawn from the success or failure of the measures which I have mentioned above. The recommendations which I have made are based on the opinion of a long series of Agency officers and I am convinced that, if they are given a fair trial they will do something at all events to prevent the Khond from losing more of the lands which he has enjoyed so long.'

'I have great objection to a provision of this kind, especially because I think having regard to the conditions disclosed in the Agency it will deprive the hill tribes of all means of raising money by credit. I consider there is no necessity to altogether prohibit all dealings in immovable property, because if it is done I have great apprehensions that the hill tribes will be put to considerable difficulties in having the necessary capital for agricultural operations. The analogy of the Angul Laws Regulation was quoted for making these proposals. I believe that in the Angul Laws Regulation which the Hon'ble Mr. Paddison referred to there are no prohibitions against leases, mortgages and sales such as those provided in the present Bill. Honourable Members will remember that the conditions of tenancy in that district are entirely different from those prevailing in the three districts dealt with by this Bill. It will be seen from section 61 of the Angul Laws Regulation III of 1913

that the immovable property of the hill tribes in that district is not their own, and it is suggested from the terms of this Regulation that it is Government property and that the hill tribes have as a matter of fact settled upon the land probably as squatters. The terms of section 61 (1) are—

No transfer or charge (whether permanent or temporary) by a tenure-holder or ryot of his right in his tenure of holding or any portion thereof, whether by mortgage, lease sale, gift, exchange or otherwise, shall be valid, unless it is made with the written consent of the Deputy Commissioner.

"Section 64 says —

If a ryot surrenders or abandons his holding the Deputy Commissioner may, in his discretion, settle the holding with any heir or relation of such ryot or with any other ryot.

"These provisions conclusively establish the fact that hill tribes in that district are not the owners of the soil whereas from the report of the Hon'ble Mr Paddison no such contention, whatever might have been the state of things before, is now sought to be made by the Government. But reference to such a contention having been made in Ganjám, the Hon'ble Mr. Paddison arrives at the conclusion that the hill tribes should be owners of the soil. In Vizagapatam they have admittedly occupancy rights. Therefore the analogy of the Angul Laws Regulation does not apply.

"Another point I should like to refer in connection with this clause is that the agrarian legislation in the Deccan and the Punjab permitted temporary alienations and leases for 20 years and special care was taken to provide that the money-lender does not take hold of the crop. There is a provision in the Punjab Land Alienation Act which says that if the produce of the land be mortgaged or sold, the permission of the Deputy Commissioner is necessary. That was done specially with the purpose of securing to the hill tribes or agricultural tribes the produce of their land so that they might not be in want. What we have done in this Bill is that we are totally prohibiting the alienation of land and we have also given permission to the hill tribes to deal with their produce. The result of these drastic provisions against alienations is that the hill tribes and their money-lenders will always have to deal with the crop, and therefore the obvious result of these two provisions, namely, the absolute prohibition against alienation and only leaving the crop to be dealt with by members of the agricultural tribe, is that the money-lender would year after year only have to look to the crop as security for the loan. In regard to that, a special provision is made in the Punjab and the Deccan. I say that the whole of this legislation in regard to alienation of land should be more drastic with reference to the opening up of the accounts between the hill tribes and the money-lenders or sowcars. The only provision in the Bill is against limitation of interest. In the analogous cases in the other provinces a great number of sections have been enacted to give power for the reopening of transactions and finding out whether frauds have been committed by money-lenders so that the courts may do justice between party and party by eliminating all doubtful items. I think it will be wise and necessary in the interests of hill tribes that a certain amount of liberty to deal with their property—whatever may be the intention with which they may do it, it is for the protection of the hill tribes—must be secured to the hill tribes. There must be circumstances under which they should have the liberty of leasing their land. Absolute prohibition against alienation and sale would mean that the money-lender would get hold of the crop and the serious consequences to which the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao referred must result. I propose that five years' leases may be permitted to the hill tribes. In these two analogous cases to which I have referred leases of twenty years are permitted. What is required is a provision against permanent alienation of lands to money-lenders. So, I should think that these rules should be more elastic and permission to lease these lands for five years should be given."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I beg to second the motion. The money-lender must be considered a necessary factor even for the ignorant hill men for getting on with his agriculture while necessary facilities and protection may be afforded to the hill tribes. Leases for less than five years may be allowed and the Government may accept the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr G. F. PADDISON:—"I rise to oppose this amendment. I am sorry that my first and probably last speech in the Council should be in opposition to my honourable friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao. If as in the Forest Committee I could

take him to a corner of the tent or to a lonely spot in the jungle I have no doubt whatever that I should be able to convince him of the futility of his proposal. Whether I shall be able to do so in the strange surroundings of this Council I cannot tell. My Lord, I have been for some years a member of the Board of Examiners, and I have had to examine without remuneration young Civilians in regulations and rules about revenue matters. I have had perforce to set questions on the schedules at the end of the Stamp Act which I hope no Honourable Members of this Council are worried with. I found there definitions of mortgages, leases, bonds and all sorts of curious phrases. I am sure some of the ablest intellects, some of the High Court Judges, have doubts about as to whether a document comes under one definition or another of these various kinds of deeds. If the proposal of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao is passed into law, it will be necessary for a Khond and an Uriya sowcar, who after all are as a rule Agency men and live remote from men and school students and from universities and colleges—it will be necessary for these men to decide, when they make deeds, whether the deeds they make are mortgages without possession or mere leases. When we explain or try to explain to the Khond that hereafter the transfer of their interest in land will be forbidden, we shall have to make an exception and explain that a mortgage without possession is permissible while a lease is not permissible. I took some trouble to master the little vocabulary of the Khonds and I do not think that phrases of such nicety are included therein. It will therefore be necessary to increase their vocabulary before we try to explain this to them.

"Again I should like to point out that the mover of this amendment has said that leases and transfers of all kinds are now forbidden and therefore the small credit which the hillman still possesses will be taken away from him. He has also stated that it is necessary for the sowcar and the Khond to go hand in hand from the back beyond to Chintrapur or to Waltair or to Cocanada in search of the Agent to get his consent. Both he and the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao in their speeches have ignored almost entirely the definition of 'prescribed officer.' It is for this reason, my Lord, 'prescribed officer' is put in in order that it should not be necessary for the sowcar and the hill man to go to Chintrapur, Waltair or Cocanada. If they could get the 'prescribed officer' at the nearest convenient spot, there will be no difficulty. It is necessary that they should have credit; it is necessary that they should borrow money occasionally. But the Honourable Mover seems to be of opinion, as also the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao Pantulu, that the transactions should be absolutely free. I believe it is the case in the plains of this Presidency and other civilized countries that minors are protected from making various transactions without the consent of their guardians. I can assure them that a minor in Madura, i.e., in a Tamil country, a boy of the age of 14, 15 or 16 has much more experience in money matters than the ordinary hill man. We do not by this Bill attempt to prevent transfers. All that we ask is that it should be made clear to the person who makes the transfer under what conditions the transfer is brought about.

"In the next place I would draw the attention of the Council that in Angul, in the Khondmals of Orissa, which I visited in 1915, there were regulations as drastic as, and even more stringent than, those now proposed. The Honourable Mover has stated however that the conditions there are quite different, because the holders of land, the hill men, in Angul are not the owners of property. Whether in a legal sense they are the owners of property or not, I am not prepared to say. If by this Regulation the sale of property is forbidden, they have some saleable interest in the property and it is that which they attempt to protect. In the Khondmals of Ganjam there is one great difference. There the Khond pays no assessment to Government, but in the Khondmals of Orissa there is a provision to pay a small assessment. I think that if the Honourable Member wants an analogy in the Khondmals of Orissa, he would perhaps find it better in the south in Vizagapatam, where the tenures on which the ryots hold land from the zamindars are such that they are obliged to pay a certain amount of rent to the zamindars. There also we find it necessary that they should be protected, although they are not free from payment of rent as in the case of Ganjam.

"The third point I would like to point out is that though they cannot borrow from the Sundi or the Uriya sowcar they can borrow from the hill men. Both the Honourable Members, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao directly and Mr. Ramachandra Rao indirectly, have stated that this provision is of no value to the hill men and the reason urged is that hill men are paupers and migrants. Whether they are

paupers and whether they are migrants, they hold excellent land, and in the Khondmals of Orissa they produce a splendid crop. It was stated at the last meeting that they were very poor and untidy cultivators and that is one reason why an effort should be made to replace the hill men by outsiders. On the contrary, if you take the Savaras you will find that the terracing of their hill sides is wonderful. The single seedling system of which we now hear so much from the Agricultural Department was practised by the Savaras long before our time, and their cultivation of turmeric is done with extraordinary skill and great care. The reason why the hill men here not get the requisite money is that they have lost almost all their lands and are rapidly losing the rest to the sowcars on the plains, and it is this that we are endeavouring to prevent.

"As regards the suggestion that as the sowcar can realize his money from the standing crops this protection becomes nugatory, if the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao wishes to move an amendment with regard to standing crops I am prepared to consider the matter. He seems to be anxious as many of us are that the provisions in this Bill should be made more stringent than they are. But as no notice has been given of an amendment of this kind, I presume that this suggestion may be ignored. But the point I would like to lay stress upon in opposing the amendment is that we cannot define leases to the Khond. We cannot explain to him all cases of so-called leases. From what I have seen of them I am of opinion that if any word is to be omitted from this Bill we should omit the word 'sale' rather than 'lease' If the Khond *sells* his land he has a fair chance of getting some money though not a reasonable price But if he *leases* his land, he will probably do so for a handful of grain, a pinch of snuff or a trifle of some sort from the Uriya sowcar. I have seen personally in Ganjam—I was there at the harvest time—that while the Khond works in the field the sowcar sits in state upon the bund and watches while twenty or thirty of the villagers, all his debtors, are cutting the crop in the field below and carry it off for him while the actual landlord is sitting grinning in the fields. Only this week I have received a letter from the special settlement officer who says that it will be far better that sales should be allowed than leases.

"As for the analogy of the Deccan ryots and others, I can assure the Honourable Member that either in Deccan or in any part of India there are very few places where you can find the simplicity and the guilelessness in money matters of these hill tribes living in our Agency tracts It is impossible for those who know them to compare them in any sense to the Deccan agricultural labourer. No one can imagine that the Deccan agriculturist will be working on the land while his tenant keeps watching the reaping of the crop."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. V. NARASIMHA AYYAR:—"I wish to ask for some information, as I do not happen to be thoroughly acquainted with the procedure prevailing in the Agency tracts. In matters of restriction of parties in dealing with land, distinction is generally made between transactions which are ordinarily tantamount to management of property and transactions amounting to transfer. Take the case of a minor who has no elderly relation and is not able to look after the land. I have been informed, and I want to know whether it is so from the Hon'ble Mr. Macmichael and the Hon'ble Mr. Paddison, that they must have some means—there must be something corresponding to leases in the Agency tracts. Side by side, we find persons who belong to the hill tribes and persons who do not belong to the hill tribes. The only person to whom the helpless minor can hand over the property may be the person who is not of the hill tribes. If this is the ordinary mode of business, then leases for one year should be recognized. I shall be guided by the opinion of experts in the case of these strange tribes as to how they will manage leases for one year. Suppose one wants to lease one's land to a neighbour for one or two years, what is one to do? If acts of lease are recommended and looked upon as acts of management, then leases of at least one year should be recognized."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I want to say a few words in reply I am sorry I have to differ from the Hon'ble Mr. Paddison for whose intimate knowledge of the Agency I have great respect I know his great linguistic attainments and I know that if he wishes to coin a word for 'leases' in the Khond language he can easily succeed in doing so. The point is, my Hon'ble friend says, that he has no objection to 'sale' being excluded from the Bill. I thought that the main object of this legislation was to prevent permanent alienations."

24TH MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Paddison; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; the President; the Advocate-General.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. PADDISON (*interrupting*) :—"I never wished to be understood in the sense that I had no objection to omit 'sale'. I have the strongest objection to it. What I meant was, if it was a case of omitting 'lease' or 'sale' I would prefer to omit 'sale.'

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO (*continuing*) :—"That shows the fundamental difference that sometimes arises in a simple matter like this. All of us are at one with each other that we should protect these primitive tribes. Here is the Hon'ble Mr Paddison saying that if he is bound to give up one of two things he would prefer to give up 'sale.' As I say we started this legislation with the fundamental object of preventing permanent alienations. And if he prefers to exclude 'sales' I think that the very object of this Bill will be defeated. It is for that reason that I say that there should be a certain amount of liberty in dealing with property. The matter was considered in the select committee, and as the original definition of 'immovable property' also included 'standing crops,' I was one of those who urged it on my Honourable colleagues that it would be unwise to restrict the liberty of the hill tribes so as to prevent them from dealing with the standing crops. For that reason a definition of 'immovable property' was introduced excluding standing crops. My Honourable friend says that he has no objection to the restriction of alienation of standing crops, but that he would like to take away 'sales' from the operation of the Bill If he does that, I am perfectly at one with him and I would accept this offer to secure to the hill tribes the standing crops and to afford them opportunities of raising money by sale or mortgage which either he or the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman may suggest. All that I say is that even the hill tribes are the owners of their property, and we are legislating for them. There is no representative of the hill tribes here and we must do what we can to protect their interests and not to cripple their liberty of action. It is that feeling, my Lord, which actuated me in pressing this matter both in the select committee and here, so that, as my honourable friend Mr. Suryanarayana Rao put it, the remedy may not be worse than the disease. We have already urged in the select committee that an attempt should be made to provide some kind of credit to the hill tribes. That is largely a matter for the future. In dealing with a Bill of this sort rights of property should not be taken away lightly. Therefore, I commend this amendment to the Council."

The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Muhammad Azm-ud-din Sahib rose to address the Council.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT.—"The Honourable gentleman is too late, the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao having replied."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clauses 1 and 2 as amended were allowed to stand part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 3.

Clause 3 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 4.

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL.—"I beg to move the amendments which stand in my name on the notice paper. They are purely verbal and are intended to remove the ambiguity as to whether only a transfer made within the Agency is to be prohibited or a transfer of immovable property situate within the Agency tracts whether made within or without the tracts. The amendment I beg to move is as follows:—

In sub-clause (1) *insert the word* 'situated' *between the words* 'immovable property' *and the word* 'within'.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr H. F. W. Gillman moved the following amendment:—

"*In sub-clause* (1), *omit the words* 'to the Governor' *between the words* 'Agent,' *and* 'or'."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

(Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. Gillman; the President; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.) [24TH MAY 1917.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"In sub-clause (2) omit the words 'or any other prescribed officer'".

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General then moved:—

"*In sub-clause* (2), *insert the words* 'of property' *after the words* 'a transfer'; *for the words* 'the land' *firstly occurring, substitute the words* 'the property'; *and for the words* 'the land' *secondly occurring, substitute the word* 'it'".

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman moved the following amendment:—

"*In sub-clause* (2), *omit the words* 'to the Governor' *between* 'Agent' *and* 'or'".

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"*At the end of sub-clause* (2), *add the words* 'on such terms as to compensation or otherwise as he thinks fit.'

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. Gillman moved the following amendment.—

"*In sub-clause* (3) *between the words* 'he to' *and* 'the Agent' *insert the words* 'the Assistant Agent or to' *and after the word* 'Agent' *omit the words* 'whose decision shall be final' *and add the words* 'as may be prescribed'".

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the amendment.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Your Excellency, having given notice of an amendment to this sub-clause I shall explain what my amendment is. As has been amended by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman sub-clause (3) will read as follows:—

Subject to such conditions as may be prescribed an appeal against a decree or order under sub-section (2) if made by the Agent shall lie to the Governor in Council and if made by any other officer shall lie to the Assistant Agent or to the Agent as may be prescribed.

"I am glad that the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman has proposed the deletion of the words 'whose decision shall be final'."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The Agent's original decision".

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"If the decision of the Agent or the Assistant Agent is not final, it should be a matter for consideration whether there is not to be a final appeal. When you remove the words 'whose decision shall be final' you have to provide for appeals against the decision of the Agent or the Assistant Agent. My amendment is to add the words 'with a second appeal to the Governor in Council'.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Would it not be enough to say 'with an appeal to the Governor in Council'?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do not object. It might be said that rules would be framed to give revisional powers to some authority."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to second the amendment of the Hon'ble Mr Krishna Rao. This would become necessary if a suit is decided by an Agent or Assistant Agent."

The Hon'ble Mr H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, there are three classes of judicial officers in the Agency tracts. There are the District Munsif who is a Deputy Tahsildar, the Assistant Agent who is of the standing of a Sub-Judge, and the Agent who is the Agency Judge. We provide that an appeal shall lie from the Munsif to the Assistant Agent and from the Assistant Agent to the Agent. If the Honourable Member will refer to the Agency rules, which of course will apply to this Bill, he will find there are provisions made for a special appeal to the Agent. We do not consider it necessary to provide for a second appeal to the Governor in Council chiefly because the questions which will have to be considered by the court in dealing with these cases are quite simple. We have to decide whether a person is a member of a hill tribe, whether transfer has been made, and whether the

previous sanction of the Agent to the Governor has been obtained. These are questions of fact which we may trust the lower Appellate Courts to deal with quite satisfactorily. I do not think that under these circumstances it is necessary to accept the amendment proposed."

The Hon'ble Mr. G. F. PADDISON:—"As things stand a second appeal to the Governor-in-Council might mean that it would miss out the appeal to the Agent."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Is the Honourable gentleman satisfied?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"No."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Shall I put the amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have a few remarks to make. There are rules guiding the ordinary courts We are passing this measure for the first time; and it is a doubtful matter whether the Agency rules hitherto applicable will be applicable hereafter."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"We will revise the rules. We are considering the revision of the rules and that point will be met."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Am I to understand that when the Agent decides an appeal, there should be no further appeal?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"If the Agent decides the case in the first instance there will be an appeal to the Governor-in-Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"It is desirable that a second appeal be provided for. These are very stringent regulations which we are passing and there can be no objection to a second appeal to the Governor-in-Council, so that the matter may be carefully considered. If not, I do not understand the object of taking away the words 'whose decision shall be final'".

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Because in certain cases where the Agent decides a case his decision cannot be final."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"In the first portion of the sub-clause as amended by the select committee there are the words 'an appeal against a decree or order if made by the Agent shall lie to the Governor-in-Council and if made by any other officer shall lie to the Agent whose decision shall be final.' If the Agent's decision is to be final what is the object of deleting the words 'whose decision shall be final'".

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"On account of the words the 'Assistant Agent'. If those words are not deleted then the decision of the Assistant Agent will become final."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Shall I put the amendment?"

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I think the section is not satisfactory. There is no provision for the decision of the Agent being revised. If in the rules which are proposed to be framed under this Act, provision is made for revisional powers of the Governor-in-Council, it will meet the situation to some extent."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"In all cases there will be one appeal, but there will be no second appeal. I think the Honourable gentleman may be content with that. I will put the amendment if he likes."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao's amendment was put and lost.

The original amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause (4) as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 5.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"I beg to move that—

'Clause 5 be omitted'.

This clause reads as follows:—'Notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary, every suit against a member of a hill tribe instituted after the commencement of this Act shall be instituted only in the courts of the Agency Tracts'.

"I am aware that when it was not possible for me to induce the Council to provide for a second appeal or a revision petition against an order of the Agent, it will be still more difficult to induce the Council to agree to the deletion of clause (5). But if we consider the circumstances under which this Bill was brought into existence, and if we consider the corresponding Angul Laws Regulation, it will be apparent that this clause is absolutely unnecessary, because it goes far beyond the original intention of those who are responsible for this legislation. The clause, as it stands, does not take away the jurisdiction of the civil courts only in matters of ejectment under clause (4). But it seems to prevent the institution of suits of any description whatever against any member of a hill tribe in any court other than an Agency court. I really fail to understand why there should be any sort of unwillingness, dread or fear of placing this matter before the regularly constituted courts, when necessary safeguards have been made under this Bill so that the hill tribes may not be harassed at the instance of a sowcar or money-lender. Provision has been made that not more than 24 per cent interest shall be allowed and that the total interest shall not exceed the principal amount. It is not merely cases of this description but cases of a different nature that might arise. But these cases also would be tried by ordinary courts in a more satisfactory manner than the Agency courts. When the Bill was first introduced, it was stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that in accordance with sections 31 and 61 of the Angul Laws Regulation, safeguards will be provided for the protection of the hill tribes. May I draw the attention of the Council to that Regulation? The first portion of section 61 has been already referred to by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. In sub-clause (4) of that section it is stated that no suits shall be maintainable in any court in respect of ejectments. The first clause relates to alienations; but later on, the provision as to ejectment is contained in sub-clause (4) which says 'No suit shall be maintainable in any court in respect of such ejectment; but an appeal shall lie to the Commissioner if presented within three months from the date of the order of the ejectment and his decision shall be final'.

"Various other provisions are to be found which go to the extent of upholding the jurisdiction of civil courts, giving various directions as to the manner in which these rules are to be worked. While in particular cases it has been necessary for us to go far beyond that Regulation, to take away the jurisdiction of civil courts is not fair. No reference is to be found in regard to it either in the Statement of Objects and Reasons or in the papers circulated to us. Even in several other Acts enacted by this Council on former occasions, it was not thought fit to take away the jurisdiction of the civil courts. Even in regard to the Encroachment Act, which is by itself a measure to prevent unauthorised occupation of land, it was thought fit to give the party some liberty to go to the civil court, limiting the cause of action to six months. Why should we now take away the jurisdiction of civil courts in this Bill, when we have provided for so many safeguards?

"I would draw the attention of the Council to the express statement made by the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill, when it was first introduced, that provision would be made to limit the interest payable and to prevent further alienation of land. It is somewhat anomalous that in the course of the preparation of this Bill this provision has been inserted though the justification for it has not been made clear. I therefore beg to move that this clause be deleted."

The Hon'ble Mr. P. Siva Rao:—"I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. There is absolutely no reason why the jurisdiction of the regular courts should be ousted. The Hon'ble Mr. Paddison did not suggest that the hill tribes should be protected against the ordinary courts, but he only suggested that they should be protected against the grasping sowcar and against extraordinary rate of interest and against reckless alienation. I cannot see how this provision to bar the ordinary jurisdiction of civil courts would lead to the amelioration of the economic condition of these hill tribes. As I understand, it is a slur upon the work of the regular courts. It means that they are not fit enough to safeguard the interests of hill tribes. It means that in all matters relating to hill tribes the ordinary courts are not the fit authorities to be entrusted with the decision thereof. Wherever the cause of action arises, there the suit must be filed. But if this provision is allowed to operate, it will be in violation of the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, that jurisdiction arises at the place where the cause of action arises.

24TH MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Siva Rao; Mr. Macmichael; Mr. Ranga Acharigar.)*

"I am not, however, going into that technical point. I ask where is the necessity for such a provision as this? Not one whisper, or suggestion, or hint, is thrown out as to why the jurisdiction of civil courts should be taken away. Is it suggested that a remedy cannot be easily obtained? No reason has been given for taking away the jurisdiction of civil courts, and I therefore heartily second the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. N. MACMICHAEL:—"Your Excellency, I beg to oppose this amendment. I understand from the Hon'ble Mr. A. S Krishna Rao, that his chief objection to this clause is that it removes the jurisdiction of the civil courts I should like to point out that this is not so. It merely transfers the jurisdiction from the civil courts on the plains to the civil courts in the Agency tracts. Undoubtedly, it causes great hardship to the hill tribes to be dragged down to the plains in connection with civil suits. Civil courts in the plains are situated far away from the Agency tracts. In Ganjam the Khonds and Savaras have to travel on an average about a hundred miles through very difficult country to reach the District Munsif's courts. I understand from the remarks which the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao has dropped that the difficulties in Vizagapatam are even greater. He talked of hill tribes having to travel hundreds of miles in order to go to the Agent's Court at Waltair My experience has been that suits brought against hillmen in the civil courts on the plains are hardly ever defended. One reason for this is that notices are very often not served on the hillmen, and even if they are served Khonds and Savaras are very averse from leaving their hills In many respects they are a very timid people and greatly dread a visit to the plains where the civil courts are situated. The sowcar is fully aware of this fact and he takes full advantage of it.

"A particularly glaring case which came before me a few years ago will illustrate what I mean. In this case the plaintiff was an Uriya sowcar and the defendant an Agency Khond. They both lived in the Agency tracts. The document upon which the suit was brought was executed outside the Agency tracts. The plaintiff brought a suit in the Aska District Munsif's Court and obtained an ex-parte decree for Rs. 150. That decree was sent to me for execution, and an enquiry showed that the Khond had never received notice of the suit. The process-server had either been bribed or had made a false return to save himself the trouble of going to the hills. The plaintiff himself admitted that, though he had received the payment of part of the loan before he filed the suit, he had sued for the whole amount. The actual amount due to him was found to be only Rs. 10. But for the provision in the Agency rules of civil justice, which permits the Agent for special reasons to refuse to allow a decree to be executed or to stay execution of a decree at any stage, there would have been a grave miscarriage of justice in this case. It is no doubt true that rule 21 of the Agency civil rules to which I have just referred is to some extent a safeguard against such cases. But it cannot be really an effective safeguard unless the Agent makes an enquiry in every case in which a decree that is passed in a civil court in the plains is sent to him for execution. This practically means the retrial of every suit brought in the civil courts on the plains in which decree is passed against hillmen. On the contrary, my Lord, there is no hardship to the sowcar in having to sue in the Agency courts. He is usually a resident in the Agency tracts, and if he does not reside there he has a gumastah there. In almost every case it is very much more convenient for him to sue in the Agency courts, and if he prefers to bring a suit in the civil courts on the plains it is because he wishes to get an exparte decree. For these reasons I beg to oppose the amendment."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIAR:—"I am afraid that it is not within our competency to pass this section, as it is a matter which "involves and affects" the jurisdiction of the High Court. The words "notwithstanding any law to the contrary" will affect all suits cognisable by the High Court. The jurisdiction of the High Court is conferred by the Government of India Act and cannot be interfered with by any Bill that we may pass. The language there is very wide and it is not within our competency to affect the jurisdiction of the High Court. That is one point on which the Hon'ble the Advocate-General may be consulted.

"The other matter which I wish to urge before this Council is this: the Hon'ble Mr. Macmichael pointed out the great hardship to the hillmen in going down to the plains for defending a suit in the ordinary courts on the plains But he forgets that in regard to land, suits must be instituted in the Agency courts,—in

(Mr. Ranga Achariyar; the Advocate-General; the President; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao.) [24TH MAY 1917.

all suits connected with lands they must be instituted in the Agency courts. Suits on contracts in which the cause of action arose within the Agency tracts must also be instituted in the Agency courts. It is only where the cause of action arises on contracts in tracts other than Agency tracts that a suit is to be filed in the ordinary courts. If the ignorant hillman travels from his place and takes all the trouble to go down to the plains to execute a contract, then only he will come within the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. If he borrows money in places under the jurisdiction of the Agency courts then the ordinary courts would have no jurisdiction at all. But if he goes down to the plains to borrow money then he will have also to come down to defend the suit. Is it a hardship to go down to borrow money? I say if he can undergo the hardship to go down to borrow money then he can easily undergo the hardship to go down to defend a suit on the plains.

"The Government are well aware of the difference between the Agency courts and the ordinary courts. The Agent has power even to fine pleaders, but the ordinary courts have not got that power. A pleader cannot appear in the Agency courts without a special licence. Therefore, it is hardly correct to compare the ordinary court with an Agency court.

"I do think that the number of suits which can be instituted in the ordinary courts will be very small indeed. It will be so only in cases where the man brings down the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts on him by his own conduct. Otherwise the ordinary courts will have no jurisdiction. The man has either to live within the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts or the cause of action must have arisen within the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts. If he brings down the jurisdiction of the ordinary court on his own head by his own conduct, why should we help him? On that ground also I beg to support the amendment."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL:—"Your Excellency, I do not think that my Honourable friend seriously meant to suggest that clause 5 of the Bill is not within the competency of this Council to pass. Honourable Members will remember that the Estates Land Act has transferred jurisdiction in land suits to the revenue courts from the civil courts. As a fact the second appeal which was allowed in some classes of summary suits and which could have been brought into the civil courts has been taken away by this legislature. Apart from that the question is not whether the existing jurisdiction of the High Court is affected by clause (5) of the Bill. The fact of the matter is a suit which can be taken cognizance of in a civil court in Vizagapatam or Berhampur can be tried after the Bill becomes law by a civil court within the Agency tracts. The jurisdiction of the High Court to hear an appeal or a second appeal could arise only after the suit is instituted."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR (*interrupting*):—"May I explain?"

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable gentlemen wish to ask a question?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"I wish to explain that the original jurisdiction of the High Court under the Letters Patent will be taken away by this Bill."

The Hon'ble the ADVOCATE-GENERAL (*continuing*):—"The High Court's jurisdiction is not and cannot be affected by the Bill and the point need not be discussed. I was dealing with a case triable in Berhampur which is hereafter to be tried in an Agency court. The case of a contract entered into by a Khond in the Presidency town would not be taken away from the jurisdiction of the original side of the High Court.

"May I point out that what the Bill does is not an absolute prohibition of all alienation, it simply regulates the transfer of lands by insisting upon the consent of the Agent being taken. If, otherwise than by an alienation, the Khond is not able to get the money, the Agent or the prescribed officer will have to give sanction for the transfer. I am unable to understand how a legislation which ought to be introduced by the Honourable Non-Official Members for the amelioration of the depressed classes can be opposed by them."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"My Lord, I think clause (5) is unnecessary in this Bill because, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar, all suits relating to any transactions that have been entered into within the Agency tracts will have to be filed in the Agency courts under the existing

24TH MAY 1917.] *(Mr. K. B. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; the President; Mr. Rama Ayyangar.)*

circumstances. It is only the money transactions which are entered into between the members of the hill tribes and the ordinary people outside the Agency tracts that will have to be considered. If this clause is to be included in the Bill, then it means that all these suits will have to be filed in the Agency courts. By the inclusion of this clause in this Bill, a great deal of hardship will be caused. Even now there is ample provision for protection to the hill tribes. Even in the case of decrees passed by courts other than the Agency courts, they have to be sent to the Agency courts for the purpose of execution. If the suits are heard in courts other than the Agency courts, there is no harm because the Agent will have the opportunity of looking into the whole matter and of deciding about the execution of the decree. Therefore, I think that this clause is unnecessary. It will cause a great deal of hardship because there are so many simple money transactions which these people will enter into outside the Agency tracts and all the suits connected therewith will have to be filed in the Agency courts if this clause is allowed to be retained as it is. Suits filed in the Agency courts will not be disposed of as satisfactorily as suits that are heard and disposed of by the ordinary courts. If in connection with money transactions that these hill tribes may enter into on the plains suits are to be filed in the Agency courts and ample opportunities are not allowed to creditors to prove the bonafides of their transactions as is done in the ordinary courts under the provisions of the Civil Procedure Code, it would be a great hardship to the people, and therefore it is unnecessary to have this clause included in the Bill. I submit that even without this clause there is ample protection afforded to members of hill tribes. They cannot lease or mortgage or execute a sale deed of their lands and they cannot borrow at a higher rate of interest than 24 per cent. I consider that there are so many facilities afforded to them that it is hardly necessary to retain this clause which ties down the persons who have got transactions with the hill tribes outside the Agency tracts to the Agency courts."

The Hon'ble RAO BAHADUR M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Macmichael quoted a single case in Ganjām as a reason for ousting the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts and for transferring the jurisdiction over the hill tribes to the Agency courts. We have no information as to the number of cases in which these people have been dragged to the plains, though in Ganjām, Gōdāvari and Vizagapatam the general principle for which we are contending is in operation.

"The Hon'ble the Advocate-General has not explained the question raised as to the jurisdiction of the High Court. It is stated in clause 5: 'Notwithstanding the provisions of any law to the contrary every suit against a member of a hill tribe instituted after the commencement of this Act shall be instituted only in the courts of the Agency tracts.' It applies also to suits instituted in the High Court in the exercise of its original jurisdiction. As I pointed out already, if the members of the hill tribes go to the plains to borrow the money they require from the sowcar, it would be showing them too much tenderness to say that they should not be sued in the ordinary way. If they are willing to go down to borrow money they should be willing to go down to defend suits arising from them. All land suits must be instituted in the Agency courts, so that this provision contained in clause (5) must go out altogether."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I think the Council has argued the points sufficiently."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. RAMA AYYANGAR:—"I have not been able to understand either the position of the Government or of the Hon'ble the Advocate-General in this matter. What I feel is this: we will be transferring the jurisdiction in some cases from the ordinary courts to the Agency courts. The cause of action in these cases may arise within the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts and these cases will be transferred to the Agency courts. The money-lender will preferably go to the Agency courts because he has to execute his decree there and has to realise his money. If, on the other hand, he has the right to go to the ordinary courts, there is no reason to say that the jurisdiction of the ordinary courts should be taken away. It cannot be said that the ordinary courts will not be able to enunciate the law or to sufficiently protect the hill tribes. The question is whether the hill tribes will not be protected if they are asked to go to the plains to defend suits in the ordinary courts. Owing to the restrictions that are imposed, the sowcar would himself go

Mr. Rama Ayyangar; Mr. Richmond; Mr. A. S. Krishna Rao; [24TH MAY 1917.
Mr. Gillman.]

to the Agency courts. But while he has the right to go to the ordinary courts under the law, he ought not to be prevented from doing so. If a member of a hill tribe goes down to the plains to borrow money, there is no reason why he should not go down to defend a suit arising from that transaction."

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND:—"Unless the Bill is amended with respect to the original jurisdiction of the High Court the result would be that on the face of the Bill it would purport to take away the jurisdiction of the High Court. Therefore this clause, as it now stands, seems to be ultra vires. The original jurisdiction of the High Court is derived under the Letters Patent from an Act of Parliament and we have no power to interfere with it and to this extent the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar is right. I would suggest that the clause be so amended as on its face it would not purport to exclude the original jurisdiction of the High Court."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO:—"Though I am as anxious as the Hon'ble the Advocate-General in seeing that steps are taken to ameliorate the condition of the depressed classes, I am afraid that this provision is calculated to do them more harm than good. That is why I have proposed this amendment to the Bill. It has been pointed out that in a case disposed of by the District Munsif of Aska an ex parte decree was given owing to the abuse of powers by the process-server, and that, owing to the extraordinary powers of the Agent, the Agent found it possible to do justice in that case. I do not think the Council will be in a position to say either that the process-server misbehaved or that the ex parte decree was given without getting an explanation from the process-server. The District Munsif must have acted on a report or affidavit filed by the process-server. Are we satisfied that the defence in that case was not a false one or that the sowcar's claim was an unjust one? From that solitary instance, we cannot come to any conclusion. Can we come to the conclusion that simply because a case is instituted in the Agency courts, the process-servers of those courts are above corruption and that the money-lender cannot get an ex parte decree? Have the Agency courts such powers of intuition as to see which is a just case and which is not a just case?

"The question is what is best in the interests of the hillmen for whose sake we want to enact this measure. Let us see for a moment what we have done. We have introduced restrictive provisions against rate of interest and against alienation. Suppose a member of a hill tribe goes to the plains and stipulates for getting money at a reasonable rate of interest, and suppose he agrees to pay the money at the place where the creditor lives. Can we say that the creditor will not be justified in asking that the suit should be instituted in no other place than the place where the transaction arose? Let us place ourselves in the position of creditors and let us assume that we want to help the hillman who is really in need of money. If he pays back the money in time, it is alright. But if he does not, can we be asked to leave our places and file suits in the Agency court but not in the place where the money was given and where it was agreed to be repaid? I take the case where there was a contract to pay the money at the place where it was taken. No doubt, we should help the hillmen; but we must do so consistently with the interests of other people.

"There is also another danger if this provision is passed into law because it will be impossible for hillmen to get money whenever they like for the ordinary necessities of life. You cannot expect a creditor to undergo all the inconveniences of going to the Agency tracts to lend money to those people. Even as against the sowcars, this provision ought not to be allowed to stand. No creditor ought to be driven to go to the Agency courts for his remedy when he lends the money on the plains."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"YOUR Excellency, the Government are quite satisfied from the reply that has been given by the Hon'ble the Advocate-General that this clause is not ultra vires, and that the original jurisdiction of the High Court is not in any way affected.

"The Hon'ble Mr. Macnichael has clearly showed the necessity for the retention of this clause. The Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar has said that in cases which would be ordinarily triable on the plains the hillman brings down the jurisdiction on his own head by his own act. Our experience is exactly to the contrary. It is the sowcar who brings the hillman down to the plains in order to deceive him and to cheat him. It is generally in cases where the sowcar wants to cheat the hillman he makes him to come down to execute the document. It is equally convenient for the sowcar to have the document executed in the Agency tracts as it is in the plains.

24TH MAY 1917.] *(Mr. Gillman; Mr. Suryanarayana Rao.)*

"This clause, I may state, has been ordered by the Government of India to be inserted in the Bill as they consider it absolutely necessary for the protection of hillmen. In that view, this Government entirely agree."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 5 was then allowed to stand part of the Bill.

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

Omit clause 5 and *renumber* clauses 6, 7 and 8 as clauses 5, 6 and 7.

CLAUSE 6.

Clause 6 was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 7.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"May I say one word with regard to the amendment which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao proposes to move in regard to clause 7. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao suggested that we should add to sub-clause (1) certain specified words. But they are matters on which rules should be framed and he may rest perfectly assured that all these matters will find a place in the rules to be framed."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. Ramachandra Rao withdrew the following amendment of which he had given notice:—

"At the end of sub-clause (1), *add* the following:—'In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing provision, the Governor in Council may make rules—

(*a*) to regulate the procedure at an inquiry by the Agent to the Governor or by a prescribed officer, for obtaining his consent to a transfer under section 4, clause (1);

(*b*) to regulate the procedure for the disposal of an application under section 4, clause (2);

(*c*) to regulate the procedure for preferring an appeal under section 4, clause (3)'."

Clause 7 was then allowed to stand part of the Bill.

CLAUSE 8.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"The only amendment to this clause is that of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. It is as follows:—

In sub-clause (2), *add* the words 'of a holding' *after* 'relinquishment' and *before* 'by a ryot.'

The Government accept the amendment.

The amendment was put and agreed to.

Clause 8 as amended was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

THE PREAMBLE.

The preamble was allowed to stand part of the Bill.

THE PASSING OF THE BILL INTO LAW.

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"I beg to move that the Bill as amended be passed into law."

The Hon'ble the Advocate-General seconded the motion.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Your Excellency, the Bill has been introduced and discussed and all the amendments have been discussed and the stage of passing the Bill into law has arrived. This Bill is an attempt to lay down a law with regard to people scattered over an area of about 19,000 square miles. The area of Ganjam is about 3,484 square miles, the area of Godāvari 3,676 square miles, and the area of Vizagapatam is about 12,521 square miles. These hill tribes for whom this legislation is intended are scattered over this area. The population of these three Agencies is 1,577,519. This Bill is designed to give protection to the Khonds and other hill tribes similarly situated against usurious and nefarious bargains with unscrupulous dealers and to prevent expropriations of the lands held by such tribes. On the other hand it strikes at the very root of some of the fundamental principles of jurisprudence and legislation. I think that the experience and

the wisdom of the past have demonstrated the fact that the best interests of society are advanced not by a parental system of legislation but by leaving the fullest scope and opportunity for the development of individual contractual rights relieving only against oppressive bargains where justice and equity demand such protection. My Lord, I venture to think that the ordinary laws do afford sufficient protection against usury and unconscionable bargains as the courts have always the power, and they have very zealously and scrupulously exercised the same, for relieving the debtor from the payment of exorbitant rates of interest.

"My Lord, the Imperial legislature is about to take up the question of passing a law to put down usury throughout the whole of India. I do not understand, therefore, the wisdom of our taking up piecemeal legislation for the protection of only a particular portion of the population.

"While people of the class of Khonds and Gadabas occupy the ordinary tracts, the same class of people are also to be found on the hills. I cannot understand why a particular portion of a class of people should be protected ignoring another portion of the same class of people on the plains. I would assure this house and your Excellency that I yield to none in my sympathy for the Khonds. I have got the fullest sympathy with them and I should be happy to save them from unconscionable contracts. But when a legislation is to be passed we should not forget our duties to the creditors. We owe a duty also to them and we must see that the Khonds do not take undue advantage of the creditors and we must also see that any legislation which is attempted to be passed for their protection does not cripple the resources of the hill tribes. It is my firm conviction that this Bill does not at all help them. I have carefully read the report submitted by the Hon'ble Mr. Paddison. That report shows what ought to be done and what the Government ought to do at once without any legislation. The Hon'ble Mr Paddison in paragraph 9 of his report says:—

'One of the chief reasons for the indebtedness of the Khond is his desire for drink. The Khond likes drink for itself undoubtedly, though at the time I was among them, I only on two occasions saw them the worse for liquor; but this was not in the drinking season. He will drink *kveri kallu* (beer made from millet), sago toddy (I have met men in the early morning who had been drinking over night under the sago palm three miles from their village) and a mahwa arrack. The toddy and beer the Khond draws or brews for himself, and until 1889 he was allowed to distil arrack himself for his festivals and ceremonies. Mr Coleridge in his administration report points out how often this distillation was necessary for religious purposes and added that the policy of forbidding the Khonds to distil would, if strictly enforced, drive them to mortgage or sell all their lands for the benefit of the Uriyas, Panos or Sundis. Permission to distil for domestic or religious consumption has been restored to the Khonds, but not before large areas have been alienated. In ten years the revenue received from auctioning the arrack shops had increased by 300 per cent.'

"So the drink devil has taken possession of these people and they have become confirmed drunkards. I find that in the Vizagapatam Agency, in the year 1901 with about 1,160 shops our abkāri revenue was Rs. 1,84,522, whereas in the year 1914 with only 501 shops our income was Rs. 3,32,231. The income has very nearly doubled though the number of shops is reduced by about one-half. That shows the extent of the drink evil. The Government should consent to give up a definite portion of this income by not having so many arrack shops in the Agency tracts. They should also open co-operative banks and land and agricultural banks to help people by loans. Unless these are done, the people will not improve. If the Khonds are told 'you cannot borrow on easy terms' or if the creditors are told 'you cannot lend except under very exceptional circumstances,' no Khond will be able to raise money and no creditor will be willing to lend money. If the creditor will not lend money and if the Government will not lend money, how is the Khond to raise the money required for his daily wants?

"With regard to standing crops, the creditor will no doubt take them away, and when the standing crops are taken away, the tenant cannot pay his rent to the landlord, and then the landlord will certainly bring his holdings up for sale. If the tenant cannot raise a loan, and if he cannot transfer the land, the next thing that he will be compelled to do is to allow the relinquishment of the land in favour of the landlord. As regards the creditor, he cannot obtain a transfer except with the sanction of the Agent; he cannot file a suit to bring the property for sale. What is his object in lending money to the debtor, if he cannot bring his property to sale, except under exceptional circumstances. He cannot bring a suit where the cause of action arose, as if the civil courts cannot be trusted to administer justice between creditor and debtor, and as if the Agency courts alone can do it. I cannot understand that principle. It is only the riffraffs in the department that go to the Agency

tracts. If proper people are appointed as munsifs, it would be all right. But it is not so. I remember that a suit was brought on a pro-note which contained attestations, and it bore a one anna stamp. The Agency munsif said that it was a bond because it contained attestations. It is before such munsifs we are asked to go and appear. With all these restrictions no creditor will be anxious to lend any money to a tribesman and I do not think that the hillmen will be able to raise money. If he cannot raise a loan, what eventually happens? I cannot say much about Ganjam, but I can speak about Vizagapatam. I submit that within a very few years, all the property would pass into the hands of undesirable persons, because a tribesman cannot sell his property to a member of the intelligent class like the Uriyas or Telugus without obtaining sanction by going to the Agent though for adequate value. With these dangerous provisions, I do not think that a debtor can ever hope to raise money in the market. So that one Khond, if he has got the money, will take the land of another Khond cheap, because no sanction is necessary for the transfer of property from one tribesman to another, and one tribesman can cheat another easily.

"There is no Registration Act in the Agency tracts so that by the time this Bill becomes law and is brought into operation a thousand forged transactions would come into existence because the Act does not affect the past transactions. There is no Registration Act and no record of rights and no record of the property which the Agency people possess and no record as to the extent of holdings. I should not wonder, therefore, if these so called illiterate people take advantage of these provisions to get out of every honest transaction that they have entered into with their creditors. Probably, the creditor will have to be at the mercy of the debtor. The Hon'ble Mr Paddison has pointed that these people are not such ignorant people, as this house seems inclined to think. On the other hand, Mr. Paddison says that these people have got their own hierarchy: 'Each village has a Moliko, Pradhano or other headman. The villages are grouped into muttas ruled by a Moliko. Many, though not all of the muttas, have an Uriya Chief, Pano or Bissoyi, assisted by Uriya Paiks, who receive certain menials from the Khonds, interpret to them the wishes of Government and direct them in their labours over the roads and buildings. The average of prosperity in the Khond village which I have taken as typical is by no means low.' So that, these people are not such illiterate people as we might think. Mr. Paddison says that they are intelligent, but they have become degenerated on account of evil habits. My humble submission is that this Bill instead of doing good will injure them considerably. It will cripple all their resources and within a short time all their property will pass into the hands of tribesmen. If the tribesmen are not able to lend money or obtain transfers, complications will arise. For these reasons, I submit that the consideration of the Bill be postponed till the Imperial Council Bill concerning usury is introduced. Secondly, if this Bill be passed into law, I would respectfully submit that the question of its being brought into operation may be postponed till we have had a record of rights of the holdings of these persons, and till we know how they stand and how far the Uriyas and the Telugus have made inroads into the Agency tracts and what transactions they have entered into and how far property has been taken away from the hill tribes and what remedy can be given to them. I submit that on a consideration of these things I feel that the passing of this Bill at this stage is fraught with grave danger. I, therefore, submit that the passing of the Bill into law may be postponed or the Bill may be completely dropped."

The Hon'ble Mr. A. S. KRISHNA RAO.—"I wish to make a few remarks on the motion before the Council. It is with considerable hesitation that I have come to the conclusion that notwithstanding the various defects in the Bill this motion may be carried. I may recall the attention of the Council to the discussion which took place when the Bill was introduced and its principles were discussed. It was then pointed out by various non-official members that various measures must be adopted for improving the economic condition of hillmen in the Agency tracts before a measure of this description is passed into law. It was pointed out that, as a result of this measure, the hillmen might be prevented from getting money on reasonable terms from the money lenders and that they might be placed in a much worse position than before. It was suggested that before the measure now adopted comes into force, grain banks and agricultural banks will have to be established throughout the Agency, so as to enable these people to get credit on cheap terms. I find that, even when the Bill was discussed in the Select Committee, it was pointed

(Mr A. S. Krishna Rao; Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; Mr. Gillman.) [24TH MAR 1917.

out that measures must be taken to establish grain banks and agricultural banks and that we were assured by the Honourable Member in charge of the Bill—I find it from the minutes of dissent of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramchandra Rao and the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao—that early steps would be taken to improve the present position of the hill tribes. It would have been more satisfactory if these measures had been taken before this Bill was taken up and passed into law. I hope that before the rules are actually framed, before they actually come into operation and before the hillmen concerned are prejudiced by any possible action of the money-lenders, the Government will start agricultural banks and grain banks in these Agency tracts.

"Another defect which is to be noticed in the Bill and which unfortunately it is not possible for us to get over is as to the definition of the term 'hill tribes.' Enquiry was made and it was not possible to define who would come under the term 'hill tribes.' We have to rest content with an uncertain definition as framed in clause 2 (c) of the Bill that 'hill tribes' means 'any body or class of persons that may from time to time be notified as such for the purposes of the Act by the Governor in Council.'

"As to the methods in which the rules are to be worked, it is not possible for us to arrive at a conclusion. Power has been taken for the Governor in Council to frame rules to carry out the purpose of this Bill. Your Excellency, I may point out that when an agrarian legislation of this description is brought into existence, any amount of caution will be necessary before persons who are tried to be brought under the purview of this measure are actually affected. It is but desirable that the rules concerning them are published for public criticism. In framing rules to declare who the 'hill tribes' are, I would suggest that it would be far more convenient and satisfactory if the draft notification is published in the gazette and criticisms are received thereon, before final orders are passed; because, unless that is done, what is meant to benefit the hill tribes might prove to be a source of harm to them."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Before this Bill is passed into law, I wish to make a few observations. I have considerable doubt whether this Bill will afford the necessary protection for hill tribes. In the first place, no doubt it prevents the transfer of lands owned by the hill tribes to other people. It also prevents their borrowing money at a higher rate of interest than 24 per cent. But at the same time I am sure that it will cripple their credit to a very great extent. This Bill, as it stands, will not afford them any very great protection, unless the Government supplement it by, or take into consideration the methods necessary for giving protection to these people by opening agricultural banks to secure for them loans on easy terms and also by giving loans under the Agriculturist Loans and Land Improvement Loans Acts for improving their lands. Under the terms of the Bill, standing crops can be attached by the money-lender or the landlord or whoever it may be that has given the loan so that men belonging to hill tribes will be deprived of the means of sustenance for the time being. The hillman is prevented from borrowing money as he has been hitherto doing. No one will advance money under the restrictions laid down, because it is not for the rate of interest that the money is given, but it is for the object of securing mortgage on the lands, or getting leases of such lands. But mortgages and leases are prohibited under this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN (*interrupting*):—"They are not prohibited."

The Hon'ble Mr. K. R. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"They are made more difficult. It will be difficult for hillmen to get credit in the Agency tracts. The Agency tracts as they are at present situated do not contain money-lenders. The money-lenders are those who go from time to time from the plains to the Agency tracts and make a temporary residence there. Those are money-lenders who have considerable transactions with the hill tribes and who advance any amount of money. These people will not hereafter be induced to lend money as before. The hillmen cannot borrow money outside the Agency as freely as they do at present, because even if they go outside the Agency, the man in the plains will not lend money to them because he knows that under clause 5 of the Bill he will have to go to the Agency courts to obtain a decree. I am afraid that this Bill will not afford the protection which it seeks to afford.

24TH MAY 1917.] *(Mr. K. R. V. Krishna Rao; the President; Mr. Ranga Acharyar; Mr. M. Ramachandra Rao; Mr. Venkatapati Raju.)*

"The chief evil under which the hill tribes labour has been pointed out in the Hon'ble Mr. Paddison's report. Our excise revenue has been going up by leaps and bounds and temptation has been brought to the very doors of these people and they are exposed to all sorts of temptations. Instead of giving protection the Bill will deprive them of the facilities they have and will thus do them more harm than good. These are the only observations I desire to make. I would strongly urge that there should be a sort of survey, because so long as the shifting cultivation goes on nobody knows which part of land is owned by a hill tribe. It is, therefore, necessary to determine by a sort of survey the holdings of these tribes. Before this Bill is extended to the Agency tracts, and is brought into operation, it is also highly necessary that agricultural banks and credit banks should be opened in the Agency tracts in order to improve the condition of the hill tribes which your Excellency's Government want to do."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I should like to know whether the Council contemplate a general debate. If so, we might adjourn for luncheon or even to tomorrow if necessary. I thought that this debate would conclude before luncheon. But if it is not to conclude, I think it would be humane to adjourn for luncheon."

(The Hon'ble Mr. T. Ranga Achariyar rose to address the meeting.)

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Does the Honourable gentleman wish to say anything?"

The Hon'ble Mr. T. RANGA ACHARIYAR:—"Only one word (laughter). I do not wish to give a silent vote to the passing of this measure. I have listened to the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Paddison, and I hope that with the solicitude which your Excellency's Government have shown for the welfare of the hill tribes it will not be very long before your Excellency's Government will come up with a Bill to repeal this Act, because the continuance of such an Act of legislature on our statute book is hardly creditable to us. I hope steps will be taken soon to see that it would not be necessary to have such a legislation on the statute book."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur M. RAMACHANDRA RAO:—"I merely wish to point out that this Bill has undergone many improvements after it was introduced in the Council. Several radical defects in the original Bill have been remedied, and I am thankful to the Government for the considerate way in which such amendments as have been proposed have been met and incorporated in the Bill. One of these is the amendment concerning the rights of landholders, and I am glad to recognize that in clause 8 of the Bill their rights have been safeguarded. Then again the Bill has been much bettered by the provisions about appeals. There are provisions as regards execution of money decrees against hill tribes which were not in the original Bill and which go further to protect the hill tribes against unnecessary harassment. The further amendments which have been introduced at this sitting have also improved the Bill as a legislative measure. We admit that the Select Committee have improved it, and here also we have done our best to place it on as sound a footing as possible. But at the same time we feel that the initial difficulties which were felt as to whether this measure would ultimately improve the position of the hill tribes and would provide them with credit which was sought to be stopped by restrictive provisions would be overcome. On that matter several of my Honourable friends and myself feel very grave doubts. At the same time, I am prepared to support this measure and vote for it. I trust that when it comes to be examined year after year and when its working is ascertained by actual experience in the Agency tracts we shall be able probably to introduce amendments which will effectively meet our present difficulties. With these observations, I beg to support the Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. B. VENKATAPATI RAJU:—"After what was stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Ranga Achariyar that there is a disease to be cured and what was stated by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that the Bill was made innocuous by the Hon'ble Mr. Gillman, I have nothing more to add except to state that whatever may be the measure that is adopted, unless some steps are taken to prevent the drink evil no effectual remedy can be had. We have got the Angul Laws Regulation before us and we find there that 40,000 people lost their lands not on account of the sowcar but through the drink evil. You must remember that these hill tribes are being ruined by this drink habit. As we are curtailing their liberty to sell their property we may secure to them proper opportunities to better themselves. The

(Mr. Venkatapati Raju; Mr. Yaqub Hasan Sahib; Mr. Gillman, [24TH MAY 1917.
the President.)

Government should extend the operation of the Agriculturists Loans and Land Improvements Acts more freely in that locality. Already attempts are being made by Government. Opportunities should be given by opening agricultural banks and grain banks and education must be spread. This must be done at the earliest opportunity, so that this measure might be fully useful."

The Hon'ble YAQUB HASAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"When this Bill was introduced I was one of the few who supported it and I observed at the time that if in the light of new facts that might be brought to light in the course of the debate I found that I was too hasty in forming my opinion I would unhesitatingly change my attitude. I have closely followed the debate on the subject and I have heard all the arguments for and against the measure and I find no reason to change my opinion. I therefore support this Bill whole-heartedly. But, at the same time, I cannot help feeling that the protection afforded by this Bill to the hill tribes is only artificial and that real protection can only be given to them by means of education and that education alone will make them better fitted for the struggle of life even for the struggle against the grasping tendencies of the money-lenders. I hope the Government will show the same solicitude for them by bringing up a Bill for compulsory education for the hill tribes in the Agency tracts."

The Hon'ble Mr. H. F. W. GILLMAN:—"Your Excellency, I am obliged to the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao for his acknowledgment of the amendments proposed by the Government. On behalf of the Government I desire to express our hearty thanks to the members of the Select Committee and to the other non-official members for the great assistance they have given us in amending the provisions of this Bill.

"I quite admit all that the Honourable Members have stated about the necessity for establishing grain banks and agricultural banks, preparing a record of rights and so forth. I would assure them that the Government have every intention of moving in that direction. But I would point out that we have got a running sore, and we have to prevent the unfortunate hill tribes from being entirely expropriated. I cannot, however, accept the suggestion of the Honourable Members that these remedial measures that have been suggested should take place before we pass this Bill. Let us pass this Bill and stop the rot that is going on and afterwards we may proceed with other measures for improving the condition of the hill tribes.

"It is quite true that creditors will be able to attach the hill men's crops, the growing crops, and secure their debt in this manner. But if the creditor goes to court on a debt, he will not be able to get the present rate of interest which varies from 100 to 200 per cent. That will certainly be one great advantage and improvement effected by this Bill.

"With regard to the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao that the Bill may be evaded by the relinquishment of land to the zamindars, an Agent who has had experience with the Agency tracts told me that no Khond is prepared to relinquish his land unless he is ordered to do so by a decree of court.

"There is only one other point, and that is the reference made by the Hon'ble Mr. Suryanarayana Rao, that we are only dealing with one portion of the hill tribes and not with another portion of the hill tribes who are living on the plains. Our general reason is that the hill tribes with whom we profess to deal are the primitive people at the back of the Agency who are utterly incapable, as a class, of taking care of themselves. But those on the fringe of the Agency are much more civilized than these unfortunate people at the back, and there is no necessity for taking special action in regard to them.

"I shall be glad if in two or three years' time or in time to come it is possible to repeal this Bill. But it appears to me that it is absolutely necessary to pass the Bill into law now."

The motion was put and agreed to.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT'S CONCLUDING ADDRESS.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"The only remaining business on the agenda paper is the election of the members of the Finance Committee by the non-official members. But before the Council rises I may be permitted to allude to one or two matters.

"In the first place the Council will notice that of the 29 resolutions of which notice had been given 17 have been withdrawn or more or less withdrawn. That has greatly shortened our proceedings. I hope that the Council will not take it

annies if I ask for the help of non-official members in not putting down resolutions on paper which will not be discussed. I do not suggest that it has been done. I hope that non-official members will do their best to cut down resolutions which are not likely to be discussed. All the resolutions have to be fully worked out by the different departments of Government and it will be convenient if, after consultation among Honourable non-official members, notice should be given only of such resolutions as would be discussed.

"The question paper contains a reference to one of the recent orders issued by the Government on the subject of school boys and students at colleges. This subject has been under the consideration of the Government for some time and I take this opportunity of communicating our conclusions upon it to the Council rather more fully than has hitherto been possible.

"There is no foundation whatever for the suggestion that one of these orders was issued purposely at a date inconvenient to the Cuddalore Conference. The Honourable Member who asked a question in that sense is not, I believe, originally responsible for that suggestion of which he has been, I fear, the innocent victim. The facts are, as I have already said, that this subject has for some time been under the consideration of the Government and the college recess was deliberately chosen for the issue of these orders as likely to be convenient to all concerned.

"Let me say in the first place that the object which the Government has in view is purely educational. Students remain as free as heretofore in their leisure to acquaint themselves, in their college debating societies and by such means, with the politics and public affairs of the world which they are about to enter. For support in the enforcement of these orders the Government look with confidence to school and college authorities, to the parents and guardians of scholars and students, and in the case of colleges to the students themselves.

"There is no foundation so far as I am aware for any general complaint against the conduct of college students in the Madras Presidency and these orders have not been provoked by any action on the part of the students. Indeed they have been issued in justice to the students and to their rights as students, in order to secure to them during their student life full opportunities for study, for their equipment for life, and for the development and formation of character before entering upon their life's work. Immersed as most of us here are in public affairs, is there one of us who does not wish that he were better equipped for the discharge of his public duties? There may be some who are fortunate enough to have no regrets for time wasted and opportunities lost during the precious years of student life. If there are any such here, I congratulate them with all my heart. But I make bold to say that there is not one of us who does not recognise that, once these years have passed by, such opportunities are gone never to return in their early fulness. As the responsibilities of life increase, so do leisure and other means of self-improvement and cultivation diminish, to the infinite regret of most of us and probably to the detriment of our usefulness in the world. Thus these orders are intended to do justice to the students to secure to them their rights as students and the same opportunities as are enjoyed by students in other countries; rights and opportunities which no wise parent and no true lover of his country will grudge or deny to the rising generation. These orders have met with some adverse criticism; and in certain quarters, in which paradoxically the force of the educational considerations involved is admitted, the action of the Government has been denounced as opposed to the best interests of the country and Government regret to observe that it has been openly challenged by the announcement that counter-measures will be taken. I cannot think however that such criticisms will carry weight. I do not believe that the purpose of the Government in this matter will be misunderstood by students or by parents and guardians or by college authorities: and it is satisfactory and creditable to those concerned that there should be already signs that in this matter the Madras Government has the support not only of educationists but also of the general body of public opinion.

"You are aware that, subject to the requisite sanctions of higher authorities, the next legislative work which this Council is likely to be called upon to undertake is the revision and extension of the more important portions of the Code of Legislation relating to our Madras system of local self-government including the following Bills:—

The Madras City Municipal Bill.
The Madras District Municipalities Bill.
The Madras Local Boards Act Amendment Bill.

The Madras Town Planning Bill.

The Madras Prevention of Adulteration Bill.

"The Madras City Municipal Bill has been published and the Corporation has been invited to offer its views on its provisions. The Bill proposes an important change in the constitution of the Corporation by introducing the Bombay system of an elected Chairman with a nominated official Commissioner, and also an increase in the elected element on the Corporation. It proposes to give the Corporation full control over taxation and its budget subject only to statutory limitations, and also full powers in regard to staff subject only to the right of the Government to exercise a veto in the case of certain higher officials. Further it will give effect to a comprehensive scheme of decentralization recommended by the Corporation and transfer many powers from the Government to the Council and from the Council or Standing Committee to the Standing Committee or the Commissioner respectively. To enable the Corporation to undertake and finance large schemes the Bill increases its borrowing powers, while provision is also made for increasing the financial resources of the Corporation.

"The Madras District Municipalities Bill, of which the main principles have still to be considered by the Government before submission to the Government of India, proposes to increase the elective element in Municipal Councils, also the formation of committees to which supervision over particular branches of administration may be delegated. The Bill further increases the resources and the powers of Municipal Councils in framing their budgets and controlling their establishments.

"The Madras Local Boards Act Amendment Bill as at present drafted, of which again the main principles have to be considered by the Government, increases the resources and the administrative powers of these authorities, similarly strengthening taluk boards. Provision is also made for larger delegation of powers to District Boards in regard to budgets and establishments.

"The Madras Town Planning Bill will, it is hoped, be found to give power satisfactory to Municipal Councils to regulate the development of their towns, and this Bill has already received the administrative sanction of the Government of India.

"Some time ago Municipal Councils were consulted as to the need for special legislation on the subject of preventing adulteration of articles of food and in view of the strong and nearly unanimous opinion in favour of such a measure a Bill was prepared and is now under correspondence with the Government of India.

"I mention these particulars as indicating the desire of the Government to do everything in their power to expedite the development of local self-government within the Presidency so far as legislation can achieve that object.

"The development of this side of local self-government like all other development, if it is to be healthy and a permanent advance, must inevitably be by stages: and in this matter, Provincial Governments can only move within limits which are determined by financial and other considerations. Within these limits it is the desire of this Government to do everything in their power to expedite the development of municipal and district and taluk board government throughout the Presidency. The work committed to the charge of these authorities affects closely the lives of each one of us far more closely and intimately than the more high sounding work of Parliaments and National Assemblies: and I am not sure that its dignity and importance and true usefulness is as fully recognized here as it is in countries like the United Kingdom where self governing institutions have been longer at work. There, the proprietors of great estates, merchant princes, men who have held high political office, are to be found serving their term of membership or chairmanship of the town council or county council where their home lies. Only the other day the news was telegraphed that the late Secretary of State for India, Lord Crewe, who has been a member of several cabinets and held some of the highest offices in the State, has accepted the office of Chairman of the London County Council, the municipal authority for greater London. I trust sincerely that such examples may be followed here and that men of position and influence will more and more come forward and work upon these local authorities. This is of real importance in its bearing upon that development of self-government in the wider sphere of Legislative Councils, which is so desirable and indeed unavoidable as time goes on, however gradually it may come. For after all government is an art in which as in other arts proficiency can only be attained by hard work and experience: and for self-government these local authorities are not the only schools available to us, but they are the best schools we can

24TH MAY 1917.] *(The President.)*

have, in which to demonstrate fitness for wider responsibilities. The health and welfare of all classes, in mind and body, and also political progress, depend largely upon the wisdom and public spirit brought to bear upon the work of the local authorities, with which these Bills are concerned; and I commend them heartily to your careful consideration when the time comes. In their present form, they owe much to the labours of Sir Sivaswami Ayyar. You will, I am sure, join me in grateful acknowledgment of these labours, and in regret that the delay due to the war should have deprived him of the opportunity of guiding the deliberations of this Council on these Bills which are still to come before it.

This leads me to make some observations upon another topic. You are all aware that, since the beginning of the war, an active agitation has been initiated throughout India having for its purpose the advocacy of the grant to India of responsible self-government at the close of the war, which, it is assumed, means at a very early date.

"Self-government is the salt and strength of the British Empire. It stands or falls on self-government: and you know well how it is standing now for justice and freedom all the world over, and that all parts of it will at all times welcome any signs of growth in the willingness and capacity of Indians to undertake in increasing measure a share in the administration of India. It has been said that prosperity makes friends, and adversity tries them and it is some compensation for the common sufferings and anxieties of the past three years that they already seem to have increased mutual good-will and understanding between all parts of the British Empire. Those of us too who have the opportunity and privilege of acquainting ourselves here more or less closely with the conditions of Indian life and feeling rejoice as I do heartily to be able to testify to an awakening sense of responsibility and a gradual but steadily increasing fitness of Indians to take part in the administration of Indian affairs.

"Such reforms however represent only a small and minor portion of the demands now put forward and do not satisfy even for the immediate future those who are responsible for the advocacy of the early grant of responsible self-government for India. It is not the province of this Council nor is it my intention to discuss the published proposals of the leaders of this movement. These proposals will no doubt receive the careful consideration of those to whom they were addressed.

"Now, however honest his intentions may be, the candid friend is never popular: but as a sincere friend to these aspirations, I shall venture to be candid. Let us endeavour honestly and candidly to measure the situation. If as stated far and wide Home Rule means nothing less than at a very early date the placing of the executive Government in all its departments under the direct and full control of legislative councils containing a large majority of elected members, then I feel sure that I carry you with me when I say that among Indians acquainted with public affairs nobody having any true sense of responsibility considers it or will declare it within the range of practical politics. Yet it is this which the present political propaganda seeks to persuade the educated classes in India to expect.

"If, on the other hand, progress is to be steady rather than rapid, as the Viceroy said the other day, that is to say, an ideal to be attained by slow and orderly change, then consciously or unconsciously all of us who have the honour of taking any part in the Government of any portion of India are working for and accelerating the approach towards that ideal however distant it may be.

"Here and now, it is impossible for us to foresee what reforms in these respects will be proposed for India at the close of the war. Whatever they may be, they will fall far short of the proposals to which I have alluded. Yet there is no sign of any relaxation of this agitation and the educated classes in India are being led to expect that which will not come, and in some cases that which they know will not come.

"It is obvious that this situation contains the elements of misunderstanding, of difficulty and possibly of friction. The present concern of the Madras Government is not with a final solution of this problem but with the possible reaction upon public opinion in this Presidency of the situation which I have tried to describe. To ignore facts is to deceive ourselves: to ignore warnings from such sources is to court disappointment and humiliation, feelings which among ill-informed and irresponsible people, however sincere and well-meaning, may provoke serious difficulties. For any such difficulties the leaders of this agitation and all who support and sympathize with them will be directly responsible. Against all advice and warning they have chosen to initiate and persist in this agitation at a most unsuitable time. One-sided

discussion is always possible: fruitful discussion is quite another matter; and, in the full sense, is manifestly impossible at the present time. Throughout the whole British Empire, the utmost efforts and the best brains are focussed upon the immediate tasks of the war, and it is futile to expect men in high office or leaders of public opinion anywhere to concentrate their attention at such a time upon the subject of Indian Government. The result is that discussion is wholly one-sided, not subjected even to friendly criticism, misleading as to the real condition of opinion, and thus inevitably unfruitful and unsafe as a guide to action. That this is largely recognized among the educated classes in India, I am of course well aware. I can well believe that many of them recognize that a movement conducted on such lines and by such methods is an untimely and ill-judged departure, far more likely to shake the confidence of their friends in the fitness of Indians for self-government than to further the development of that self-government in any sphere.

"Unfortunately too, and in this lies the greatest danger, this agitation has employed and continues to employ as the most obvious if not the main instrument of its purposes the publication and widespread dissemination of unbalanced and intemperate criticisms persistently directed against those who are responsible for the present government of this country. Honest and well-intentioned criticism is never unwelcome and I am aware that these critics have declared themselves to be opponents of revolutionary methods of agitation and that they advocate their views on the ground of their loyalty to the person of the King-Emperor and to the British Monarchy as an essential link of Empire. But it is quite impossible to accept these pleas as justifying this campaign of constant detraction and condemnation directed against the actions and motives of officials in the service of the Government in all its departments. That any such justification should be suggested indicates a complete absence of practical sagacity and political instinct on the part of those who are responsible for it.

"Whatever changes the future may bring, let me ask you as men of affairs to face the present situation. In the interests of progress as well as of order, all thoughts of the early grant of responsible self-government should be put entirely out of mind and all violence of language should be condemned. I would appeal to all men of leading and of influence, whether personal or hereditary, to dissociate themselves in these ways from this unfortunate agitation as it is at present being conducted. In the meantime the Madras Government is directly responsible for the good government of this presidency. This reckless campaign of calumny directed against it can have no other result but to lower the authority of all Government officials and servants with all classes and especially among those large masses of people who are unthinking and inexperienced in public affairs. It is fraught with real danger not only to good government but to the law-abiding spirit and the good-will among all classes which at present exist in this presidency and upon which all good government must ultimately rest. And on behalf of my Government I call upon all who hear me or read these words for their support in any action which the Government may be forced to take to discourage these unwise and dangerous methods and the extravagant aims which they are designed to further.

"That closes our proceedings so far as the agenda paper is concerned. I think the Council may now be considered adjourned except for the election of the members of the Finance Committee."

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

R. A. GRAHAM,
Acting Secretary to Govt., L. & M. (Legislative) Dept.

MADRAS: PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS.